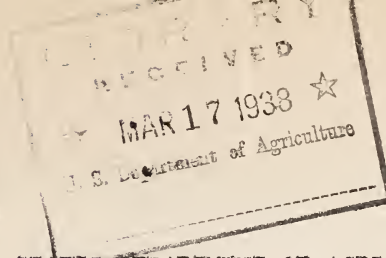


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Issued March 1, 1938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin - Northeast Region

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1938 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
NORTHEAST REGION

Pursuant to the provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin, as amended, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the authority vested thereby in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, payment will be made for participation in the Northeast Region in the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program in accordance with the provisions of this bulletin and such modifications thereof or other provisions as may hereafter be made. This bulletin includes all the provisions of said 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin, as amended, which are applicable to the Northeast Region, together with certain of the determinations authorized therein to be made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration or the Director of the Northeast Division.

The provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program are necessarily subject to such legislation affecting said program as the Congress of the United States may hereafter enact; the making of the payments and grants of aid herein provided are contingent upon such appropriation as the Congress may hereafter provide for such purpose; and the amounts of such payments and grants of aid will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of national participation. Any increase or decrease in rates of payments and deductions, with respect to any crop or other item of payment, made because of the extent of participation in the program in connection with such crop or item of payment will not exceed 10 percent.

The provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program are not applicable in the Northeast Region to (1) counties for which special agricultural conservation programs under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act are approved for 1938 by the Secretary, and (2) public domain of the United States, including land owned by the United States and administered under the Taylor Grazing Act or by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and other lands in which the beneficial ownership is in the United States.

The provisions of this bulletin are not applicable to Aroostock County, Maine. A special bulletin (NER-200 A) will be issued for this county.

Section I. National and State Acreage Allotments and Goals.

A. National Goals. The national goals in connection with the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program shall be as follows:

1. The following acreages of soil-depleting crops:

Cotton	26,000,000 to 27,000,000 acres
Corn	94,000,000 to 97,000,000 acres
Tobacco	
Flue-cured	850,000 to 875,000 acres
Barley	450,000 to 475,000 acres
Fire-cured and dark air-cured	170,000 to 180,000 acres
Cigar filler and binder	85,000 to 90,000 acres
Georgia-Florida Type 62	2,800 to 3,000 acres
Potatoes	3,100,000 to 3,300,000 acres
Peanuts	1,500,000 to 1,600,000 acres
Rice	825,000 to 875,000 acres
Total soil-depleting crops	275,000,000 to 290,000,000 acres

2. The seeding and maintenance of soil-conserving crops on the cropland not required in 1938 for the growing of soil-depleting crops; the restoration, insofar as is practicable, of a permanent vegetative cover on 6,000,000 acres of land unsuited to the continued production of cultivated crops; and the carrying out of soil-building practices that will preserve and improve soil fertility and prevent wind and water erosion.

B. National and State Acreage Allotments. National and State acreage allotments of soil-depleting crops will be determined by the Secretary.

Section II. County Acreage Allotments and Goals.

A. County Acreage Allotments of Soil-Depleting Crops. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration with the assistance of State committees shall establish county acreage allotments for total soil-depleting crops and for wheat, tobacco, and potatoes for market as hereinafter set forth. The soil-depleting acreage allotments for all counties in each State shall not exceed the applicable acreage allotment established for the State by the Secretary except as otherwise provided in this bulletin.

1. Total Soil-Depleting Acreage Allotments. County acreage allotments of total soil-depleting crops shall be established by distributing the State acreage allotment of total soil-depleting crops among the counties in the State on the basis of the average acreage of soil-depleting crops grown in such counties in whichever of the periods of five or more consecutive years since 1927 the Agricultural Adjustment Administration finds is most representative of normal conditions and the base acreages of total soil-depleting crops established in connection with the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, adjusted where necessary for farms for which provision was not made in 1937, with due allowance for trends in acreage of soil-depleting crops, farms for which the general crop acreage allotment will be as large as the

usual acreage of general soil-depleting crops, and the relationship of the usual acreage of individual soil-depleting crops to the 1938 acreage allotments in counties where allotments for individual soil-depleting crops are established.

2. Tobacco Acreage Allotments. County acreage allotments for tobacco shall be established by distributing the State acreage allotment of tobacco among the counties in such State on the basis of the total acreage planted to tobacco in the county during the years 1933 to 1937, inclusive, plus in applicable years the acreage diverted under agricultural adjustment and conservation programs, with such adjustments as are necessary to make correction for abnormal conditions of production, for small farms, and for trends in acreage, giving due consideration to seed-bed and other plant diseases during such five-year period.

3. Potato Acreage Allotments. County acreage allotments of potatoes shall be established by distributing the State acreage allotment of potatoes pro rata on the basis of the average acreage devoted to potatoes in such counties during the years 1933 to 1937, inclusive, taking into consideration trends in acreage on commercial potato-producing farms as reflected by the acreage planted to potatoes in 1937, as compared with the average acreage planted during such five-year period, and also taking into consideration the acreage of potatoes on non-commercial potato-producing farms.

4. Wheat Acreage Allotments. County acreage allotments of wheat shall be established by distributing the State acreage allotment of wheat among the counties in such State pro-rata on the basis of the acreage of wheat planted for the production of wheat for grain during the ten years, 1928 to 1937, inclusive, plus in applicable years the acreage diverted under agricultural adjustment and conservation programs. If, on account of abnormal weather conditions, the acreage planted for the production of wheat in a county in any year of such ten-year period was less than 50 percent or more than 150 percent of the average computed for the other nine years, such year shall be eliminated in calculating the average acreage planted for the production of wheat in such county. The average acreage planted in any county for the production of wheat so determined shall be adjusted for trends in acreage by giving equal weight to the acreages planted for the production of wheat and the acreages diverted from the production of wheat during the years 1935, 1936, and 1937, and to the acreages so planted and diverted during the ten-year period 1928 to 1937, inclusive, as adjusted for abnormal weather conditions.

B. County Soil-Building Goals. Insofar as practicable, county goals shall be established for particular soil-building practices which are not routine farming practices and which are most needed in the county in order to preserve and improve soil fertility and to prevent wind and water erosion.

Section III. Acreage Allotments and Soil-Building Goals for Individual Farms.

The county committee, with the assistance of other local committees in the county, shall determine acreage allotments and soil-building practice goals in accordance with provisions contained herein and instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The soil-depleting acreage allotments determined for the farms in a county shall not exceed the applicable county acreage allotments established for the county by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The sum of the acreage allotments determined for farms furnishing required forms and information shall not exceed their proportionate share of the county acreage allotments.

A. Soil-Depleting Acreage Allotments.

1. Total Soil-Depleting Acreage Allotment.

a. A total soil-depleting acreage allotment shall be established for any farm for which a tobacco, potato, or wheat acreage allotment is established, and for any farm 1/ on which the average acreage of vegetables grown in 1936 and 1937 is more than 50 percent of the acreage of cropland in excess of the sum of the average acreages of tobacco and potatoes grown in 1936 and 1937.

b. The total soil-depleting acreage allotment for any vegetable farm shall be equal to the average acreage used for the production of depleting crops in 1936 and 1937 (adjusted on the basis of factors enumerated in paragraph d below and for the effect of abnormal weather conditions on plantings in such years) less the sum of (a) the difference between the normal acreage of potatoes, tobacco, and general crops and the potato, tobacco, and general soil-depleting acreage allotments, respectively, and (b) 18 percent of the wheat acreage allotment.

c. The total soil-depleting acreage allotment for any farm (other than a vegetable farm) with a tobacco, potato, or wheat acreage allotment shall be equal to the average acreage used for the production of soil-depleting crops in 1936 and 1937 (adjusted on the basis of factors enumerated in paragraph d below and for the effect of abnormal weather conditions on plantings in such years) less the sum of (a) the difference between the normal acreage of potatoes and tobacco and the potato and tobacco acreage allotments, respectively, and (b) 18 percent of the wheat acreage allotment.

d. The total soil-depleting acreage allotment for any farm shall be established on the basis of good soil management, tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, topography, degree of erosion, the acreage of all soil-depleting crops customarily

1/ Hereinafter referred to as a "vegetable farm".

grown on the farm, and the acreage of food and feed crops needed for home consumption on the farm, taking into consideration allotments established for individual soil-depleting crops. The total soil-depleting acreage allotment for any farm shall be comparable with the allotments determined for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

2. Potato Acreage Allotments. A potato acreage allotment which shall represent the farm's fair share of the county potato acreage allotment shall be established for each farm on which the normal acreage of potatoes is more than 3 acres. No potato acreage allotment shall be less than 3 acres. Potato acreage allotments shall be established on the basis of good soil management, tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, topography, degree of erosion, production facilities, and the acreage of potatoes customarily grown on the farm. The potato acreage allotment for any farm shall be comparable with the allotments for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

3. Tobacco Acreage Allotments. Acreage allotments of tobacco shall be determined on the basis of past acreage of tobacco with due allowance for the effects of abnormal weather conditions and plant-bed and other diseases; land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco; crop rotation practices; and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco. The tobacco acreage allotment for any farm on which tobacco was grown in one or more of the years 1934 to 1937, inclusive, shall be comparable with the allotments for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors. The allotment for any farm on which tobacco is to be produced in 1938 for the first time since 1933 shall not exceed 75 percent of the allotment for other farms in the same community on which tobacco was produced since 1933 which are similar with respect to land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco; crop rotation practices, and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco.

4. Wheat Acreage Allotments. Acreage allotments of wheat shall be determined (a) for each vegetable farm and (b) for each other farm for which the normal production of wheat for market is 100 bushels or more, on which wheat has been planted for harvest in one or more of the years 1935, 1936, and 1937, on the basis of tillable acreage, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography. Not more than 3 percent of the county wheat acreage allotment shall be apportioned to farms in such county on which wheat was not planted for harvest in any one of the three years 1935, 1936, and 1937, on the basis of tillable acreage, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography. The wheat acreage allotment for any farm shall be comparable with the allotments determined for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

5. General Soil-Depleting Acreage Allotments. A general soil-depleting acreage allotment shall be established for each vegetable farm only and shall be smaller than the normal acreage of general soil-depleting crops grown on the farm. The general soil-depleting acreage allotment for any farm shall be established on the basis of good soil management, tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, topography, degree of erosion, the acreage of all general soil-depleting crops customarily grown on the farm, and the acreage of food and feed crops needed for home consumption on the farm, taking into consideration allotments established for individual soil-depleting crops. The acreage allotment for any farm shall be comparable to the allotments determined for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

B. Soil-Building Goals. The county committee shall establish for each farm a soil-building goal which shall represent the number of units of applicable practices to be carried out on the farm as a condition of payment. The soil-building goal for a farm shall be computed by multiplying the sum of items A 1, B 2 and C 6, 7, and 8 of Section IV applicable to the farm by $2/3$. Insofar as practicable, the county committee shall determine for individual farms practices to be followed in meeting the goal which are not routine farming practices on the farm but which are needed on the farm in order to preserve and improve soil fertility and prevent wind and water erosion, and which will tend to accomplish the goals, if any, established for the county with respect to particular soil-building practices.

C. Posting of Acreage Allotments. All acreage allotments established for farms in a county shall be posted or kept freely available for public inspection in the office of the county committee or the county agricultural extension agent.

Section IV. Payment for Full Performance.

Payment will be made with respect to any farm for not exceeding the soil-depleting acreage allotments and for achieving the soil-building goal in an amount which shall be the sum of the following:

A. For Farms Not Classified as Vegetable Farms.

1. 70 cents per acre of cropland on the farm in excess of the sum of the potato, tobacco, and wheat acreage allotments.

B. For Vegetable Farms.

1. \$1.25 per acre, adjusted for productivity, for each acre in the general soil-depleting acreage allotment.
2. 50 cents per acre of cropland in the farm in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment for the farm.

C. For All Farms.

3. 1 cent per pound of the normal yield per acre of cigar filler or binder tobacco for the farm for each acre in the tobacco acreage allotment; provided that if the acreage planted to such kind of tobacco is less than 80 percent of the acreage allotment therefor and the county committee finds that the failure to plant 80 percent of the acreage allotment was not due to flood, drought, or plant-bed diseases the payment shall be computed on 125 percent of the acreage planted to cigar filler and binder tobacco.

4. For farms having potato acreage allotments, 3 cents per bushel of the normal yield per acre of potatoes for the farm for each acre of potatoes planted on the farm in 1938 not in excess of the potato acreage allotment.

5. 12 cents per bushel of the normal yield per acre of wheat for the farm for each acre in the wheat acreage allotment; or, if the acreage planted to wheat is less than 80 percent of the wheat acreage allotment and the county committee finds that the failure to plant 80 percent of such wheat acreage allotment was not due to flood or drought, for 125 percent of the acreage planted to wheat.

6. \$1.50 per acre of the average acreage of land on which commercial vegetables were grown on the farm in 1936 and 1937.

7. \$2.00 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm January 1, 1938.

8. 40 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land, in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland in the farm, which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each five acres of such pasture land.

Section V. Payment for Partial Performance

Payments computed for any farm, under the provisions of Section IV, shall be subject to all the following deductions which are applicable to the farm:

A. For Exceeding the Potato or Tobacco Acreage Allotments. Ten times the payment rates specified in Section IV for the normal yield for the farm on the acreages by which the acreage of cigar filler and binder tobacco and potatoes exceed the respective acreage allotments established for such crops and, on farms for which potato acreage allotments are not established, on each acre by which the acreage of potatoes exceeds 3 acres.

B. For Exceeding the Total Soil-Depleting Acreage Allotment. The following applicable rates for each acre of soil-depleting crops in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment less the acreages for which deductions are made under items A and D of this Section V:

1. If a wheat acreage allotment is established for the farm, 3 times the rate of payment with respect to the wheat acreage allotment.

2. If the farm is classified as a vegetable farm and no wheat acreage allotment is established for the farm, 8 times the rate of payment with respect to the general soil-depleting acreage allotment.

3. If a tobacco or potato acreage allotment is established for the farm, the farm is not classified as a vegetable farm, and no wheat acreage allotment is established for the farm, \$6.00 per acre.

C. For Failure to Reach the Soil-Building Goal. \$1.50 for each unit by which the soil-building goal is not reached.

D. For Exceeding the Average Acreage of Commercial Vegetables.
For any farm having a potato or cigar filler or binder tobacco acreage allotment, a deduction shall be made for each acre on which commercial vegetables are grown in 1938 in excess of the annual average acreage on which commercial vegetables were grown on the farm in 1936 and 1937 (adjusted, where necessary, for the effect of abnormal weather conditions on plantings in such years), such deductions to be at the rate applicable to the farm under this section V with respect to potatoes or cigar filler or binder tobacco, whichever is less. On farms where adjustments for abnormal weather conditions are made in the acreage of commercial vegetables grown in 1936 and 1937 as provided in this item D, such adjusted acreage shall also be used under item 6 of subsection C of section IV in computing the payment with respect to the farm.

Section VI. Division of Payments and Deductions.

A. Payments and Deductions in Connection with Acreage Allotments.
The net payment or net deduction computed for any farm with respect to the tobacco, potato, wheat, or general crop acreage allotment shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion (as indicated by their acreage shares) that such persons are entitled, at the time the crop is harvested, to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the tobacco, potato, wheat, or general crops, respectively, grown on the farm in 1938.

In computing such net payments and net deductions with respect to acreage allotments, the deduction with respect to commercial vegetables (section V, subsection D) shall be regarded as a deduction with respect to the potato acreage allotment and the cigar filler (type 41) or binder (types 51, 52, and 53) tobacco acreage allotment, and the total amount of deductions computed under section V with respect to soil-depleting crops grown in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment (section V, subsection B, items 1, 2, and 3) shall be regarded (1) as deductions with respect to the wheat acreage allotment and the general crop acreage allotment on vegetable farms; (2) as deductions with respect to the wheat acreage allotment on other farms for which a wheat acreage allotment is established; (3) as deductions with respect to individual crop acreage allotments on other farms for which a wheat acreage allot-

ment is not established; or (4) as deductions with respect to the soil-building goal on other farms for which no individual crop acreage allotments are established.

In the event that wheat, tobacco, potatoes or general crops are not harvested in 1938 on the farm the payment, if any, with respect to the acreage allotment for such crop, or group of crops, shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion that the county committee determines that such person would have shared in the proceeds of such crop under the customary leasing arrangement had such crop been harvested on the farm in 1938.

B. Payments With Respect to Soil-Building Practices. The amount of payment earned in connection with the soil-building goal for the farm shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carried out the soil-building practices. If the county committee determines that more than one such person contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices on the farm in 1938, such payment shall be divided in the proportion that the units contributed by each such person to such practices bears to the total units of such practices carried out on the farm in 1938. Each person contributing to the practice carried out on a particular acreage shall be deemed to have contributed equally to the units of such practice unless such persons establish to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion; in which event such unit shall be divided in the proportion which the county committee determines each such person contributed thereto.

C. Proration of Net Deductions. If with respect to any farm the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on the farm exceeds the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on the farm, the net deduction computed for any person on the farm shall be prorated among the other persons on the farm for whom a net payment is computed in the proportion in which the net payment computed for any person is of the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on the farm. If, with respect to any farm the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on the farm equals or exceeds the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on the farm, no payment will be made with respect to such farm and the amount of such net deductions in excess of the net payments shall be prorated among the persons on the farm in the proportion which the net deduction computed for any person is of the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on the farm.

Section VII. Increase in Small Payments.

The total payment computed under sections IV to VI, inclusive, for any person with respect to any farm shall be increased as follows:

1. Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less shall be increased to \$1.00;
2. Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than \$1.00 shall be increased by 40 percent;
3. Any payment amounting to \$1.00 or more shall be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment	Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment
\$1.00 to 1.99	\$0.40	\$32.00 to 32.99	\$10.40
2.00 to 2.99	0.80	33.00 to 33.99	10.60
3.00 to 3.99	1.20	34.00 to 34.99	10.80
4.00 to 4.99	1.60	35.00 to 35.99	11.00
5.00 to 5.99	2.00	36.00 to 36.99	11.20
6.00 to 6.99	2.40	37.00 to 37.99	11.40
7.00 to 7.99	2.80	38.00 to 38.99	11.60
8.00 to 8.99	3.20	39.00 to 39.99	11.80
9.00 to 9.99	3.60	40.00 to 40.99	12.00
10.00 to 10.99	4.00	41.00 to 41.99	12.10
11.00 to 11.99	4.40	42.00 to 42.99	12.20
12.00 to 12.99	4.80	43.00 to 43.99	12.30
13.00 to 13.99	5.20	44.00 to 44.99	12.40
14.00 to 14.99	5.60	45.00 to 45.99	12.50
15.00 to 15.99	6.00	46.00 to 46.99	12.60
16.00 to 16.99	6.40	47.00 to 47.99	12.70
17.00 to 17.99	6.80	48.00 to 48.99	12.80
18.00 to 18.99	7.20	49.00 to 49.99	12.90
19.00 to 19.99	7.60	50.00 to 50.99	13.00
20.00 to 20.99	8.00	51.00 to 51.99	13.10
21.00 to 21.99	8.20	52.00 to 52.99	13.20
22.00 to 22.99	8.40	53.00 to 53.99	13.30
23.00 to 23.99	8.60	54.00 to 54.99	13.40
24.00 to 24.99	8.80	55.00 to 55.99	13.50
25.00 to 25.99	9.00	56.00 to 56.99	13.60
26.00 to 26.99	9.20	57.00 to 57.99	13.70
27.00 to 27.99	9.40	58.00 to 58.99	13.80
28.00 to 28.99	9.60	59.00 to 59.99	13.90
29.00 to 29.99	9.80	60.00 to 185.99	14.00
30.00 to 30.99	10.00	186.00 to 199.99	Increase to 200.00
31.00 to 31.99	10.20	200.00 and over	No increase

Section VIII. Deductions Incurred on Other Farms.

A. Other Farms in the Same County. If the deductions computed under section V with respect to any farm exceed the payment for full performance on such farm computed under section IV, any person's share of the amount by which such deductions exceed such payments shall be deducted from such person's share of the payments which would otherwise be made to him with respect to any other farms in the county which he operates or rents to other persons for a share of the crops produced thereon.

B. Other Farms in the State. If the deductions computed for any person with respect to one or more farms in a county exceed the payments computed for such person on other farms in the county, the amount of such excess deductions shall be deducted from the payments computed for such person with respect to any other farms in the State which he operates or rents to other persons for a share of the crops produced thereon, if the State committee finds that the crops grown and practices adopted on the farms with respect to which such deductions are computed are such as substantially to offset the contribution to the program made on such other farms.

Section IX. Deduction for Association Expenses.

There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments with respect to any farm all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by the county agricultural conservation association in the county in which the farm is located.

Section X. Materials Furnished as Grants of Aid.

Wherever it is found practicable limestone, superphosphate, trees, seeds, and other materials may upon request of the producer be furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as grants of aid to be used in carrying out approved soil-building practices which shall be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal for the farm. Wherever such materials are furnished, a deduction from the payment for the farm shall be made in the amount of the approximate cost of such material to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Such deduction shall be applied first to the payment computed for the person to whom such materials are furnished, and the balance, if any, of such deduction shall be prorated among the payments to other persons sharing in the payment with respect to the farm on which such materials were used.

In making a request for materials pursuant to this section the producer to whom such materials are furnished shall agree that in the event the amount of the deduction for the materials exceeds the amount of the payment with respect to the farm the amount of such difference shall be repaid by him to the Secretary.

Section XI. General Provisions Relating to Payments.

A. Payment Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program. All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be

made to any person under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program may be withheld (1) if he has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the program, (2) if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting, in whole or in part the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized, (3) if, under the 1936 or 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, any person received a payment for constructing fence to exclude livestock from woodland previously used for pasture, or for excluding livestock from maple sugar orchards, and the county committee determines that in 1938 livestock were again allowed to graze in the areas on which payment was made for their exclusion an amount equal to such payment shall be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such person under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program, or (4) if the county committee, acting in accordance with the instructions issued by the State committee and having the approval of the regional director, finds that the forest lands owned or controlled by him have been abused by improper cutting.

If on any farm not classified as a vegetable farm and for which no wheat, tobacco, or potato acreage allotment is established the acreage seeded to soil-depleting crops in 1938 is in excess of 50 acres and in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment, the deduction provided in item 3 of subsection B of section V shall be applicable to such farm if the county committee determines that the increase in soil-depleting crops was not due to the rotation of crops normally followed on the farm.

B. Payment Computed and Made Without Regard to Claims. Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in subsection D of this section XI) and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

C. Changes in Leasing and Cropping Agreements, Reduction in Number of Tenants, and Other Devices. If on any farm in 1938 any change of the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1937 is made between the landlord and the tenants or sharecroppers and such change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program than would have been made to the landlord for performance on the farm under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, payments to the landlord under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to the landlord if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1937 had been continued in 1938, if the county committee certifies that the change is not justified and disapproves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1938 is less than the average number on the farm during the years 1935 to 1937, inclusive, and such reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord, such payments to the landlord

shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, if the county committee certifies that the reduction is not justified and disapproves such reduction.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program has employed any other scheme or device, the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such other person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold in whole or in part from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require such person to refund in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such person in connection with the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program.

D. Assignments. Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program may assign his interest in such payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1938. No such assignment will be recognized unless (1) the assignment is made in writing on a form prescribed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and is acknowledged by the farmer before the county agricultural extension agent and filed with such agent; (2) the farmer files with the assignment an affidavit showing that the assignment is made to pay or secure an indebtedness incurred in connection with financing the making of a 1938 crop and not to pay or secure any pre-existing indebtedness; and (3) the person to whom such assignment is made certifies that the payment is being assigned without discount for such purpose.

Nothing in the provisions of this section shall be construed to give an assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled nor shall the Secretary or any disbursing agent be subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of any such assignment.

E. Excess Cotton Acreage. As required by law, and as provided in the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin issued by the Secretary, payment cannot be made to any person in the Northeast or any other region if he has a farm in any cotton-producing area on which he has knowingly planted or caused to be planted during 1938 cotton in excess of the cotton acreage allotment for such farm in connection with cotton marketing quotas.

F. Use of Soil-Conserving Crops for Market. No payment will be made with respect to any farm unless on such farm in 1938 an acreage, not devoted to soil-depleting crops, is withheld from the production of soil-conserving crops for market equal to the acreage by which the normal acreage of soil-depleting crops on such farm exceeds the larger of (1) the total soil-depleting acreage allotment for the farm or (2) the acreage devoted to soil-depleting crops on the farm in 1938: Provided, That payment shall not be denied any farmer for using such soil-conserving crops for market (1) if in the county in which the farm is located the number of cows kept for the production of milk or products thereof for market does not exceed the normal number of such cows; (2) if on such farm the number of cows kept for the

production of milk or the products thereof for market does not exceed the normal number of such cows; or (3) if the Agricultural Adjustment Administration determines either (a) that the farmer has substantially complied with the provisions of this paragraph, or (b) that the county, as a whole, is in substantial compliance with such provisions.

Any farmer shall be deemed to have substantially complied with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph either (1) if the increase above normal in the number of dairy cows on his farm does not exceed two cows; or (2) if none of the soil-conserving crops to which such provisions are applicable is used for market other than through the disposition of dairy livestock for slaughter or through the disposition of less than ten percent of the milk, or products thereof, produced on the farm. A county, as a whole, shall be deemed to be in substantial compliance with such provisions if the increase above normal in the number of dairy cows in the county does not exceed ten percent.

The normal acreage of soil-depleting crops and the normal number of cows kept for the production of milk, or the products thereof, for market shall be determined for any farm in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which shall determine from the latest available statistics of the Department of Agriculture and shall announce the counties in which the number of cows kept for the production of milk, or the products thereof, for market exceeds by more than ten percent the normal number of such cows.

As used in this subsection F, the term "for market" means for disposition by sale, barter, or exchange, or by feeding (in any form) to dairy livestock which, or the products of which, are to be sold, bartered, or exchanged, and such term shall not include consumption on the farm. An agricultural commodity shall be deemed to be consumed on the farm if consumed by the farmer's family, employees, or household, or if fed to poultry or livestock other than dairy livestock on his farm, or if fed to dairy livestock on his farm and such dairy livestock, or the products thereof, are to be consumed by his family, employees, or household.

As used in this subsection F, the term "soil-conserving crops" means grasses and legumes grown on cropland except those classified as soil-depleting under the heading "Soil-Depleting Crops" in bulletin 203 for the State.

Section XII. Application for Payment

A. Persons Eligible to File Applications. An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any person for whom, under the provisions of section VI, a share in the payment with respect to the farm may be computed and (1) who at the time of harvest is entitled to share in the crops grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement, or (2) who is owner of such farm and participates thereon in 1938 in carrying out approved soil-building practices.

B. Time and Manner of Filing Application and Information Required. Payment will be made only upon application submitted through the county

office. The Secretary reserves the right (1) to withhold payment from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm which such person is operating or renting to another person for a share of the crops grown thereon, and (2) to refuse to accept any application for payment if such application or any other form or information required is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the regional director. At least two weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms. Such notice shall be given by mailing the same to the office of each county committee and making copies of the same available to the press.

C. Applications for Other Farms. If a person has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops, or proceeds therefrom, produced on more than one farm in a county and makes application for payment with respect to one of such farms, such person must make application for payment with respect to all such farms which he operates or rents to other persons. Upon request by the State committee such person shall also file with the committee such information as it may request regarding any other farm in the State with respect to which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds thereof.

Section XIII. Soil-Depleting Crops

The list of crops and land uses which shall cause land devoted to them in each State to be classified as soil-depleting is contained in bulletin 203 for the State.

Wherever the words "individual crop goals" are used under the heading "Soil-Depleting Crops" in bulletin 203 for the State they mean "individual acreage allotments".

In connection with determinations regarding the maturity of crops, canning peas will be deemed to have reached maturity when they are harvested for canning. Field corn, sweet corn, and popcorn hogged off or cut for silage, fodder, or other similar uses will be deemed to have reached maturity.

Section XIV. Soil-Building Practices.

The soil-building practices applicable to and approved for each State are listed and described in bulletin WER-203 for the State.

The second paragraph of each State bulletin on soil-building practices for 1939 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Practices carried out with labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished entirely by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be counted toward the achievement of the soil-building goal. If a portion of the labor, seed, trees, or other materials used in carrying out any practice is furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and such portion represents one-half or more of the total cost of

carrying out such practice, such practice shall not be counted toward the achievement of the soil-building goal; if such portion represents less than half of the total cost of carrying out such practice, one-half of such practice shall be counted toward the achievement of the soil-building goal."

If trees are purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery, such purchases shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

The liming practice for any State as contained in NER-203, for the State shall be applicable to orchards as well as cropland and pasture land.

Section XV. Normal Yields and Per-Acre Rates.

A. Normal Yields of Special Soil-Depleting Crops. The county committee, with the assistance of other local committees in the county, shall determine for each farm for which a tobacco, potato, or wheat acreage allotment is to be established a normal yield for each such crop in accordance with the provisions of this section and instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

1. Wheat.

a. Where reliable records of the actual average yield per acre of wheat for the years 1922 to 1937, inclusive, are presented by the farmer or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm shall be the average of such yields adjusted for trend and adjusted in the manner provided in subsection C below, for abnormal weather conditions, and

b. If for any year of such ten-year period reliable records of the actual average yield are not available or there was no actual yield because wheat was not planted on the farm in such year, the county committee shall ascertain from all the available facts, including the yield customarily secured on the farm, weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land, the yield which was or could reasonably have been expected on the farm for such year, and the yield so determined shall be used as the actual yield for such year under paragraph a of this subdivision 1. Where the productivity index most recently established for the farm in connection with the agricultural conservation programs is determined by the county committee to be an accurate reflection of the foregoing factors, the yield obtained by multiplying such index by the county average yield for such year shall be used as the actual yield for such year. If for any combination of years in such ten-year period reliable records of the actual average yield are not available or there was no actual yield during such years, the yield obtained by

multiplying such index by the county average yield for such combination of years shall be the actual yield for each year of such combination of years.

c. The average of all the yields so determined of all farms in such county (weighted by the wheat acreage allotments established for such farms) shall be adjusted so as to conform to the county average yield established by the Secretary.

2. Tobacco, Potatoes.

a. The normal yield of tobacco, or potatoes, as the case may be, for any farm shall be the yield which may reasonably be expected from the land devoted to the production of the crop in 1938 with due consideration for type of soil, drainage, production practices, general fertility of the land, and the yield of such crop customarily secured on the farm. The average yield for all farms in any county with respect to any such crop shall not exceed the county average yield for the crop established by the Secretary.

B. Per-Acre Rates. The Secretary shall establish for each county a county per-acre rate which will vary among the counties as the productivity of the cropland in the county devoted to the production of general soil-depleting crops varies as compared with the productivity of cropland in the United States devoted to the production of such crops.

A per-acre rate for each vegetable farm shall be established, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, by the county committee, subject to the approval of the State committee. Such per-acre rate shall be based upon the normal yield per acre for the farm of the major soil-depleting crop in the county as compared with the normal yield per acre for such crop in the county. Where the yield of the major soil-depleting crop in the county does not accurately reflect the productivity of a farm, the yield of a crop that reflects the productivity of the farm may be used, provided that the per-acre rate for such farm shall be adjusted, if necessary, so as to be fair and equitable as compared with the per-acre rates for other farms in the county having similar soils or productive capacity, and as contrasted with other farms in the county having different soils or productive capacity.

The average per-acre rate for all farms in the county shall not exceed the county per-acre rate, unless it is determined that farms for which such per-acre rates are established are not representative of all farms in the county and a variation from the county per-acre rate is approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

C. Adjustment for Abnormal Weather Conditions. In determining normal yields for wheat, if on account of drought, flood, insect pests, plant disease, or other uncontrollable natural causes the yield in any year of the ten-year period, as determined under subsection A 1, is less

than 75 percent of the average computed without regard to such year, such year shall be eliminated in calculating the normal yield per acre.

Section XVI. Appeals.

Any person who considers himself aggrieved by any recommendation or determination of the county committee with respect to any farm in which he has an interest may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination with respect to any of the following matters: (a) eligibility to file an application for payment; (b) any soil-depleting acreage allotment or soil-building goal; (c) the division of payment; or (d) any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. The county committee shall notify such person of its decision in writing within 15 days after receipt of such written request for reconsideration. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. The State committee shall notify such person of its decision in writing within 30 days after the receipt of the appeal. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the regional director to review the decision of the State committee.

Section XVII. State and Regional Bulletins, Instructions, and Forms.

State and regional bulletins, instructions, and forms required in administering the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program will be prepared and issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Section XVIII. Definitions.

For the purposes of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program --

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States

REGIONAL DIRECTOR means the director of the Northeast Division, the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Northeast Region.

NORTHEAST REGION means the area included in the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

STATE COMMITTEE means the group of persons designated within any State to assist in the administration of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program in such state.

COUNTY COMMITTEE means the group of persons elected within any county to assist in the administration of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, and wherever applicable, a state, a political subdivision of a state, or any agency thereof.

SHARECROPPER means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of the crop produced thereon or the proceeds thereof.

FARM means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

1. Any other adjacent or nearby farm land operated by the same person (as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land) the inclusion of which is requested or agreed to, within the time and in the manner specified by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, by the operator and all the owners who are entitled to share in the proceeds of the crops on any of the land to be included in the farm, which request and agreement shall be applicable to the designation of the land included in such farm both under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program and under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938; and

2. Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops;

Provided, That land not under the same ownership shall be included in the same farm only if the county committee determines that all of such land is customarily regarded in the community as constituting one farm. A farm shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon it shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located.

CROPLAND means farm land which is tilled annually or in a regular rotation, excluding commercial orchards, but including any other land which has been planted since January 1, 1930, to permanent pasture or forest trees and which was classified as cropland under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, and including also land planted to non-commercial orchards other than abandoned orchards.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS MEANS the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1938 (excluding non-bearing orchards and vineyards), from which the principal part of the production is normally sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes on farms where a potato acreage allotment is not established, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, canta-

loupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding peas for canning and sweet corn for canning and artichokes for use other than as vegetables) of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm.

LOWCROP OPEN PASTURE means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land and range land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS means all soil-depleting crops other than those for which individual acreage allotments are established on the farm.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, or five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

LANDLORD means a person who owns land and rents such land to another person, or operates such land.

TENANT means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of the proceeds of the crops) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of the proceeds of the crops produced thereon.

Issued on March 1, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division.
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture Issued March 28, 1938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin - Northeast Region

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The matter in item 2, subsection A of section II which reads as follows:

"2. Tobacco Acreage Allotments. County acreage allotments for tobacco shall be established by distributing the State acreage allotment of tobacco among the counties in such State on the basis of the total acreage planted to tobacco in the county during the years 1933 to 1937, inclusive, plus in applicable years the acreage diverted under agricultural adjustment and conservation programs, with such adjustments as are necessary to make correction for abnormal conditions of production, for small farms, and for trends in acreage, giving due consideration to seed-bed and other plant diseases during such five-year period."

is stricken out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

2. Tobacco Acreage Allotments. County acreage allotments for tobacco shall be established by distributing the State acreage allotment of tobacco among the counties in the State on the basis of the base acreages of tobacco established for such counties under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, taking into consideration allotments for small farms, trends in acreage, and seed-bed, and other plant diseases.

The last paragraph on page one which reads as follows:

"The provisions of this bulletin are not applicable to Aroostook County, Maine. A special bulletin (NER-200 A) will be issued for this county."

is stricken out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

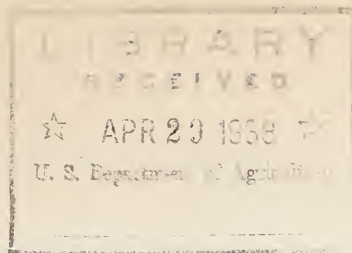
The provisions of this bulletin are not applicable to Aroostook County, Maine, or to the townships of Patten, Mt. Chase, and Stacyville in Penobscot County, Maine. A special bulletin (NER-200-A) will be issued for this part of the Northeast Region.

Issued on March 28, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division.
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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NER-200-- Supplement (2)



Issued April 4, 1938.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin - Northeast Region
Supplement (2)

The following paragraph is inserted under subdivision c of item 1, subsection A of section III, as the second paragraph of this subdivision c:

In the State of New Jersey, and in any other area determined by the regional director to be suffering from winter-killing of clover or alfalfa, the total soil-depleting acreage allotment may be increased above the amount so computed, for any farm in regard to which it is determined by the county committee that unusual winter-killing of alfalfa or clover will result in a shortage of livestock feed that can be adjusted for in the most practical way by increasing the acreage of emergency forage crops such as cereal crops cut for hay, millet and soybeans. The amount of the increase in the allotment for any farm on this ground shall not exceed the acreage of clover or alfalfa which was winter-killed nor the acreage of emergency forage crops determined by the county committee to be needed to provide the necessary feed supplies.

Issued on April 4, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester
A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin - Northeast Region

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1938 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

NORTHEAST REGION

Pursuant to the provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin, as amended, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the authority vested thereby in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, payments and grants of aid will be made for participation in the Northeast Region in the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program in accordance with the provisions of this bulletin and such modifications thereof or other provisions as may hereafter be made. This bulletin includes all the provisions of said 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin, as amended, which are applicable to the Northeast Region, together with certain of the determinations authorized therein to be made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration or the Director of the Northeast Division.

The provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program are necessarily subject to such legislation affecting said program as the Congress of the United States may hereafter enact; the making of the payments and grants of aid herein provided are contingent upon such appropriation as the Congress may hereafter provide for such purpose; and the amounts of such payments and grants of aid will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by such appropriation, the apportionment of such appropriation under the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the extent of national participation. As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to each commodity or item of payment, except the rate specified herein with respect to potatoes, may be decreased, and the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased, by as much as 10 percent.

The provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program are not applicable in the Northeast Region to (1) counties for which special agricultural conservation programs under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act are approved for 1938 by the Secretary, and (2) public domain of the United States, including land owned by the United States and administered under the Taylor Grazing Act or by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and other lands in which the beneficial ownership is in the United States.

The provisions of this bulletin are not applicable to Aroostook County, Maine, or to the townships of Patten, Mt. Chase, and Stacyville in Penobscot County, Maine. A special bulletin (NER-200-A) has been issued for this part of the Northeast Region.

Section I. National and State Acreage Allotments and Goals.

A. National Goals. The national goals in connection with the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program shall be as follows:

1. The following acreages of soil-depleting crops:

Cotton	27,000,000 to 29,000,000 acres
Corn	94,000,000 to 97,000,000 acres
Tobacco	
Flue-cured	850,000 to 875,000 acres
Burley	440,000 to 460,000 acres
Fire-cured and dark air-cured	170,000 to 180,000 acres
Cigar filler and binder	85,000 to 90,000 acres
Georgia-Florida Type 62	2,800 to 3,000 acres
Potatoes	3,100,000 to 3,300,000 acres
Peanuts	1,500,000 to 1,600,000 acres
Rice	825,000 to 875,000 acres
Total soil-depleting crops	275,000,000 to 290,000,000 acres

2. The seeding and maintenance of soil-conserving crops on the cropland not required in 1938 for the growing of soil-depleting crops; the restoration, insofar as is practicable, of a permanent vegetative cover on 6,000,000 acres of land unsuited to the continued production of cultivated crops; and the carrying-out of soil-building practices that will preserve and improve soil fertility and prevent wind and water erosion.

B. National and State Acreage Allotments. National and State acreage allotments of soil-depleting crops will be determined by the Secretary.

Section II. County Acreage Allotments and Goals.

A. County Acreage Allotments of Soil-Depleting Crops. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration with the assistance of State committees shall establish county acreage allotments for total soil-depleting crops and for wheat, tobacco, and potatoes for market as hereinafter set forth. The soil-depleting acreage allotments for all counties in each State shall not exceed the applicable acreage allotment established for the State by the Secretary except as otherwise provided in this bulletin.

1. Total Soil-Depleting Acreage Allotments. County acreage allotments of total soil-depleting crops shall be established by distributing the State acreage allotment of total soil-depleting crops among the counties in the State on the basis of (a) the average acreage of soil-depleting crops grown in such counties in which-ever of the periods of five or more consecutive years since 1927 the Agricultural Adjustment Administration finds is most representative of normal conditions and (b) the base acreages of total soil-depleting crops established in connection with the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, adjusted where necessary for farms for which provision was not made in 1937. Due allowance may be made for (a) trends in acreage of soil-depleting crops, (b) farms for which the general crop acreage allotment will be as large as the usual acreage of general soil-depleting crops, and (c) the relationship of the usual acreage of individual soil-depleting crops to the 1938 acreage allotments in counties where allotments for individual soil-depleting crops are established.

2. Tobacco Acreage Allotments. County acreage allotments for tobacco shall be established by distributing the State acreage allotment of tobacco among the counties in the State on the basis of the base acreages of tobacco established for such counties under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. In establishing these county acreage allotments for tobacco (a) allotments for small farms, (b) trends in acreage, and (c) seed-bed and other plant diseases shall also be taken into consideration.

3. Potato Acreage Allotments. County acreage allotments of potatoes shall be established by distributing the State acreage allotment of potatoes pro rata on the basis of the average acreage devoted to potatoes in the counties in the State during the years 1933 to 1937, inclusive. In establishing these county acreage allotments of potatoes (a) trends in acreage on commercial potato-producing farms as reflected by the acreage planted to potatoes in 1937, as compared with the average acreage planted during such five-year period, and (b) the acreage of potatoes on non-commercial potato-producing farms shall also be taken into consideration.

4. Wheat Acreage Allotments. County acreage allotments of wheat shall be established by distributing the State acreage allotment of wheat among the counties in such State pro rata on the basis of the acreage of wheat planted for the production of wheat for grain during the ten years 1928 to 1937, inclusive, plus in applicable years the acreage diverted under agricultural adjustment and conservation programs. If, on account of abnormal weather conditions, the acreage planted for the production of wheat in a county in any year of such ten-year period was less than 50 percent or more than 150 percent of the average computed for the other nine years, such year shall be eliminated in calculating the average acreage planted for the production of wheat in such county. The average acreage planted in any county for the production of wheat so determined shall be adjusted for trends in acreage by giving equal weight to (a) the acreages planted for the production of wheat and the acreages diverted from the production of wheat during the years 1935, 1936, and 1937, and (b) the acreages so planted and diverted during the ten-year period 1928 to 1937, inclusive, as adjusted for abnormal weather conditions.

B. County Soil-Building Goals. Insofar as practicable, county goals shall be established for particular soil-building practices which are not routine farming practices and which are most needed in the county in order to preserve and improve soil fertility and to prevent wind and water erosion.

Section III. Acreage Allotments and Soil-Building Goals for Individual Farms.

The county committee, with the assistance of other local committees in the county, shall determine acreage allotments and soil-building practice goals. These goals and allotments shall be determined in accordance with the provisions contained herein and instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The soil-depleting acreage allotments determined

for the farms in a county shall not exceed the applicable county acreage allotments established for the county by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The sum of the acreage allotments determined for farms furnishing required forms and information shall not exceed their proportionate share of the county acreage allotments.

A. Soil-Depleting Acreage Allotments.

1. Total Soil-Depleting Acreage Allotment.

a. A total soil-depleting acreage allotment shall be established for any farm for which a tobacco, potato, or wheat acreage allotment is established, and for any farm ^{1/} on which the average acreage of vegetables grown in 1936 and 1937 is more than 50 percent of the acreage of cropland in excess of the sum of the average acreages of tobacco and potatoes grown in 1936 and 1937.

b. For any vegetable farm the total soil-depleting acreage allotment shall be equal to the average acreage used for the production of depleting crops in 1936 and 1937 (adjusted on the basis of factors enumerated in paragraph e below and for the effect of abnormal weather conditions on plantings in such years) less the sum of (a) the difference between the normal acreage of potatoes, tobacco, and general crops and the potato, tobacco, and general soil-depleting acreage allotments, respectively, and (b) 13.5 percent of the wheat acreage allotment.

c. For any farm (other than a vegetable farm) with a tobacco, potato, or wheat acreage allotment the total soil-depleting acreage allotment shall be equal to the average acreage used for the production of soil-depleting crops in 1936 and 1937 (adjusted on the basis of factors enumerated in paragraph e below and for the effect of abnormal weather conditions on plantings in such years) less the sum of (a) the difference between the normal acreage of potatoes and tobacco and the potato and tobacco acreage allotments, respectively, and (b) 13.5 percent of the wheat acreage allotment.

d. A total soil-depleting acreage allotment may be established for any farm on which the total acreage of soil-depleting crops grown in 1938 exceeds the normal acreage of all depleting crops grown on the farm by an amount which the county committee determines tends to defeat the purposes of the program.

e. For any farm the total soil-depleting acreage allotment shall be established on the basis of (1) good soil management, (2) tillable acreage on the farm, (3) type

^{1/} Hereinafter referred to as a "vegetable farm."

of soil, (4) topography, (5) degree of erosion, (6) the acreage of all soil-depleting crops customarily grown on the farm, and (7) the acreage of food and feed crops needed for home consumption on the farm. In establishing the total soil-depleting acreage allotment, allotments established for individual soil-depleting crops should be taken into consideration. The total soil-depleting acreage allotment for any farm shall be comparable with the allotments determined for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

In the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and in any other area determined by the regional director to be suffering from winter-killing of clover or alfalfa, the total soil-depleting acreage allotment may be increased above the amount so computed for any farm in regard to which it is determined by the county committee that unusual winter-killing of alfalfa or clover will result in a shortage of livestock feed that can be adjusted for in the most practical way by increasing the acreage of emergency forage crops such as cereal crops cut for hay, millet, and soybeans. The amount of the increase in the allotment for any farm on this ground shall not exceed the acreage of clover or alfalfa which was winter-killed nor the acreage of emergency forage crops determined by the county committee to be needed to provide the necessary feed supplies.

2. Potato Acreage Allotments. A potato acreage allotment which shall represent the farm's fair share of the county potato acreage allotment shall be established for each farm on which the normal acreage of potatoes is more than 3 acres. No potato acreage allotment shall be less than 3 acres. Potato acreage allotments shall be established on the basis of (a) good soil management, (b) tillable acreage on the farm, (c) type of soil, (d) topography, (e) degree of erosion, (f) production facilities, and (g) the acreage of potatoes customarily grown on the farm. The potato acreage allotment for any farm shall be comparable with the allotments for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

3. Tobacco Acreage Allotments. Acreage allotments of tobacco shall be determined on the basis of (a) past acreage of tobacco with due allowance for the effects of abnormal weather conditions and plant-bed and other diseases on such acreage; (b) land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco; (c) crop rotation practices; and (d) the soil and other physical factors which affect the production of tobacco. The tobacco acreage allotment for any farm shall be comparable with the allotments for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors. The allotment for any farm on which tobacco is to be produced in 1938 for the first time since 1933 shall not exceed 75 percent of the allotment for other farms in the same community on which tobacco was produced since 1933 which are similar with respect to (a) land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco; (b) crop rotation practices; and (c) the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco.

4. Wheat Acreage Allotments. Acreage allotments of wheat shall be determined for each farm on which the normal production of wheat for market is 100 bushels or more and on which wheat has been planted for harvest in one or more of the years 1935, 1936, and 1937, on the basis of (a) tillable acreage, (b) crop rotation practices, (c) type of soil, and (d) topography.

Not more than 3 percent of the county wheat acreage allotment shall be apportioned to farms in such county on which wheat was not planted for harvest in any one of the three years 1935, 1936, and 1937. Allotments for these farms shall be established and the basis of (a) tillable acreage, (b) crop rotation practices, (c) type of soil, and (d) topography. The wheat acreage allotment for any farm shall be comparable with the allotments determined for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

5. General Soil-Depleting Acreage Allotments. A general soil-depleting acreage allotment shall be established for each vegetable farm only and shall be smaller than the normal acreage of general soil-depleting crops grown on the farm. The general soil-depleting acreage allotment for any farm shall be established on the basis of (a) good soil management, (b) tillable acreage on the farm, (c) type of soil, (d) topography, (e) degree of erosion, (f) the acreage of all general soil-depleting crops customarily grown on the farm, and (g) the acreage of food and feed crops needed for home consumption on the farm, taking into consideration allotments established for individual soil-depleting crops. The acreage allotment for any farm shall be comparable to the allotments determined for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

B. Soil-Building Goals. The county committee shall establish for each farm a soil-building goal which shall represent the number of units of applicable practices to be carried out on the farm as a condition of payment. The soil-building goal for a farm shall be computed by multiplying the sum of items A 1, B 2, and C 6, 7, and 8 of section IV applicable to the farm by $\frac{2}{3}$. Insofar as practicable, the county committee shall determine for individual farms practices to be followed in meeting the goal which are not routine farming practices on the farm but which are needed on the farm in order to preserve and improve soil fertility and prevent wind and water erosion, and which will tend to accomplish the goals, if any, established for the county with respect to particular soil-building practices.

C. Posting of Acreage Allotments. All acreage allotments established for farms in a county shall be posted or kept freely available for public inspection in the office of the county committee or the county agricultural extension agent.

Section IV. Payment for Full Performance.

Payment will be made with respect to any farm for not exceeding the soil-depleting acreage allotments and for achieving the soil-building goal in an amount which shall be the sum of the following:

A. For Farms Not Classified as Vegetable Farms.

1. 70 cents per acre of cropland on the farm in excess of the sum of the acreages used in computing payments with respect to the wheat, potato, and tobacco acreage allotments established for the farm.

B. For Vegetable Farms.

1. \$1.25 per acre adjusted for productivity for each acre in the total soil-depleting acreage allotment established for the farm in excess of the sum of the acreages used in computing payments with respect to the wheat, potato, and tobacco acreage allotments established for the farm.

2. 50 cents per acre of cropland in the farm in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment for the farm.

C. For All Farms.

3. 1 cent per pound of the normal yield per acre of cigar filler or binder tobacco for the farm for each acre in the tobacco acreage allotment; provided that if the acreage planted to such tobacco is less than 80 percent of the acreage allotment therefor and the county committee finds that the failure to plant 80 percent of the acreage allotment was not due to flood, drought, or plant-bed diseases the payment shall be computed on 125 percent of the acreage planted to cigar filler and binder tobacco.

4. For farms having potato acreage allotments, 3.6 cents per bushel of the normal yield per acre of potatoes for the farm for each acre of potatoes planted on the farm in 1938 not in excess of the potato acreage allotment. The acreage planted to potatoes shall be deemed to be that acreage which is seeded to potatoes.

5. 12 cents per bushel of the normal yield per acre of wheat for the farm for each acre in the wheat acreage allotment; or, if the acreage planted to wheat is less than 80 percent of the wheat acreage allotment and the county committee finds that the failure to plant 80 percent of such wheat acreage allotment was not due to flood or drought, for 125 percent of the acreage planted to wheat. The acreage planted to wheat shall be deemed to be that acreage which is seeded to wheat classified as soil-depleting in bulletin NER-203 for the State.

6. \$1.50 per acre of the average acreage of land on which commercial vegetables were grown on the farm in 1936 and 1937.

7. \$2.00 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm January 1, 1938.

8. 40 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land, in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland in the farm, which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each five acres of such pasture land.

Section V. Payment for Partial Performance

Payments computed for any farm, under the provisions of section IV, shall be subject to all the following deductions which are applicable to the farm:

A. For Exceeding the Potato or Tobacco Acreage Allotments. Ten times the payment rates specified in section IV for the normal yield for the farm on the acreages by which the acreage of cigar filler and binder tobacco and potatoes exceed the respective acreage allotments established for such crops and, on farms for which potato acreage allotments are not established, on each acre by which the acreage of potatoes exceeds 3 acres.

B. For Exceeding the Total Soil-Depleting Acreage Allotment. The following applicable rates for each acre of soil-depleting crops in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment less the acreages for which deductions are made under items A and D of this section V:

1. If a payment is computed for the farm under section IV with respect to a wheat acreage allotment, 5 times the rate of payment with respect to the wheat acreage allotment.

2. If the farm is classified as a vegetable farm and no payment is computed for the farm under section IV with respect to a wheat acreage allotment, 5 times the rate of payment with respect to general soil-depleting crops.

3. If a tobacco or potato acreage allotment is established for the farm, the farm is not classified as a vegetable farm and no payment is computed for the farm under section IV with respect to a wheat acreage allotment, \$4.00 per acre.

C. For Failure to Reach the Soil-Building Goal. \$1.50 for each unit by which the soil-building goal is not reached.

D. For Exceeding the Average Acreage of Commercial Vegetables. For any farm having a potato or cigar filler or binder tobacco acreage allotment, a deduction shall be made for each acre on which commercial vegetables

are grown in 1938 in excess of the annual average acreage on which commercial vegetables were grown on the farm in 1936 and 1937 (adjusted, where necessary, for the effect of abnormal weather conditions on plantings in such years), such deductions to be at the rate applicable to the farm under this section V with respect to potatoes or cigar filler or binder tobacco, whichever is less. On farms where adjustments for abnormal weather conditions are made in the acreage of commercial vegetables grown in 1936 and 1937 as provided in this item D, such adjusted acreage shall also be used under item 6 of subsection C of section IV in computing the payment with respect to the farm.

Section VI. Division of Payments and Deductions.

A. Payments and Deductions in Connection with Acreage Allotments.

The net payment or net deduction computed for any farm with respect to the tobacco, potato, or wheat acreage allotment, or general soil-depleting crops shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and share-croppers in the same proportion (as indicated by their acreage shares) that such persons are entitled, at the time the crop is harvested, to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the tobacco, potato, wheat, or general crops, respectively, grown on the farm in 1938.

In computing such net payments and net deductions with respect to acreage allotments and general crops, the deduction with respect to commercial vegetables (section V, subsection D) shall be regarded as a pro rata deduction with respect to the potato acreage allotment and the cigar filler (type 41) or binder (types 51, 52, and 53) tobacco acreage allotment. The total amount of deductions computed under section V with respect to soil-depleting crops grown in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment (section V, subsection B, items 1, 2, and 3) shall be regarded (1) as pro rata deductions with respect to the payments computed under section IV in connection with the wheat acreage allotment and general soil-depleting crops on vegetable farms; (2) as deductions with respect to the wheat acreage allotment in other farms for which a payment is computed under section IV in connection with a wheat acreage allotment; (3) as pro rata deductions with respect to the payments computed under section IV in connection with individual crop acreage allotments on other farms for which no payment is computed in connection with a wheat acreage allotment; or (4) as deductions with respect to the soil-building goal on other farms for which no payment is computed under section IV in connection with individual crop acreage allotments, provided that any net amount of such deductions computed for such farms shall be divided equally among the landlords and tenants on the farm.

In the event that wheat, tobacco, potatoes, or general crops are not harvested in 1938 on the farm, or in the event the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, finds that due to crop failure the acreage of such crop(s) was reduced sufficiently to affect materially the division of payments or deductions, the net payment or net deduction, if any, with respect to the

acreage allotment for such crop(s) shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion that the county committee determines that such persons would have shared in the proceeds of such crop(s) if such crop(s) had been harvested on the farm in 1938 or if the acreage of such crop(s) had not been so reduced.

B. Payments With Respect to Soil-Building Practices. The amount of payment earned in connection with the soil-building goal for the farm shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carried out the soil-building practices. If the county committee determines that more than one such person contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices on the farm in 1938, such payment shall be divided in the proportion that the units contributed by each such person to such practices bears to the total units of such practices carried out on the farm in 1938. Each person contributing to the practice carried out on a particular acreage shall be deemed to have contributed equally to the units of such practice unless such persons establish to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion, in which event such unit shall be divided in the proportion which the county committee determines each such person contributed thereto.

C. Proration of Net Deductions. If with respect to any farm the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on the farm exceeds the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on the farm, the net deduction computed for any person on the farm shall be prorated among the persons on the farm for whom a net payment is computed in the proportion in which the net payment computed for any person is of the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on the farm. If with respect to any farm the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on the farm equals or exceeds the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on the farm, no payment will be made with respect to such farm and the amount of such net deductions in excess of the net payments shall be prorated among the persons on the farm in the proportion which the net deduction computed for any person is of the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on the farm.

Section VII.. Increase in Small Payments.

The total payment computed under sections IV to VI, inclusive, for any person with respect to any farm shall be increased as follows:

1. Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less shall be increased to \$1.00;
2. Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than \$1.00 shall be increased by 40 percent;
3. Any payment amounting to \$1.00 or more shall be increased in accordance with the following schedule;

<u>Amount of Pay-</u> <u>ment Computed</u>	<u>Increase in</u> <u>Payment</u>	<u>Amount of Pay-</u> <u>ment Computed</u>	<u>Increase in</u> <u>Payment</u>
\$1.00 to 1.99	\$0.40	\$32.00 to 32.99	\$10.40
2.00 to 2.99	0.80	33.00 to 33.99	10.60
3.00 to 3.99	1.20	34.00 to 34.99	10.80
4.00 to 4.99	1.60	35.00 to 35.99	11.00
5.00 to 5.99	2.00	36.00 to 36.99	11.20
6.00 to 6.99	2.40	37.00 to 37.99	11.40
7.00 to 7.99	2.80	38.00 to 38.99	11.60
8.00 to 8.99	3.20	39.00 to 39.99	11.80
9.00 to 9.99	3.60	40.00 to 40.99	12.00
10.00 to 10.99	4.00	41.00 to 41.99	12.10
11.00 to 11.99	4.40	42.00 to 42.99	12.20
12.00 to 12.99	4.80	43.00 to 43.99	12.30
13.00 to 13.99	5.20	44.00 to 44.99	12.40
14.00 to 14.99	5.60	45.00 to 45.99	12.50
15.00 to 15.99	6.00	46.00 to 46.99	12.60
16.00 to 16.99	6.40	47.00 to 47.99	12.70
17.00 to 17.99	6.80	48.00 to 48.99	12.80
18.00 to 18.99	7.20	49.00 to 49.99	12.90
19.00 to 19.99	7.60	50.00 to 50.99	13.00
20.00 to 20.99	8.00	51.00 to 51.99	13.10
21.00 to 21.99	8.20	52.00 to 52.99	13.20
22.00 to 22.99	8.40	53.00 to 53.99	13.30
23.00 to 23.99	8.60	54.00 to 54.99	13.40
24.00 to 24.99	8.80	55.00 to 55.99	13.50
25.00 to 25.99	9.00	56.00 to 56.99	13.60
26.00 to 26.99	9.20	57.00 to 57.99	13.70
27.00 to 27.99	9.40	58.00 to 58.99	13.80
28.00 to 28.99	9.60	59.00 to 59.99	13.90
29.00 to 29.99	9.80	60.00 to 185.99	14.00
30.00 to 30.99	10.00	186.00 to 199.99	Increased to 200.00
31.00 to 31.99	10.20	200.00 and over	No increase

Section VIII. Deductions Incurred on Other Farms.

A. Other Farms in the Same County. If the deductions computed under section V with respect to any farm in a county exceed the payment for full performance on such farm computed under section IV, a landlord's or tenant's share of the amount by which such deduction exceeds such payments shall be deducted from such landlord's or tenant's share of the payments which would otherwise be made to him with respect to any other farms in such county.

B. Other Farms in the State. If the deductions computed for a landlord or tenant with respect to one or more farms in a county exceed the payments computed for such landlord or tenant on other farms in such county, the amount of such excess deductions shall be deducted from the

payments computed for such landlord or tenant with respect to any other farms in the State if the State committee finds that the crops grown and practices adopted on the farm with respect to which such deductions are computed substantially offset the contribution to the program made on such other farms.

Section IX. Deduction for Association Expenses.

There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments with respect to any farm all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by the county agricultural conservation association in the county in which the farm is located.

Section X. Materials Furnished as Grants of Aid.

Wherever it is found practicable limestone, superphosphate, trees, seeds, and other materials may upon request of the producer be furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as grants of aid to be used in carrying out approved soil-building practices which shall be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal for the farm. Wherever such materials are furnished, a deduction from the payment for the farm shall be made in the amount of the approximate cost of such materials to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Such deduction shall be applied first to the payment computed for the person to whom such materials are furnished, and the balance, if any, of such deduction shall be prorated among the payments to other persons sharing in the payment with respect to the farm on which such materials were used.

In making a request for materials pursuant to this section the producer to whom such materials are furnished shall agree that in the event the amount of the deduction for the materials exceeds the amount of the payment with respect to the farm the amount of such difference shall be repaid by him to the Secretary.

Section XI. General Provisions Relating to Payments.

A. Payment Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program.
All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program may be withheld (1) if he has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1938 or previous agricultural conservation programs, (2) if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting, in whole or in part the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized, (3) if under the 1936 or 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program any person received a payment for

constructing fence to exclude livestock from woodland previously used for pasture, or for excluding livestock from maple sugar orchards, and the county committee determines that in 1938 livestock were again allowed to graze in the areas on which payment was made for their exclusion an amount equal to such payment shall be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such person under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program, or (4) if the county committee, acting in accordance with the instructions issued by the State committee and having the approval of the regional director, finds that the forest lands owned or controlled by him have been abused by improper cutting.

If on any farm not classified as a vegetable farm and for which no wheat, tobacco, or potato acreage allotment is established the acreage of soil-depleting crops in 1938 is in excess of 50 acres and in excess of the total soil depleting acreage allotment, the deduction provided in item 3 of subsection B of section V shall be applicable to such farm if the county committee determines that the increase in soil-depleting crops was not due to the rotation of crops normally followed on the farm. No payment shall be computed with respect to any farm which is idle in 1938.

B. Payment Computed and Made Without Regard to Claims. Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in subsection D of this section XI) and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

C. Changes in Leasing and Cropping Agreements, Reduction in Number of Tenants, and Other Devices. If on any farm in 1938 any change of the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1937 is made between the landlord and the tenants or sharecroppers and such change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program than would have been made to the landlord for performance on the farm under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, payments to the landlord under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to the landlord if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1937 had been continued in 1938, if the county committee certifies that the change is not justified and disapproves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1938 is less than the average number on the farm during the years 1935 to 1937, inclusive, and such reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord, such payments to the landlord shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, if the county committee certifies that the reduction is not justified and disapproves such reduction.

If the State Committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1938 Agricultural

Conservation Program has employed any other scheme or device, the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such other person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold in whole or in part from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require such person to refund in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such person in connection with the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program.

D. Assignments. Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program may assign his interest in such payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1938. No such assignment will be recognized unless (1) the assignment is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and is filed in the office of the county agricultural conservation association; (2) the farmer files with the assignment a statement that the assignment is made to pay or secure an indebtedness incurred in connection with financing the making of a crop in 1938 and not to pay or secure any pre-existing indebtedness; and (3) the person to whom such assignment is made certifies that the payment is being assigned without discount for such purpose.

Nothing contained in this section XI shall be construed to give an assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled nor shall the Secretary or any disbursing agent be subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of any such assignment.

E. Excess Cotton Acreage. Any person who makes application for payment with respect to any farm located in a county in which cotton is planted in 1938 shall file with such application a statement that the applicant has not knowingly planted or caused to be planted during 1938 cotton on land in any farm in which he has an interest in excess of the cotton acreage allotment established for the farm for 1938, and that cotton was not planted in excess of such allotment by his authority or with his consent.

Any person who knowingly plants cotton on his farm in 1938 on acreage in excess of the cotton acreage allotment established for the farm for 1938 shall not be eligible for any payment under the provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program. Any person having an interest in the cotton crop on a farm on which cotton is planted in 1938 on acreage in excess of the cotton acreage allotment for the farm for 1938 shall be presumed to have knowingly planted cotton on his farm on acreage in excess of such farm cotton acreage allotment if notice of the farm allotment is mailed to him prior to the completion of the planting (seeding) of cotton on the farm, unless the farmer establishes the fact that the excess acreage planted to cotton was due to his lack of knowledge of the number of acres in the tract(s) planted to cotton. Such notice, if mailed to the operator of the farm, shall be deemed to be notice to all persons sharing in the production of cotton on the farm in 1938.

F. Use of Soil-Conserving Crops for Market. No payment will be made with respect to any farm unless on such farm in 1938 an acreage, not devoted to soil-depleting crops, is withheld from the production of soil-conserving crops for market equal to the acreage by which the normal acreage of soil-depleting crops on such farm exceeds the larger of (1) the total soil-depleting acreage allotment for the farm or (2) the acreage devoted to soil-depleting crops on the farm in 1938; Provided, That payment shall not be denied any farmer for using such soil-conserving crops for market (1) if in the county in which the farm is located the number of cows kept for the production of milk or products thereof for market does not exceed the normal number of such cows; (2) if on such farm the number of cows kept for the production of milk or the products thereof for market does not exceed the normal number of such cows; or (3) if the Agricultural Adjustment Administration determines either (a) that the farmer has substantially complied with the provisions of this paragraph, or (b) that the county, as a whole, is in substantial compliance with such provisions.

Any farmer shall be deemed to have substantially complied with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph either (1) if the increase above normal in the number of dairy cows on his farm does not exceed two cows; or (2) if none of the soil-conserving crops to which such provisions are applicable is used for market other than through the disposition of dairy livestock for slaughter or through the disposition of less than ten percent of the milk, or products thereof, produced on the farm. A county, as a whole, shall be deemed to be in substantial compliance with such provisions if the increase above normal in the number of dairy cows in the county does not exceed ten percent.

The normal acreage of soil-depleting crops and the normal number of cows kept for the production of milk, or the products thereof, for market shall be determined for any farm in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which shall determine from the latest available statistics of the Department of Agriculture and shall announce the counties in which the number of cows kept for the production of milk, or the products thereof, for market exceeds by more than ten percent the normal number of such cows.

As used in this subsection F the term "for market" means for disposition by sale, barter, or exchange, or by feeding (in any form) to dairy livestock which, or the products of which, are to be sold, bartered, or exchanged, and such term shall not include consumption on the farm. An agricultural commodity shall be deemed to be consumed on the farm if consumed by the farmer's family, employees, or household, or if fed to poultry or livestock other than dairy livestock on his farm, or if fed to dairy livestock on his farm and such dairy livestock, or the products thereof, are to be consumed by his family, employees, or household.

As used in this subsection F the term "soil-conserving crops" means grasses and legumes grown on cropland except those classified as soil-depleting under the heading "Soil-Depleting Crops" in bulletin 203 for the State.

Section XII. Application for Payment.

A. Persons Eligible to File Applications. An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any person for whom, under the provisions of section VI, a share in the payment with respect to the farm may be computed and (1) who at the time of harvest is entitled to share in the crops grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement, or (2) who is owner or operator of such farm and participates thereon in 1938 in carrying out approved soil-building practices.

B. Time and Manner of Filing Application and Information Required. Payment will be made only upon application submitted through the county office. The Secretary reserves the right (1) to withhold payment from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm which such person is operating or renting to another person for a share of the crops grown thereon, and (2) to refuse to accept any application for payment if such application or any other form or information required is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the regional director. At least two weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms. Such notice shall be given by mailing the same to the office of each county committee and making copies of the same available to the press.

C. Applications for Other Farms. If a person has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops, or proceeds therefrom, produced on more than one farm in a county and makes application for payment with respect to one of such farms, such person must make application for payment with respect to all such farms which he operates or rents to other persons. Upon request by the State committee such person shall also file with the committee such information as it may request regarding any other farm in the State with respect to which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds thereof.

Section XIII. Soil-Depleting Crops.

The list of crops and land uses which shall cause land devoted to them in each State to be classified as soil-depleting is contained in bulletin 203 for the State.

Wherever the words "individual crop goals" are used under the heading "Soil-Depleting Crops" in bulletin 203 for the State they mean "individual acreage allotments".

In connection with determinations regarding the maturity of crops, canning peas will be deemed to have reached maturity when they are harvested for canning. Field corn, sweet corn, and popcorn hogged off or cut for silage, fodder, or other similar uses will be deemed to have reached maturity.

Section XIV. Soil-Building Practices.

The soil-building practices applicable to and approved for each State are listed and described in bulletin NER-203 for the State.

The second paragraph of each State bulletin on soil-building practices for 1938 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Practices carried out with labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished entirely by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be counted toward the achievement of the soil-building goal. If a portion of the labor, seed, trees, or other materials used in carrying out any practice is furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and such portion represents one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out such practice, such practice shall not be counted toward the achievement of the soil-building goal; if such portion represents less than half of the total cost of carrying out such practice, one-half of such practice shall be counted toward the achievement of the soil-building goal."

If trees are purchased from a Clerk-McNary Cooperative State Nursery, such purchases shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

The liming practice for any State as contained in NER-203 for the State shall be applicable to orchards as well as cropland and pasture land.

For the purposes of the practice providing for the application of superphosphate contained in NER-203 for any State, 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as a grant of aid and containing not less than 45 percent available phosphoric acid shall be considered to be equivalent to 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate.

Section XV. Normal Yields and Per-Acre Rates.

A. Normal Yields of Special Soil-Depleting Crops. The county committee, with the assistance of other local committees in the county, shall determine for each farm for which a tobacco, potato, or wheat acreage allotment is to be established a normal yield for each such crop in accordance with the provisions of this section and instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

1. Wheat.

a. Where reliable records of the actual average yield per acre of wheat for the years 1928 to 1937, inclusive, are presented by the farmer or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm shall be the average of such

yields adjusted for trends and abnormal weather conditions in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

b. If for any year of such ten-year period reliable records of the actual average yield are not available or there was no actual yield because the commodity was not planted on the farm in such year, the normal yield for the farm shall be the yield which, on the basis of all the available facts, including the yield customarily secured on the farm, weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land, the county committee determines to be the yield which was or could reasonably have been expected on the farm for such ten-year period. Where the productivity index most recently established for the farm in connection with the agricultural conservation programs is determined by the county committee to be an accurate reflection of the foregoing factors, the yield obtained by multiplying such index by the county average yield established by the Secretary shall be used as the normal yield for the farm.

c. The yields determined under paragraph b of this subdivision 1 shall be adjusted so that the average of the normal yields for all farms in the county (weighted by the wheat acreage allotments established for such farms) shall conform to the county average yield established by the Secretary.

2. Tobacco, Potatoes.

a. The normal yield of tobacco, or potatoes, as the case may be, for any farm shall be the yield which may reasonably be expected from the land devoted to the production of the crop in 1938 with due consideration for type of soil, drainage, production practices, general fertility of the land, and the yield of such crop customarily secured on the farm. The average yield for all farms in any county with respect to any such crop shall not exceed the county average yield for the crop established by the Secretary.

B. Per-Acre Rates. The Secretary shall establish for each county a county per-acre rate which will vary among the counties as the productivity of the cropland in the county devoted to the production of general soil-depleting crops varies as compared with the productivity of cropland in the United States devoted to the production of such crops.

A per-acre rate for each vegetable farm shall be established, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, by the county committee, subject to the approval of the State Committee. Such per-acre rate shall be based upon the normal yield per acre for the farm of the major soil-depleting crop in the

county as compared with the normal yield per acre for such crop in the county. Where the yield of the major soil-depleting crop in the county does not accurately reflect the productivity of a farm, the yield of a crop that reflects the productivity of the farm may be used, provided that the per-acre rate for such farm shall be adjusted, if necessary, so as to be fair and equitable as compared with the per-acre rates for other farms in the county having similar soils or productive capacity, and as contrasted with other farms in the county having different soils or productive capacity.

The average per-acre rate for all farms in the county shall not exceed the county per-acre rate, unless it is determined that farms for which such per-acre rates are established are not representative of all farms in the county and a variation from the county per-acre rate is approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Section XVI. Appeals.

Any person who considers himself aggrieved by any recommendation or determination of the county committee with respect to any farm in which he has an interest may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination with respect to any of the following matters: (a) eligibility to file an application for payment; (b) any soil-depleting acreage allotment or soil-building goal; (c) the division of payment; or (d) any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. The county committee shall notify such person of its decision in writing within 15 days after receipt of such written request for reconsideration. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. The State committee shall notify such person of its decision in writing within 30 days after the receipt of the appeal. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the regional director to review the decision of the State committee.

Section XVII. State and Regional Bulletins, Instructions, and Forms.

State and regional bulletins, instructions, and forms required in administering the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program will be prepared and issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Section XVIII. Definitions.

For the purposes of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program -

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

REGIONAL DIRECTOR means the director of the Northeast Division, the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Northeast Region.

NORTHEAST REGION means the area included in the States of Maine, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Vermont.

STATE COMMITTEE means the group of persons designated within any State to Assist in the administration of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program in such State.

COUNTY COMMITTEE means the group of persons elected within any county to assist in the administration of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

LANDLORD means a person who owns land and rents such land to another person, or operates such land.

SHARECROPPER means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or the proceeds thereof.

TENANT means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of the proceeds of the crops) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of the proceeds of the crops produced thereon.

FARM means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

1. Any other adjacent or nearby farm land operated by the same person (as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land) the inclusion of which is requested or agreed to, within the time and in the manner specified by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, by the operator and all the owners who are entitled to share in the proceeds of the crops on any of the land to be included in the farm, which request and agreement shall be applicable to the designation of the land included in such farm both under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program and under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938; and

2. Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included

in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops:

Provided, That land not under the same ownership shall be included in the same farm only if the county committee determines that all of such land is customarily regarded in the community as constituting one farm. A farm shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon it shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located.

CROPLAND means farm land which is tilled annually or in a regular rotation, excluding commercial orchards, but including any other land which has been planted since January 1, 1930, to permanent pasture or forest trees and which was classified as cropland under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, and including also land planted to non-commercial orchards other than abandoned orchards.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1938 (excluding non-bearing orchards and vineyards), from which the principal part of the production is normally sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes on farms where a potato acreage allotment is not established, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding peas for canning and sweet corn for canning and artichokes for use other than as vegetables) of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm.

NONCROP OPEN PASTURE means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land and range land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS means all soil-depleting crops other than those for which individual acreage allotments are established on the farm.

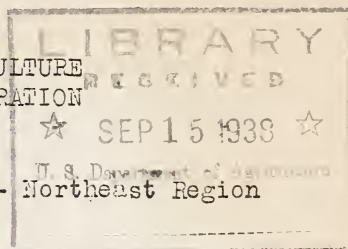
ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, or five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

Issued on July 19, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester
A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Issued September 7, 1938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION



1938 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin - Northeast Region

I

The first paragraph of Section VI, subsection A is hereby amended to read as follows:

The net payment or net deduction computed for any farm with respect to the tobacco, potato, or wheat acreage allotment, or general soil-depleting crops shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and share-croppers in the same proportion (as indicated by their acreage shares expressed in terms of either proportionate acreages or percentages) that such persons are entitled, at the time the crop is harvested, to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the tobacco, potato, wheat, or general crops, respectively, grown on the farm in 1938.

II

Subsection F of Section XI is hereby amended to read as follows:

F. Use of Soil-Conserving Crops for Market. No payment will be made with respect to any farm unless on such farm in 1938 an acreage of cropland, not devoted to soil-depleting crops, is withheld from the production of soil-conserving crops for market, equal to the acreage by which the normal acreage of soil-depleting crops on such farm exceeds the larger of (1) the total soil-depleting acreage allotment for the farm or (2) the acreage devoted to soil depleting crops on the farm in 1938: Provided, That payment shall not be denied any farmer for using such soil-conserving crops for market (1) if in the county in which the farm is located the number of cows kept for the production of milk or products thereof for market does not exceed the normal number of such cows; (2) if on such farm the number of cows kept for the production of milk or the products thereof for market does not exceed the normal number of such cows; or (3) if the Agricultural Adjustment Administration determines either (a) that the farmer has substantially complied with the provisions of this paragraph, or (b) that the county, as a whole, is in substantial compliance with such provisions.

Any farmer shall be deemed to have substantially complied with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph either (1) if the increase above normal in the number of dairy cows on his farm does not exceed two cows; or (2) if none of the soil-conserving crops to which such provisions are applicable are used for market other than through the disposition of dairy livestock for slaughter or

through the disposition of less than ten percent of the milk, or products thereof, produced on the farm. A county, as a whole, shall be deemed to be in substantial compliance with such provisions unless: (1) the number of cows kept for the production of milk in the county exceeds by more than five percent the normal number of such cows; (2) the acres retired from soil-depleting crops in the county exceed five percent of the normal acreage of such crops and exceed 1,000 acres; and (3) the average number of cows kept for the production of milk exceeds two cows per farm and exceeds two cows per 160 acres of farm land.

The normal acreage of soil-depleting crops and the number of cows kept for the production of milk or the products thereof for market shall be determined for any farm in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall determine from the latest available statistics of the Department, and shall announce, the counties not deemed to be in substantial compliance.

As used in this subsection F, the term "for market" means for disposition by sale, barter, or exchange, or by feeding (in any form) to dairy livestock which, or the products of which, are to be sold, bartered, or exchanged, and such term shall not include consumption on the farm. An agricultural commodity shall be deemed to be consumed on the farm if consumed by the farmer's family, employees, or household, or if fed to poultry or livestock other than dairy livestock on his farm, or if fed to dairy livestock on his farm and such dairy livestock, or the products thereof, are to be consumed by his family, employees, or household.

As used in this subsection F, the term "soil-conserving crops" means grasses and legumes grown on cropland except those classified as soil-depleting under the heading "Soil-Depleting Crops" in bulletin 203 for the State.

Issued on September 7, 1938, with the approval of the
Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Issued September 13, 1938.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin - Northeast Region

The first paragraph of Section V is hereby amended to read as follows:

Payments computed for any farm under the provisions of Section IV shall be subject to all of the following deductions which are applicable to the farm, Provided, That in any case where, through error in a county or State office, the producer was officially notified in writing, prior to completion of planting, of an acreage allotment larger than the finally approved acreage allotment and was not notified of the finally approved acreage allotment until after planting was completed, and the county committee finds that the producer, acting solely upon information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage of soil-depleting crops in excess of the finally approved acreage allotment, such deduction for excess acreage of soil-depleting crops will be made only with respect to the acreage in excess of the allotment erroneously issued.

Issued on September 13, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

F. B. Northrup

F. B. Northrup,
Acting Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region

The following material is added at the end of Subsection B, Section XV;

The approved variation from the county per acre rate on vegetable farms for the counties in the Northeast Region listed below shall be as follows:

County	<u>Maine</u>		Average County Per Acre Rate For Com. Veg. Farms (\$)
	Average Per Acre Rate (\$)	Maximum % Variation for Com. Veg. Farms (%)	
Androscoggin	1.59	141	2.25
Cumberland	1.56	144	2.25
Franklin	1.64	137	2.25
Hancock	1.44	156	2.25
Kennebec	1.59	141	2.25
Oxford	1.61	140	2.25
Penobscot	1.59	141	2.25
Piscataquis	1.55	145	2.25
Sagadahoc	1.51	149	2.25
Somersot	1.56	144	2.25
Waldo	1.59	141	2.25
Washington	1.37	164	2.25
York	1.56	144	2.25
Knox - Lincoln	1.47	153	2.25

<u>Vermont</u>			
Addison	1.51	103.3	1.56
Bennington	1.79	104.4	1.87
Caledonia	1.62	108.0	1.75
Chittenden	1.64	114.0	1.87
Essex	1.62	100.0	1.62
Franklin	1.44	108.3	1.56
Grand Isle	1.39	103.5	1.44
Lamoille	1.64	103.0	1.69
Orange	1.76	104.7	1.81
Orleans	1.61	104.9	1.69
Rutland	1.76	106.2	1.87
Washington	1.75	106.8	1.87
Windham	1.91	118.8	2.19
Windsor	1.84	121.1	2.06

County	Average Per Acre Rate (\$)	Maximum % Variation for Com. Veg. Farms (%)	Average County Per Acre Rate For Com. Veg. Farms (\$)
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Massachusetts

Barnstable	1.57	149.7	2.35
Berkshire	1.81	143.6	2.60
Bristol	1.97	142.1	2.80
Essex	1.94	144.3	2.80
Franklin	2.05	141.4	2.90
Hampden	1.90	142.1	2.70
Hampshire	2.11	142.1	3.00
Middlesex	1.99	145.7	2.90
Norfolk	1.70	141.1	2.40
Plymouth	1.79	145.2	2.60
Suffolk	1.87	100.0	1.87
Worcester	2.06	140.7	2.90

Rhode Island

Bristol	1.77	127.1	2.25
Newport	1.85	121.6	2.25
Providence	1.87	120.3	2.25
Washington	1.79	125.7	2.25

Connecticut

Fairfield	1.89	146	2.77
Hartford	1.97	139	2.75
Litchfield	1.82	136	2.50
Middlesex	1.87	137	2.56
New Haven	1.86	148	2.75
New London	1.72	149	2.56
Tolland	1.76	149	2.62
Windham	1.72	145	2.50

New York

Albany	1.34	125	1.67
Allegany	1.31	125	1.64
Broome	1.41	125	1.76
Cattaraugus	1.34	125	1.67
Cayuga	1.59	140	2.23
Chautauqua	1.39	125	1.74
Chemung	1.39	125	1.74
Chenango	1.65	125	2.06
Clinton	1.36	125	1.70

County	Average Per Acre Rate (\$)	Maximum % Variation for Com. Veg. Farms (%)	Average County Per Acre Rate For Com. Veg. Farms (\$)
Columbia	1.32	125	1.65
Cortland	1.64	125	2.05
Delaware	1.52	120	1.82
Dutchess	1.64	125	2.05
Eric	1.40	140	1.96
Essex	1.30	115	1.49
Franklin	1.36	125	1.70
Fulton	1.35	125	1.69
Genesec	1.60	150	2.40
Greene	1.45	125	1.81
Herkimer	1.54	125	1.89
Jefferson	1.29	125	1.61
Lewis	1.35	125	1.69
Livingston	1.55	135	2.09
Madison	1.64	140	2.30
Monroe	1.62	135	2.19
Montgomery	1.44	125	1.80
Nassau	1.95	150	2.92
Niagara	1.45	135	1.96
Oneida	1.61	150	2.41
Onondaga	1.64	125	2.05
Ontario	1.56	125	1.95
Orange	1.72	140	2.41
Orleans	1.56	150	2.34
Oswego	1.46	150	2.19
Otsego	1.59	125	1.99
Rensselaer	1.36	125	1.70
St. Lawrence	1.29	125	1.61
Saratoga	1.34	125	1.67
Schoharie	1.45	125	1.81
Schuyler	1.30	115	1.49
Seneca	1.50	125	1.87
Steuben	1.29	150	1.93
Suffolk	1.84	140	2.58
Sullivan	1.61	125	2.01
Putnam	1.65	135	2.23
Rockland	1.60	140	2.24
Schenectady	1.39	125	1.74
Tioga	1.44	125	1.80
Tompkins	1.46	115	1.68
Ulster	1.57	125	1.96
Warren	1.35	115	1.55
Washington	1.55	125	1.94

County	Average Per Acre Rate (\$)	Maximum % Variation for Com. Veg. Farms (%)	Average County Per Acre Rate For Com. Veg. Farms (\$)
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Massachusetts

Barnstable	1.57	149.7	2.35
Berkshire	1.81	143.6	2.60
Bristol	1.97	142.1	2.80
Essex	1.94	144.3	2.80
Franklin	2.05	141.4	2.90
Hampden	1.90	142.1	2.70
Hampshire	2.11	142.1	3.00
Middlesex	1.99	145.7	2.90
Norfolk	1.70	141.1	2.40
Plymouth	1.79	145.2	2.60
Suffolk	1.87	100.0	1.87
Worcester	2.06	140.7	2.90

Rhode Island

Bristol	1.77	127.1	2.25
Newport	1.85	121.6	2.25
Providence	1.87	120.3	2.25
Washington	1.79	125.7	2.25

Connecticut

Fairfield	1.89	146	2.77
Hartford	1.97	139	2.75
Litchfield	1.82	136	2.50
Middlesex	1.87	137	2.56
New Haven	1.86	148	2.75
New London	1.72	149	2.56
Tolland	1.76	149	2.62
Windham	1.72	145	2.50

New York

Albany	1.34	125	1.67
Allegany	1.31	125	1.64
Broome	1.41	125	1.76
Cattaraugus	1.34	125	1.67
Cayuga	1.59	140	2.23
Chautauqua	1.39	125	1.74
Chemung	1.39	125	1.74
Chenango	1.65	125	2.06
Clinton	1.36	125	1.70

County	Average Per Acre Rate (\$)	Maximum % Variation for Com. Veg. Farms (%)	Average County Per Acre Rate For Com. Veg. Farms (\$)
Columbia	1.32	125	1.65
Cortland	1.64	125	2.05
Delaware	1.52	120	1.82
Dutchess	1.64	125	2.05
Eric	1.40	140	1.96
Essex	1.30	115	1.49
Franklin	1.36	125	1.70
Fulton	1.35	125	1.69
Genesee	1.60	150	2.40
Greene	1.45	125	1.81
Herkimer	1.54	125	1.89
Jefferson	1.29	125	1.61
Lewis	1.35	125	1.69
Livingston	1.55	135	2.09
Madison	1.64	140	2.30
Monroe	1.62	135	2.19
Montgomery	1.44	125	1.80
Nassau	1.95	150	2.92
Niagara	1.45	135	1.96
Oneida	1.61	150	2.41
Onondaga	1.64	125	2.05
Ontario	1.56	125	1.95
Orange	1.72	140	2.41
Orleans	1.56	150	2.34
Oswego	1.46	150	2.19
Otsego	1.59	125	1.99
Rensselaer	1.36	125	1.70
St. Lawrence	1.29	125	1.61
Saratoga	1.34	125	1.67
Schoharie	1.45	125	1.81
Schuyler	1.30	115	1.49
Seneca	1.50	125	1.87
Steuben	1.29	150	1.93
Suffolk	1.84	140	2.58
Sullivan	1.61	125	2.01
Putnam	1.65	135	2.23
Rockland	1.60	140	2.24
Schenectady	1.39	125	1.74
Tioga	1.44	125	1.80
Tompkins	1.46	115	1.68
Ulster	1.57	125	1.96
Warren	1.35	115	1.55
Washington	1.55	125	1.94

County	Average Per Acre Rate (\$)	Maximum % Variation for Com. Veg. Farms (%)	Average County Per Acre Rate For Com. Veg. Farms (\$)
Wayne	1.51	150	2.26
Wyoming	1.51	135	2.04
Yates	1.47	125	1.84
Westchester	1.60	140	2.24
<u>New Jersey</u>			
Atlantic	1.57	110	1.75
Bergen	1.75	140	2.45
Burlington	1.79	120	2.15
Camden	1.77	120	2.12
Cape May	1.49	100	1.43
Cumberland	1.94	113	2.19
Essex	1.75	140	2.45
Gloucester	1.82	120	2.18
Hudson			
Hunterdon	1.67	120	2.00
Mercer	1.87	116	2.17
Middlesex	1.94	113	2.19
Monmouth	1.92	114	2.19
Morris	1.81	120	2.17
Ocean	1.49	120	1.79
Passaic	1.99	125	2.49
Salem	1.97	111	2.19
Somerset	1.61	125	2.01
Sussex	1.85	115	2.13
Union	1.74	140	2.44
Warren	1.81	125	2.26
<u>Pennsylvania</u>			
Adams	1.49	125	1.86
Allegheny	1.41	150	2.11
Armstrong	1.35	130	1.75
Beaver	1.36	125	1.70
Bedford	1.36	110	1.50
Berks	1.65	125	2.06
Blair	1.41	150	2.11
Bradford	1.40	115	1.61
Bucks	1.80	150	2.70
Butler	1.49	118	1.76
Cambria	1.46	120	1.75
Cameron	1.34	115	1.54

County	Average Per Acre Rate (\$)	Maximum % Variation for Com. Veg. Farms (%)	Average County Per Acre Rate For Com. Veg. Farms (\$)
Carbon	1.47	125	1.84
Centre	1.45	120	1.74
Chester	2.12	137	2.90
Clarion	1.39	115	1.60
Clearfield	1.39	115	1.60
Clinton	1.49	125	1.86
Columbia	1.51	150	2.26
Crawford	1.46	128	1.87
Cumberland	1.57	120	1.88
Dauphin	1.61	120	1.93
Delaware	2.09	140	2.93
Elk	1.36	115	1.56
Erie	1.49	150	2.23
Fayette	1.42	115	1.63
Forest	1.31	110	1.44
Franklin	1.50	115	1.72
Fulton	1.24	100	1.24
Greene	1.42	100	1.42
Huntingdon	1.25	112	1.40
Indiana	1.40	118	1.65
Jefferson	1.41	115	1.62
Juniata	1.41	120	1.69
Lackawana	1.50	130	1.95
Lancaster	2.26	125	2.82
Lawrence	1.46	120	1.75
Lebanon	1.77	125	2.21
Lehigh	1.70	120	2.04
Luzerne	1.51	140	2.11
Lycoming	1.54	125	1.92
McKean	1.27	110	1.40
Mercer	1.47	118	1.73
Mifflin	1.50	120	1.80
Monroe	1.36	130	1.77
Montgomery	1.85	140	2.59
Montour	1.51	122	1.84
Northampton	1.67	130	2.17
Northumberland	1.52	120	1.82
Perry	1.36	115	1.56
Philadelphia	1.95	140	2.73
Pike	1.35	110	1.48
Potter	1.24	120	1.49
Schuylkill	1.55	130	2.01

County	Average Per Acre Rate (\$)	Maximum % Variation for Com. Veg. Farms (%)	Acreage County Per Acre Rate For Com. Veg. Farms (\$)
Snyder	1.44	110	1.58
Somerset	1.49	125	1.86
Sullivan	1.37	100	1.37
Susquehanna	1.51	125	1.89
Tioga	1.30	130	1.69
Union	1.56	140	2.18
Venango	1.42	115	1.63
Washington	1.49	102	1.52
Wayne	1.50	125	1.87
Westmoreland	1.51	125	1.89
Wyoming	1.41	130	1.83
York	1.89	140	2.65
Warren	1.42	120	1.70

Issued on October 26, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

★ APR 29 1938 Issued March 26, 1938

U. S. Department of Agriculture

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin - Aroostook County, Maine

Northeast Region

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1938 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
for Aroostook County, Maine

Pursuant to the provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin, as amended, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the authority vested thereby in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, payment will be made for participation in Aroostook County, Maine, in the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program in accordance with the provisions of this bulletin and such modifications thereof or other provisions as may hereafter be made. This bulletin includes all the provisions of said 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin, as amended, which are applicable to Aroostook County, Maine, together with certain of the determinations authorized therein to be made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration or the Director of the Northeast Division.

The provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program are necessarily subject to such legislation affecting said program as the Congress of the United States may hereafter enact; the making of the payments and grants of aid herein provided are contingent upon such appropriation as the Congress may hereafter provide for such purpose; and the amounts of such payments and grants of aid will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of national participation. Any increase or decrease in rates of payments and deductions, with respect to any crop or other item of payment, made because of the extent of participation in the program in connection with such crop or item of payment will not exceed 10 percent.

The provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program are not applicable in Aroostook County, Maine, to public domain of the United States, including land owned by the United States and administered under the Taylor Grazing Act or by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and other lands in which the beneficial ownership is in the United States.

Section I. National and State Acreage Allotments and Goals.

A. National Goals. The national goals in connection with the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program shall be as follows:

1. The following acreages of soil-depleting crops:

Cotton	26,000,000 to 27,000,000 acres
Corn	94,000,000 to 97,000,000 acres
Tobacco	
Flue-cured	850,000 to 875,000 acres
Burley	450,000 to 475,000 acres
Fire-cured and dark air-cured	170,000 to 180,000 acres
Cigar filler and binder	85,000 to 90,000 acres
Georgia-Florida Type 62	2,800 to 3,000 acres
Potatoes	3,100,000 to 3,300,000 acres
Peanuts	1,500,000 to 1,600,000 acres
Rice	825,000 to 875,000 acres
Total soil-depleting crops	275,000,000 to 290,000,000 acres

2. The seeding and maintenance of soil-conserving crops on the cropland not required in 1938 for the growing of soil-depleting crops; the restoration, insofar as is practicable, of a permanent vegetative cover on 6,000,000 acres of land unsuited to the continued production of cultivated crops; and the carrying-out of such soil-building practices as will preserve and improve soil fertility and prevent wind and water erosion.

B. National and State Acreage Allotments. National and State acreage allotments of soil-depleting crops will be determined by the Secretary.

Section II. County Acreage Allotments and Goals.

A. County Acreage Allotments of Soil-Depleting Crops. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration with the assistance of State committees shall establish county acreage allotments for total soil-depleting crops and for wheat, and potatoes as hereinafter set forth. The soil-depleting acreage allotments for all counties in each State shall not exceed the applicable acreage allotment established for such State by the Secretary except as otherwise provided in this bulletin.

1. Total Soil-Depleting Acreage Allotments. County acreage allotments of total soil-depleting crops shall be established by distributing the State acreage allotment of total soil-depleting crops among the counties in the State on the basis of the average acreage of soil-depleting crops grown in such counties in whichever of the periods of five or more consecutive years since 1927 the Agricultural Adjustment Administration finds is most representative of normal conditions and the base acreages of total soil-depleting crops established in connection with the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, adjusted where necessary for farms for which provision was not made in 1937, with due allowance for trends in acreage of soil-depleting crops, farms for which the general crop acreage allotment will be as large as the usual acreage of general soil-depleting crops, and the relationship of the usual acreage of individual soil-depleting crops to the 1938 acreage allotments in counties where allotments for individual soil-depleting crops are established.

2. Potato Acreage Allotments. County acreage allotments of potatoes shall be established by distributing the State acreage allotment of potatoes pro rata on the basis of the average acreage devoted to potatoes in such counties during the years 1933 to 1937, inclusive, taking into consideration trends in acreage on commercial potato-producing farms as reflected by the acreage planted to potatoes in 1937, as compared with the average acreage planted during such five-year period and also taking into consideration the acreage of potatoes on non-commercial potato-producing farms.

3. Wheat Acreage Allotments. County acreage allotments of wheat shall be established by distributing the State acreage allotment of wheat among the counties in such State pro rata on the basis of the acreage of wheat seeded for the production of wheat during the ten years, 1928 to 1937, inclusive, plus in applicable years the acreage diverted under agricultural adjustment and conservation programs. If, on account of abnormal weather conditions, the acreage seeded for the production of wheat in a county in any year of such ten-year period was less than 50 percent or more than 150 percent of the average computed for the other nine years, such year shall be eliminated in calculating the average acreage seeded for the production of wheat in such county. The average acreage seeded in any county for the production of wheat so determined shall be adjusted for trends in acreage by giving equal weight to the acreages seeded for the production of wheat and the acreages diverted from the production of wheat during the years 1935, 1936 and 1937, and to the acreages so seeded and diverted during the ten-year period 1928 to 1937, inclusive, as adjusted for abnormal weather conditions.

B. County Soil-Building Goals. Insofar as practicable, a county goal shall be established for particular soil-building practices which are not routine farming practices and which are most needed in the county in order to preserve and improve soil fertility and to prevent wind and water erosion.

Section III. Acreage Allotments and Soil-Building Goals For Individual Farms.

The county committee, with the assistance of other local committees in the county, shall determine acreage allotments and soil-building practice goals in accordance with provisions contained herein and instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The soil-depleting acreage allotments determined for the farms in a county shall not exceed the applicable county acreage allotments established for the county by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The sum of the acreage allotments determined for farms furnishing required forms and information shall not exceed their proportionate share of the county acreage allotments.

To facilitate the administration of the program, farms in Aroostook County shall be divided into what shall hereafter be referred to as "Group A" and "Group B" farms. These groups are defined as follows:

. GROUP A. This group shall include every farm on which (1) a potato acreage allotment is established, or (2) the average acreage of vegetables grown in 1936 and 1937 is more than 50 percent of the acreage of cropland in excess of the average acreage of potatoes grown in 1936 and 1937.

GROUP B. This group shall include all farms not included in Group A.

A. Soil-Depleting Acreage Allotments.

1. Total Soil-Depleting Acreage Allotment.

a. A total soil-depleting acreage allotment shall be established for each Group B farm for which a wheat acreage allotment is established and for each Group A farm.

The total soil-depleting acreage allotment for any farm shall be established on the basis of good soil management, tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, topography, degree of erosion, the acreage of all soil-depleting crops customarily grown on the farm, and the acreage of food and feed crops needed for home consumption on the farm, taking into consideration allotments established for individual soil-depleting crops and trends in acreage of all depleting crops in the county. The total soil-depleting acreage allotment for any farm shall be comparable with the allotments determined for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

b. For Group A Farms. The total soil-depleting acreage allotment for any Group A farm shall be equal to the average acreage used for the production of depleting crops in 1936 and 1937 (adjusted for the effect of abnormal weather conditions on plantings in such years and on the basis of the factors enumerated in paragraph a above) less the sum of (a) the difference between the normal acreage of potatoes and general crops and the potato and general soil-depleting acreage allotments, respectively, and (b) 18 percent of the wheat acreage allotment.

c. For Group B Farms. The total soil-depleting acreage allotment for any Group B farm shall be equal to the average acreage used for the production of depleting crops in 1936 and 1937 (adjusted for the effect of abnormal weather conditions on plantings in such years and on the basis of the factors enumerated in paragraph a above) less 18 percent of the wheat acreage allotment.

2. Potato Acreage Allotments. A potato acreage allotment which shall represent the farm's fair share of the county potato acreage allotment shall be established for each farm on which the normal acreage of potatoes is more than 3 acres. No potato acreage allotment shall be less than 3 acres. Potato acreage allotments shall be established on the basis of good soil management, tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, topography, degree of erosion, production facilities, and the acreage of potatoes customarily grown on the farm. The potato acreage allotment for any farm shall be comparable with the allotments for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

3. Wheat Acreage Allotments. Acreage allotments of wheat shall be determined (a) for each Group A farm and (b) for each Group B farm for which the normal production of wheat for market is 100 bushels or more, on which wheat has been planted for harvest in one or more of the years 1935, 1936, and 1937, on the basis of tillable acreage, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography. Not more than 3 percent of the county wheat acreage allotment shall be apportioned to farms in the county on which wheat was not planted for harvest in any one of the three years 1935, 1936 and 1937, on the basis of tillable acreage, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography. The wheat acreage allotment for any farm shall be comparable with the allotments determined for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

4. General Soil-Depleting Acreage Allotments. A general soil-depleting acreage allotment shall be established for each Group A farm on the basis of good soil management, tillable acreage on the farm, type of soil, topography, degree of erosion, the acreage of all general soil-depleting crops customarily grown on the farm, and the acreage of food and feed crops needed for home consumption on the farm, taking into consideration allotments established for individual soil-depleting crops. The general acreage allotment for any farm shall be comparable to the general acreage allotments determined for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

B. Soil-Building Goals. The county committee shall establish for each farm a soil-building goal which shall represent the number of units of applicable practices to be carried out on the farm as a condition of payment. Insofar as practicable, the county committee shall determine for individual farms practices to be followed in meeting the goal which are not routine farming practices on the farm but which are needed on the farm in order to preserve and improve soil fertility and prevent wind and water erosion, and which will tend to accomplish the goals, if any, established for the county with respect to particular soil-building practices.

1. For Group A Farms. The soil-building goal for any farm in Group A shall be computed by multiplying the sum of the items A 2, and C 5, 6, and 7 of section IV applicable to the farm by $2/3$.

2. For Group B Farms. The soil-building goal for any farm in Group B shall be computed by multiplying the sum of items B 1 and C 5, 6, and 7 of section IV applicable to the farm by $2/3$.

C. Posting of Acreage Allotments. All acreage allotments established for farms in the county shall be posted or kept freely available for public inspection in the office of the county committee or the county agricultural extension agent.

Section IV. Payment for Full Performance.

Payment will be made with respect to any farm for not exceeding the soil-depleting acreage allotments and for achieving the soil-building goal in an amount which shall be the sum of the following:

A. For Group A Farms Only.

1. \$1.25 per acre, adjusted for productivity, for each acre in the general soil-depleting acreage allotment.

2. 50 cents per acre of cropland in the farm in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment for the farm.

3. For farms having potato acreage allotments, 3 cents per bushel of the normal yield per acre of potatoes for the farm for each acre of potatoes planted on the farm in 1938 not in excess of the potato acreage allotment.

B. For Group B Farms Only.

1. 70 cents per acre of cropland on the farm in excess of the wheat acreage allotments.

C. For All Farms.

4. 12 cents per bushel of the normal yield per acre of wheat for the farm for each acre in the wheat acreage allotment; or, if the acreage planted to wheat is less than 80 percent of the wheat acreage allotment and the county committee finds that the failure to plant 80 percent of such wheat acreage allotment was not due to flood or drought, for 125 percent of the acreage planted to wheat.

5. \$1.50 per acre of the average acreage of land on which commercial vegetables were grown on the farm in 1936 and 1937.

6. \$2.00 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm January 1, 1938.

7. 40 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land, in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland in the farm, which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each five acres of such pasture land.

Section V. Payment for Partial Performance.

Payments computed for any farm, under the provisions of section IV, shall be subject to all the following deductions which are applicable to the farm:

A. For Exceeding the Potato Acreage Allotments. Ten times the payment rates specified in section IV for the normal yield for the farm on the acreage by which the acreage of potatoes exceeds the potato acreage allotment, and, on farms for which potato acreage allotments are not established, on each acre by which the acreage of potatoes exceeds 3 acres.

B. For Exceeding the Total Soil-Depleting Acreage Allotment. The following applicable rates for each acre of soil-depleting crops in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment less the acreages for which deductions are made under items A and D of this section V:

1. If a wheat acreage allotment is established for the farm, 8 times the rate of payment with respect to the wheat acreage allotment.

2. If the farm is classified as a Group A farm and no wheat acreage allotment is established for the farm, 8 times the rate of payment with respect to the general soil-depleting acreage allotment.

C. For Failure to Reach the Soil-Building Goal.

\$1.50 for each unit by which the soil-building goal is not reached.

D. For Exceeding the Average Acreage of Commercial Vegetables.

For any farm having a potato acreage allotment, a deduction shall be made for each acre on which commercial vegetables are grown in 1938 in excess of the annual average acreage on which commercial vegetables were grown on the farm in 1936 and 1937 (adjusted, where necessary, for the effect of abnormal weather conditions on plantings in such years), such deduction to be at the rate applicable to the farm under this section V with respect to potatoes. On farms where adjustments for abnormal weather conditions are made in the acreage of commercial vegetables grown in 1936 and 1937 as provided in this item D, such adjusted acreage shall also be used under item 5 of subsection C of section IV in computing the payment with respect to the farm.

Section VI. Division of Payments and Deductions.

A. Payments and Deductions in Connection with Acreage Allotments. The net payment or net deduction computed for any farm with respect to the potato, wheat, or general crop acreage allotment shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion (as indicated by their acreage shares) that such persons are entitled, at the time the crop is harvested, to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the potato, wheat, or general crops, respectively, grown on the farm in 1938.

In computing such net payments and net deductions with respect to acreage allotments, the deduction with respect to commercial vegetables

(section V, subsection D) shall be regarded as a deduction with respect to the potato acreage allotment, and the total amount of deductions computed under section V with respect to soil-depleting crops grown in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment (section V, subsection B, items 1, 2 and 3) shall be regarded (1) as deductions with respect to the wheat acreage allotment and the general crop acreage allotment on vegetable farms; (2) as deductions with respect to the wheat acreage allotment on other farms for which a wheat acreage allotment is established; (3) as deductions with respect to individual crop acreage allotments on other farms for which a wheat acreage allotment is not established; or (4) as deductions with respect to the soil-building goal on other farms for which no individual crop acreage allotments are established.

In the event that wheat, potatoes, or general crops are not harvested in 1938 on the farm the payment, if any, with respect to the acreage allotment for wheat, potatoes, or general crops, shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion that the county committee determines that such person would have shared in the proceeds of such crop under the customary leasing arrangement had such crop been harvested on the farm in 1938.

B. Payments With Respect To Soil-Building Practices. The amount of payment earned in connection with the soil-building goal for the farm shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carried out the soil-building practices. If the county committee determines that more than one such person contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices on the farm in 1938, such payment shall be divided in the proportion that the units contributed by each such person to such practices bear to the total units of such practices carried out on the farm in 1938. Each person contributing to the practice carried out on a particular acreage shall be deemed to have contributed equally to the units of such practice unless such persons establish to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion, in which event such unit shall be divided in the proportion which the county committee determines each such person contributed thereto.

C. Proration of Net Deductions. If with respect to any farm the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on the farm exceeds the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on the farm, the net deduction computed for any person on the farm shall be prorated among the other persons on the farm for whom a net payment is computed in the proportion in which the net payment computed for any person is of the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on the farm. If, with respect to any farm the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on the farm equals or exceeds the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on the farm, no payment will be made with respect to such farm and the amount of such net deductions in excess of the net payments shall be prorated among the persons on the farm in the proportion which the net deduction computed for any person is of the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on the farm.

Section VII. Increase in Small Payments.

The total payment computed under sections IV to VI, inclusive, for any person with respect to any farm shall be increased as follows:

1. Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less shall be increased to \$1.00;
2. Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than \$1.00 shall be increased by 40 percent;
3. Any payment amounting to \$1.00 or more shall be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount of pay- ment computed	Increase in payment	Amount of pay- ment computed	Increase in payment
\$1.00 to 1.99	\$0.40	\$32.00 to 32.99	\$10.40
2.00 to 2.99	0.80	33.00 to 33.99	10.60
3.00 to 3.99	1.20	34.00 to 34.99	10.80
4.00 to 4.99	1.60	35.00 to 35.99	11.00
5.00 to 5.99	2.00	36.00 to 36.99	11.20
6.00 to 6.99	2.40	37.00 to 37.99	11.40
7.00 to 7.99	2.80	38.00 to 38.99	11.60
8.00 to 8.99	3.20	39.00 to 39.99	11.80
9.00 to 9.99	3.60	40.00 to 40.99	12.00
10.00 to 10.99	4.00	41.00 to 41.99	12.10
11.00 to 11.99	4.40	42.00 to 42.99	12.20
12.00 to 12.99	4.80	43.00 to 43.99	12.30
13.00 to 13.99	5.20	44.00 to 44.99	12.40
14.00 to 14.99	5.60	45.00 to 45.99	12.50
15.00 to 15.99	6.00	46.00 to 46.99	12.60
16.00 to 16.99	6.40	47.00 to 47.99	12.70
17.00 to 17.99	6.80	48.00 to 48.99	12.80
18.00 to 18.99	7.20	49.00 to 49.99	12.90
19.00 to 19.99	7.60	50.00 to 50.99	13.00
20.00 to 20.99	8.00	51.00 to 51.99	13.10
21.00 to 21.99	8.20	52.00 to 52.99	13.20
22.00 to 22.99	8.40	53.00 to 53.99	13.30
23.00 to 23.99	8.60	54.00 to 54.99	13.40
24.00 to 24.99	8.80	55.00 to 55.99	13.50
25.00 to 25.99	9.00	56.00 to 56.99	13.60
26.00 to 26.99	9.20	57.00 to 57.99	13.70
27.00 to 27.99	9.40	58.00 to 58.99	13.80
28.00 to 28.99	9.60	59.00 to 59.99	13.90
29.00 to 29.99	9.80	60.00 to 185.99	14.00
30.00 to 30.99	10.00	186.00 to 199.99	Increase to 200.00
31.00 to 31.99	10.20	200.00 and over	No increase

Section VIII. Deductions Incurred on Other Farms.

A. Other Farms in the Same County. If the deductions computed under Section V with respect to any farm exceed the payment for full performance on such farm computed under Section IV, any person's share of the amount by which such deductions exceed such payments shall be deducted from such person's share of the payments which would otherwise be made to him with respect to any other farms in the county which he operates or rents to other persons for a share of the crop produced thereon.

B. Other Farms in the State. If the deductions computed for any person with respect to one or more farms in the county exceed the payments computed for such person on other farms in the county, the amount of such excess deductions shall be deducted from the payments computed for such person with respect to any other farms in the State which he operates or rents to other persons for a share of the crops produced thereon, if the State committee finds that the crops grown and practices adopted on the farms with respect to which such deductions are computed are such as substantially to offset the contribution to the program made on such other farms.

Section IX. Deduction for Association Expenses.

There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments with respect to any farm all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by the county agricultural conservation association in the county in which the farm is located.

Section X. Materials Furnished as Grants of Aid.

Wherever it is found practicable limestone, superphosphate, trees, seeds, and other materials may upon request of the producer be furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as grants of aid to be used in carrying out approved soil-building practices which shall be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal for the farm. Wherever such materials are furnished, a deduction from the payment for the farm shall be made in the amount of the approximate cost of such material to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Such deduction shall be applied first to the payment computed for the person to whom such material are furnished, and the balance, if any, of such deduction shall be prorated among the payments to other persons sharing in the payment with respect to the farm on which such materials were used.

In making a request for materials pursuant to this section the producer to whom such materials are furnished shall agree that in the event the amount of the deduction for the materials exceeds the amount of the payment with respect to the farm the amount of such differences shall be repaid by him to the Secretary.

Section XI. General Provisions Relating to Payments.

A. Payment Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program. All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program may be withheld (1) if he has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the program, (2) if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized, (3) if, under the 1936 or 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, any person received a payment for constructing fence to exclude livestock from woodland previously used for pasture, or for excluding livestock from maple sugar orchards, and the county committee determines that in 1938 livestock were again allowed to graze in the areas on which payment was made for their exclusion, an amount equal to such payment shall be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such person under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program, or (4) if the county committee, acting in accordance with the instructions issued by the State committee and having the approval of the regional director, finds that the forest lands owned or controlled by him have been abused by improper cutting.

If on any group B farm for which no wheat acreage allotment is established the acreage seeded to soil-depleting crops in 1938 is in excess of 50 acres and in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment, a deduction at the rate of \$6.00 for each acre in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment shall be made with respect to such farm if the county committee determines that the increase in soil-depleting crops was not due to the rotation of crops normally followed on the farm.

B. Payment Computed and Made Without Regard to Claims. Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in subsection D of this section XI) and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

C. Changes in Leasing and Cropping Agreements, Reduction in Number of Tenants, and Other Devices. If on any farm in 1938 any change of the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1937 is made between the landlord and the tenants or sharecroppers and such change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program than would have been made to the landlord for performance on the farm under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, payments to the landlord under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to the landlord if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1937 had been continued in 1938, if the county committee certifies that the change is not justified and disapproves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1938 is less than the average number on the farm during the years 1935 to 1937, inclusive, and such reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord, such payments to the landlord shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, if the county committee certifies that the reduction is not justified and disapproves such reduction.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program has employed any other scheme or device, the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such other person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold in whole or in part from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require such person to refund in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such person in connection with the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program.

D. Assignments. Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program may assign his interest in such payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1938. No such assignment will be recognized unless (1) the assignment is made in writing on a form prescribed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and is acknowledged by the farmer before the county agricultural extension agent and filed with such agent; (2) the farmer files with the assignment an affidavit showing that the assignment is made to pay or secure an indebtedness incurred in connection with financing the making of a 1938 crop and not to pay or secure any pre-existing indebtedness; and (3) the person to whom such assignment is made certifies that the payment is being assigned without discount for such purpose.

Nothing in the provisions of this section shall be construed to give an assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled nor shall the Secretary or any disbursing agent be subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of any such assignment.

E. Excess Cotton Acreage. As required by law, and as provided in the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin issued by the Secretary, payment cannot be made to any person in the Northeast or any other region if he has a farm in any cotton-producing area on which he has knowingly planted or caused to be planted during 1938 cotton in excess of the cotton acreage allotment established for such farm in connection with cotton marketing quotas.

F. Use of Soil-Conserving Crops for Market. No payment will be made with respect to any farm unless on such farm in 1938 an acreage, not devoted to soil-depleting crops, is withheld from the production of soil-conserving crops for market equal to the acreage by which the normal acreage of soil-depleting crops on such farm exceeds the larger of (1) the total soil-

depleting acreage allotment for the farm or (2) the acreage devoted to soil-depleting crops on the farm in 1938: Provided, That payment shall not be denied any farmer for using such soil-conserving crops for market (1) if in the county in which the farm is located the number of cows kept for the production of milk or products thereof for market does not exceed the normal number of such cows; (2) if on such farm the number of cows kept for the production of milk or the products thereof for market does not exceed the normal number of such cows; or (3) if the Agricultural Adjustment Administration determines either (a) that the farmer has substantially complied with the provisions of this paragraph, or (b) that the county, as a whole, is in substantial compliance with such provisions.

Any farmer shall be deemed to have substantially complied with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph either (1) if the increase above normal in the number of dairy cows on his farm does not exceed two cows; or (2) if none of the soil-conserving crops to which such provisions are applicable is used for market other than through the disposition of dairy livestock for slaughter or through the disposition of less than ten percent of the milk, or products thereof, produced on the farm. The county, as a whole, shall be deemed to be in substantial compliance with such provisions if the increase above normal in the number of dairy cows in the county does not exceed ten percent.

The normal acreage of soil-depleting crops and the normal number of cows kept for the production of milk, or the products thereof, for market shall be determined for any farm in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which shall determine from the latest available statistics of the Department of Agriculture and shall announce the counties in which the number of cows kept for the production of milk, or the products thereof, for market exceeds by more than ten percent the normal number of such cows.

As used in this subsection F, the term "for market" means for disposition by sale, barter, or exchange, or by feeding (in any form) to dairy livestock which, or the products of which, are to be sold, bartered, or exchanged, and such term shall not include consumption on the farm. An agricultural commodity shall be deemed to be consumed on the farm if consumed by the farmer's family, employees, or household, or if fed to poultry or livestock other than dairy livestock on his farm, or if fed to dairy livestock on his farm and such dairy livestock, or the products thereof, are to be consumed by his family, employees, or household.

As used in this subsection F, the term "soil-conserving crops" means grasses and legumes grown on cropland except those classified as soil-depleting under the heading "Soil-Depleting Crops" in bulletin 203 for the State.

Section XII. Application for Payment.

A. Persons Eligible to File Applications. An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any person for whom, under the provisions of section VI, a share in the payment with respect to the farm may be computed and (1) who at the time of harvest is entitled to share in the crops grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement, or (2) who is owner of such farm and participates thereon in 1938 in carrying out approved soil-building practices.

B. Time and Manner of Filing Application and Information Required. Payment will be made only upon application submitted through the county office. The Secretary reserves the right (1) to withhold payment from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm which such person is operating or renting to another person for a share of the crops grown thereon, and (2) to refuse to accept any application for payment if such application or any other form or information required is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the regional director. At least two weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms. Such notice shall be given by mailing the same to the office of each county committee and making copies of the same available to the press.

C. Applications for Other Farms. If a person has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops, or proceeds therefrom, produced on more than one farm in the county and makes application for payment with respect to one of such farms, such person must make application for payment with respect to all such farms which he operates or rents to other persons. Upon request by the State committee such person shall also file with the committee such information as it may request regarding any other farm in the State with respect to which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds thereof.

Section XIII. Soil-Depleting Crops.

The list of crops and land uses which shall cause land devoted to them to be classified as soil-depleting is contained in bulletin 203 for the State of Maine.

Wherever the words "individual crop goals" are used under the heading "Soil-Depleting Crops" in bulletin 203 for the State of Maine they mean "individual acreage allotments".

In connection with determinations regarding the maturity of crops, canning peas will be deemed to have reached maturity when they are harvested for canning. Field corn, sweet corn, and popcorn hogged off or cut for silage, fodder, or other similar uses will be deemed to have reached maturity.

Section XIV. Soil-Building Practices.

The soil-building practices applicable to and approved for Aroostook County are listed and described in bulletin NER-203 for the State of Maine.

The second paragraph of bulletin 203 for the State of Maine is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Practices carried out with labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished entirely by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be counted toward the achievement of the soil-building goal. If a portion of the labor, seed, trees, or other materials used in carrying out any practice is furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and such portion represents one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out such practice such practice shall not be counted toward the achievement of the soil-building goal; if such portion represents less than half of the total cost of carrying out such practice, one-half of such practice shall be counted toward the achievement of the soil-building goal."

If trees are purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery, such purchases shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

The liming practice for Maine as contained in NER-203 for the State of Maine shall be applicable to orchards as well as cropland and pasture land.

Section XV. Normal Yields and Per-Acre Rates.

A. Normal Yields of Special Soil-Depleting Crops. The county committee, with the assistance of other local committees in the county, shall determine for each farm for which a potato or wheat acreage allotment is to be established a normal yield for each such crop in accordance with the provisions of this section and instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

1. Wheat.

a. Where reliable records of the actual average yield per acre of wheat for the years 1928 to 1937, inclusive, are presented by the farmer or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm shall be the average of such yields adjusted for trends and adjusted in the manner provided in subsection C below, for abnormal weather conditions, and

b. If for any year of such ten-year period reliable records of the actual average yield are not available or there was no actual yield because wheat was not planted on the farm in such year, the county committee shall ascertain from all the available facts, including the yield customarily secured on the farm,

weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land, the yield which was or could reasonably have been expected on the farm for such year, and the yield so determined shall be used as the actual yield for such year under paragraph a of this subdivision 1. Where the productivity index most recently established for the farm in connection with the agricultural conservation programs is determined by the county committee to be an accurate reflection of the foregoing factors, the yield obtained by multiplying such index by the county average yield for such year shall be used as the actual yield for such year. If for any combination of years in such ten-year period reliable records of the actual average yield are not available or there was no actual yield during such years, the yield obtained by multiplying such index by the county average yield for such combination of years shall be the actual yield for each year of such combination of years.

c. The average of all the yields so determined for all farms in the county (weighted by the wheat acreage allotments established for such farms) shall be adjusted so as to conform to the county average yield established by the Secretary.

2. Potatoes.

a. The normal yield of potatoes for any farm shall be the yield which may reasonably be expected from the land devoted to the production of potatoes in 1938 with due consideration for type of soil, drainage, production practices, general fertility of the land, and the yield of such crop customarily secured on the farm. The average yield for all farms in the county with respect to any such crop shall not exceed the county average yield for the crop established by the Secretary.

B. Per-Acre Rates. The Secretary shall establish for each county a county per-acre rate which will vary among the counties as the productivity of the cropland in the county devoted to the production of general soil-depleting crops varies as compared with the productivity of cropland in the United States devoted to the production of such crops.

A per-acre rate for each Group A farm shall be established, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, by the county committee, subject to the approval of the State committee. Such per-acre rate shall be based upon the normal yield per acre for the farm of the major soil-depleting crop in the county as compared with the normal yield per acre for such crop in the county. Where the yield of the major soil-depleting crop in the county does not accurately reflect the productivity of a farm, the yield of a crop that reflects the productivity of the farm may be used, provided that the

per-acre rate for such farm shall be adjusted, if necessary, so as to be fair and equitable as compared with the per-acre rates for other farms in the county having similar soils or productive capacity, and as contrasted with other farms in the county having different soils or productive capacity.

The average per-acre rate for all farms in the county shall not exceed the county per-acre rate, unless it is determined that farms for which such per-acre rates are established are not representative of all farms in the county and a variation from the county per-acre rate is approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

C. Adjustment for Abnormal Weather Conditions. In determining normal yields for wheat, if on account of drought, flood, insect pests, plant disease, or other uncontrollable natural causes the yield in any year of the ten-year period, as determined under subsection A 1, is less than 75 percent of the average computed without regard to such year, such year shall be eliminated in calculating the normal yield per acre.

Section XVI. Appeals.

Any person who considers himself aggrieved by any recommendation or determination of the county committee with respect to any farm in which he has an interest may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination with respect to any of the following matters: (a) eligibility to file an application for payment; (b) any soil-depleting acreage allotment or soil-building goal; (c) the division of payment; or (d) any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. The county committee shall notify such person of its decision in writing within 15 days after receipt of such written request for reconsideration. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. The State committee shall notify such person of its decision in writing within 30 days after the receipt of the appeal. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the regional director to review the decision of the State committee.

Section XVII. State and Regional Bulletins, Instructions, and Forms.

State and regional bulletins, instructions, and forms required in administering the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program will be prepared and issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Section XVIII. Definitions.

For the purposes of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program --

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

REGIONAL DIRECTOR means the director of the Northeast Division, the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Northeast Region.

NORTHEAST REGION means the area included in the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

STATE COMMITTEE means the group of persons designated within any State to assist in the administration of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program in such State.

COUNTY COMMITTEE means the group of persons elected within any county to assist in the administration of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means any individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

SHARECROPPER means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of the crop produced thereon or the proceeds thereof.

FARM means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

1. Any other adjacent or nearby farm land operated by the same person (as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land) the inclusion of which is requested or agreed to, within the time and in the manner specified by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, by the operator and all the owners who are entitled to share in the proceeds of the crops on any of the land to be included in the farm, which request and agreement shall be applicable to the designation of the land included in such farm both under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program and under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938; and

2. Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops:

Provided, That land not under the same ownership shall be included in the same farm only if the county committee determines that all of such land is customarily regarded in the community as constituting one farm. A farm shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon it shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located.

CROPLAND means farm land which is tilled annually or in a regular rotation, excluding commercial orchards, but including any other land which has been planted since January 1, 1930, to permanent pasture or forest trees and which was classified as cropland under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, and including also land planted to non-commercial orchards other than abandoned orchards.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1938 (excluding non-bearing orchards and vineyards), from which the principal part of the production is normally sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes on farms where a potato acreage allotment is not established, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding peas for canning and sweet corn for canning and artichokes for use other than as vegetables) of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm.

NONCROP OPEN PASTURE means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land and range land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS means all soil-depleting crops other than those for which individual acreage allotments are established on the farm.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, or five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

LANDLORD means a person who owns land and rents such land to another person, or operates such land.

TENANT means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of the proceeds of the crops) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of the proceeds of the crops produced thereon.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY means all of Aroostook County and the townships of Patten, Mt. Chase, and Stacyville in Penobscot County in the State of Maine.

Issued on March 26, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

AUG 25 1938
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Issued July 27, 1938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin - Aroostock County, Maine
Northeast Region

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1938 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
for Aroostook County, Maine.

Pursuant to the provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin, as amended, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the authority vested thereby in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, payments and grants of aid will be made for participation in Aroostook County, Maine, in the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program in accordance with the provisions of this bulletin and such modifications thereof or other provisions as may hereafter be made. This bulletin includes all the provisions of said 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin, as amended, which are applicable to Aroostook County, Maine, together with certain of the determinations authorized therein to be made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration or the Director of the Northeast Division.

The provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program are necessarily subject to such legislation affecting said program as the Congress of the United States may hereafter enact; the making of the payments and grants of aid herein provided are contingent upon such appropriation as the Congress may hereafter provide for such purpose; and the amounts of such payments and grants of aid will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by such appropriation, the apportionment of such appropriation under the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act as amended, and the extent of national participation. As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to each commodity or item of payment except the rate specified herein with respect to potatoes may be decreased and the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased, by as much as 10 percent.

The provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program are not applicable in Aroostook County, Maine, to public domain of the United States, including land owned by the United States and administered under the Taylor Grazing Act or by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and other lands in which the beneficial ownership is in the United States.

Section I. National and State Acreage Allotments and Goals.

A. National Goals. The national goals in connection with the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program shall be as follows:

1. The following acreages of soil-depleting crops:

Cotton	27,000,000 to 29,000,000 acres
Corn	94,000,000 to 97,000,000 acres

Tobacco			
Flue-cured	850,000 to	875,000	acres
Burley	440,000 to	460,000	acres
Fire-cured and dark air-cured	170,000 to	180,000	acres
Cigar filler and binder	85,000 to	90,000	acres
Georgia-Florida Type 62	2,800 to	3,000	acres
Potatoes	3,100,000 to	3,300,000	acres
Peanuts	1,500,000 to	1,600,000	acres
Rice	825,000 to	875,000	acres
Total soil-depleting crops	275,000,000 to	290,000,000	acres

2. The seeding and maintenance of soil-conserving crops on the cropland not required in 1938 for the growing of soil-depleting crops; the restoration, insofar as is practicable, of a permanent vegetative cover on 6,000,000 acres of land unsuited to the continued production of cultivated crops; and the carrying-out of such soil-building practices as will preserve and improve soil fertility and prevent wind and water erosion.

B. National and State Acreage Allotments. National and State acreage allotments of soil-depleting crops will be determined by the Secretary.

Section II. County Acreage Allotments and Goals.

A. County Acreage Allotments of Soil-Depleting Crops. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration with the assistance of State committees shall establish county acreage allotments for total soil-depleting crops and for wheat and potatoes as hereinafter set forth. The soil-depleting acreage allotments for all counties in each State shall not exceed the applicable acreage allotment established for such State by the Secretary except as otherwise provided in this bulletin.

1. Total Soil-Depleting Acreage Allotments. County acreage allotments of total soil-depleting crops shall be established by distributing the State acreage allotment of total soil-depleting crops among the counties in the State on the basis of the average acreage of soil-depleting crops grown in such counties in whichever of the periods of five or more consecutive years since 1927 the Agricultural Adjustment Administration finds is most representative of normal conditions and the base acreages of total soil-depleting crops established in connection with the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, adjusted where necessary for farms for which provision was not made in 1937. Due allowance may be made for (a) trends in acreage of soil-depleting crops, (b) farms for which the general crop acreage allotment will be as large as the usual acreage of general soil-depleting crops, and (c) the relationship of the usual acreage of individual soil-depleting crops to the 1938 acreage allotments in counties where allotments for individual soil-depleting crops are established.

2. Potato Acreage Allotments. County acreage allotments of potatoes shall be established by distributing the State acreage allotment of potatoes pro rata on the basis of the average acreage devoted to potatoes in such counties during the years 1933 to 1937, inclusive. In establishing these county acreage allotments of potatoes (a) trends in acreage on commercial potato-producing farms as reflected by the acreage planted to potatoes in 1937, as compared with the average acreage planted during such five-year period, and (b) the acreage of potatoes on non-commercial potato-producing farms shall also be taken into consideration.

3. Wheat Acreage Allotments. County acreage allotments of wheat shall be established by distributing the State acreage allotment of wheat among the counties in such State pro rata on the basis of the acreage of wheat seeded for the production of wheat for grain during the ten years 1928 to 1937, inclusive, plus in applicable years the acreage diverted under agricultural adjustment and conservation program. If, on account of abnormal weather conditions, the acreage seeded for the production of wheat in a county in any year of such ten-year period was less than 50 percent or more than 150 percent of the average computed for the other nine years, such year shall be eliminated in calculating the average acreage seeded for the production of wheat in such county. The average acreage seeded in any county for the production of wheat so determined shall be adjusted for trends in acreage by giving equal weight to (a) the acreages seeded for the production of wheat and the acreages diverted from the production of wheat during the years 1935, 1936, and 1937, and (b) the acreages so seeded and diverted during the ten-year period 1928 to 1937, inclusive, as adjusted for abnormal weather conditions.

B. County Soil-Building Goals. Insofar as practicable, a county goal shall be established for particular soil-building practices which are not routine farming practices and which are most needed in the county in order to preserve and improve soil fertility and to prevent wind and water erosion.

Section III. Acreage Allotments and Soil-Building Goals For Individual Farms.

The county committee, with the the assistance of other local committees in the county, shall determine acreage allotments and soil-building practice goals. These goals and allotments shall be determined in accordance with the provisions contained herein and instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The soil-depleting acreage allotments determined for the farms in a county shall not exceed the applicable county acreage allotments established for the county by

the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The sum of the acreage allotments determined for farms furnishing required forms and information shall not exceed their proportionate share of the county acreage allotments.

To facilitate the administration of the program, farms in Aroostook County shall be divided into what shall hereinafter be referred to as "Group A" and "Group B" farms. These groups are defined as follows:

GROUP A. This group shall include every farm on which (1) a potato acreage allotment is established, or (2) the average acreage of vegetables grown in 1936 and 1937 is more than 50 percent of the acreage of cropland in excess of the average acreage of potatoes grown in 1936 and 1937.

GROUP B. This group shall include all farms not included in Group A.

A. Soil-Depleting Acreage Allotments.

1. Total Soil-Depleting Acreage Allotment.

a. A total soil-depleting acreage allotment shall be established for each Group B farm for which a wheat acreage allotment is established and for each Group A farm.

A total soil-depleting acreage allotment may be established for any farm on which the total acreage of soil-depleting crops grown in 1938 exceeds the normal acreage of all depleting crops grown on the farm by an amount which the county committee determines tends to defeat the purposes of the program.

The total soil-depleting acreage allotment for any farm shall be established on the basis of (1) good soil management, (2) tillable acreage on the farm, (3) type of soil, (4) topography, (5) degree of erosion, (6) the acreage of all soil-depleting crops customarily grown on the farm, and (7) the acreage of food and feed crops needed for home consumption on the farm. In establishing the total soil-depleting acreage allotment, allotments established for individual soil-depleting crops should be taken into consideration. The total soil-depleting acreage allotment for any farm shall be comparable with the allotments determined for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

In any area determined by the regional director to be suffering from winter-killing of clover or alfalfa, the total soil-depleting acreage allotment may be increased above the amount so computed, for any farm in

regard to which it is determined by the county committee that unusual winter-killing of alfalfa or clover will result in a shortage of livestock feed that can be adjusted for in the most practical way by increasing the acreage of emergency forage crops such as cereal crops cut for hay, millet, and soybeans. The amount of the increase in the allotment for any farm on this ground shall not exceed the acreage of clover or alfalfa which was winter-killed or the acreage of emergency forage crops determined by the county committee to be needed to provide the necessary feed supplies, whichever is the greater.

b. For Group A Farms. The total soil-depleting acreage allotment for any Group A farm shall be equal to the average acreage used for the production of depleting crops in 1936 and 1937 (adjusted for the effect of abnormal weather conditions on plantings in such years and on the basis of the factors enumerated in paragraph a above) less the sum of (a) the difference between the normal acreage of potatoes and general crops and the potato and general soil-depleting acreage allotments, respectively, and (b) 18 percent of the wheat acreage allotment.

c. For Group B Farms. The total soil-depleting acreage allotment for any Group B farm shall be equal to the average acreage used for the production of depleting crops in 1936 and 1937 (adjusted for the effect of abnormal weather conditions on plantings in such years and on the basis of the factors enumerated in paragraph a above) less 18 percent of the wheat acreage allotment.

2. Potato Acreage Allotments. A potato acreage allotment which shall represent the farm's fair share of the county potato acreage allotment shall be established for each farm on which the normal acreage of potatoes is more than 3 acres. No potato acreage allotment shall be less than 3 acres. Potato acreage allotments shall be established on the basis of (a) good soil management, (b) tillable acreage on the farm, (c) type of soil, (d) topography, (e) degree of erosion, (f) production facilities, and (g) the acreage of potatoes customarily grown on the farm. The potato acreage allotment for any farm shall be comparable with the allotments for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

3. Wheat Acreage Allotments. Acreage allotments of wheat shall be determined for each farm on which the normal production of wheat for market is 100 bushels or more and on which wheat has been planted for harvest in one or more of the years 1935, 1936, and 1937, on the basis of (a) tillable acreage, (b) crop rotation practices, (c) type of soil, and (d) topography.

Not more than 3 percent of the county wheat acreage allotment shall be apportioned to farms in such county on which wheat was not planted for harvest in any one of the three years 1935, 1936, and 1937. Allotments for these farms shall be established on the basis of (a) tillable acreage, (b) crop rotation practices, (c) type of soil, and (d) topography. The wheat acreage allotment for any farm shall be comparable with the allotments determined for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

4. General Soil-Depleting Acreage Allotments. A general soil-depleting acreage allotment shall be established for each Group A farm only and shall be smaller than the normal acreage of general soil-depleting crops grown on the farm. The general soil-depleting allotment for any farm shall be established on the basis of (a) good soil management, (b) tillable acreage on the farm, (c) type of soil, (d) topography, (e) degree of erosion, (f) the acreage of all general soil-depleting crops customarily grown on the farm, and (g) the acreage of food and feed crops needed for home consumption on the farm, taking into consideration allotments established for individual soil-depleting crops. The general acreage allotment for any farm shall be comparable to the general acreage allotments determined for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to such factors.

B. Soil-Building Goals. The county committee shall establish for each farm a soil-building goal which shall represent the number of units of applicable practices to be carried out on the farm as a condition of payment. Insofar as practicable, the county committee shall determine for individual farms practices to be followed in meeting the goal which are not routine farming practices on the farm but which are needed on the farm in order to preserve and improve soil fertility and prevent wind and water erosion, and which will tend to accomplish the goals, if any, established for the county with respect to particular soil-building practices.

1. For Group A Farms. The soil-building goal for any farm in Group A shall be computed by multiplying the sum of the items A 2 and C 5, 6, and 7 of section IV applicable to the farm by $2/3$.

2. For Group B Farms. The soil-building goal for any farm in Group B shall be computed by multiplying the sum of items B 1 and C 5, 6, and 7 of section IV applicable to the farm by $2/3$.

C. Posting of Acreage Allotments. All acreage allotments established for farms in the county shall be posted or kept freely available for public inspection in the office of the county committee or the county agricultural extension agent.

Section IV. Payment for Full Performance.

Payment will be made with respect to any farm for not exceeding the soil-depleting acreage allotments and for achieving the soil-building goal in an amount which shall be the sum of the following:

A. For Group A Farms Only.

1. \$1.25 per acre adjusted for productivity for each acre in the total soil-depleting acreage allotment established for the farm in excess of the sum of the acreages used in computing payments with respect to the wheat and potato acreage allotments established for the farm.

2. 50 cents per acre of cropland in the farm in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment for the farm.

3. For farms having potato acreage allotments, 3.6 cents per bushel of the normal yield per acre of potatoes for the farm for each acre of potatoes planted on the farm in 1938 not in excess of the potato acreage allotment. The acreage planted to potatoes shall be deemed to be that acreage which is seeded to potatoes.

B. For Group B Farms Only.

1. 70 cents per acre of cropland on the farm in excess of the acreage used in computing payment with respect to the wheat acreage allotment established for the farm.

C. For All Farms.

4. 12 cents per bushel of the normal yield per acre of wheat for the farm for each acre in the wheat acreage allotment; or, if the acreage planted to wheat is less than 80 percent of the wheat acreage allotment and the county committee finds that the failure to plant 80 percent of such wheat acreage allotment was not due to flood or drought, for 125 percent of the acreage planted to wheat. The acreage planted to wheat shall be deemed to be that acreage which is seeded to wheat, classified as soil-depleting in bulletin NER-203 for the State of Maine.

5. \$1.50 per acre of the average acreage of land on which commercial vegetables were grown on the farm in 1936 and 1937.

6. \$2.00 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm January 1, 1938.

7. 40 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land, in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland in the farm, which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each five acres of such pasture land.

Section V. Payment for Partial Performance.

Payments computed for any farm, under the provisions of section IV, shall be subject to all the following deductions which are applicable to the farm:

A. For Exceeding the Potato Acreage Allotment. Ten times the payment rates specified in section IV for the normal yield for the farm on the acreage by which the acreage of potatoes exceeds the potato acreage allotment, and, on farms for which potato acreage allotments are not established, on each acre by which the acreage of potatoes exceeds 3 acres.

B. For Exceeding the Total Soil-Depleting Acreage Allotment. The following applicable rates for each acre of soil-depleting crops in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment less the acreages for which deductions are made under items A and D of this section V:

1. If a payment is computed for the farm under section IV with respect to a wheat acreage allotment, 5 times the rate of payment with respect to the wheat acreage allotment.

2. If the farm is classified as a Group A farm and no payment is computed for the farm under section IV with respect to a wheat acreage allotment, 5 times the rate of payment with respect to general soil-depleting crops.

C. For Failure to Reach the Soil-Building Goal. \$1.50 for each unit by which the soil-building goal is not reached.

D. For Exceeding the Average Acreage of Commercial Vegetables. For any farm having a potato acreage allotment, a deduction shall be made for each acre on which commercial vegetables are grown in 1938 in excess of the annual average acreage on which commercial vegetables were grown on the farm in 1936 and 1937 (adjusted, where necessary, for the effect of abnormal weather conditions on plantings in such years), such deduction to be at the rate applicable to the farm under this section V with respect to potatoes. On farms where adjustments for abnormal weather conditions are made in the acreage of commercial vegetables grown in 1936 and 1937 as provided in this item D, such adjusted acreage shall also be used under item 5 of subsection C of section IV in computing the payment with respect to the farm.

Section VI. Division of Payments and Deductions.

A. Payments and Deductions in Connection with Acreage Allotments. The net payment or net deduction computed for any farm with respect to the potato or wheat acreage allotment, or general soil-depleting crops, shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion (as indicated by their acreage shares) that such persons are entitled, at the time the crop is harvested, to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the potato, wheat, or general crops, respectively, grown on the farm in 1938.

In computing such net payments and net deductions with respect to

acreage allotments and general crops, the deduction with respect to commercial vegetables (section V, subsection D) shall be regarded as a deduction with respect to the potato acreage allotment. The total amount of deductions computed under section V with respect to soil-depleting crops grown in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment (section V, subsection B, items 1 and 2) shall be regarded (1) as pro rata deductions with respect to the payments computed under section IV in connection with the wheat acreage allotment and general soil-depleting crops on Group A farms; (2) as deductions with respect to the wheat acreage allotment on Group B farms for which a payment is computed under section IV in connection with a wheat acreage allotment; or (3) as deductions with respect to the soil-building goal on Group B farms for which no payment is computed under section IV in connection with wheat acreage allotments, provided that any net amount of such deductions computed for such farms shall be divided equally among the landlords and tenants on the farm.

In the event that wheat, potatoes, or general crops are not harvested in 1938 on the farm, or in the event the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, finds that due to crop failure the acreage of such crop(s) was reduced sufficiently to affect materially the division of payments or deductions, the net payment or net deduction, if any, with respect to the acreage allotment for such crop(s) shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion that the county committee determines that such persons would have shared in the proceeds of such crop(s) if such crop(s) had been harvested on the farm in 1938 or if the acreage of such crop(s) had not been so reduced.

B. Payments With Respect to Soil-Building Practices. The amount of payment earned in connection with the soil-building goal for the farm shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carried out the soil-building practices. If the county committee determines that more than one such person contributed to the carrying-out of soil-building practices on the farm in 1938, such payment shall be divided in the proportion that the units contributed by each such person to such practices bear to the total units of such practices carried out on the farm in 1938. Each person contributing to the practice carried out on a particular acreage shall be deemed to have contributed equally to the units of such practice unless such persons establish to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion, in which event such unit shall be divided in the proportion which the county committee determines each such person contributed thereto.

C. Proration of Net Deductions. If with respect to any farm the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on the farm exceeds the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on the farm, the net deduction computed for any person on the farm shall be prorated among the persons on the farm for whom a net payment is computed in the proportion in which the net payment computed for any person is of the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on the farm. If with respect to any farm the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on the farm equals or exceeds the sum of the net payments computed for all persons on the farm, no payment will be made with respect to such farm and the amount of such net deductions in excess of the net payments shall be prorated among the persons on the farm in the proportion

which the net deduction computed for any person is of the sum of the net deductions computed for all persons on the farm.

Section VII. Increase in Small Payments.

The total payment computed under sections IV to VI, inclusive, for any person with respect to any farm shall be increased as follows:

1. Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less shall be increased to \$1.00;
2. Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than \$1.00 shall be increased by 40 percent;
3. Any payment amounting to \$1.00 or more shall be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment	Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment
\$1.00 to 1.99	\$0.40	\$32.00 to 32.99	\$10.40
2.00 to 2.99	0.80	33.00 to 33.99	10.60
3.00 to 3.99	1.20	34.00 to 34.99	10.80
4.00 to 4.99	1.60	35.00 to 35.99	11.00
5.00 to 5.99	2.00	36.00 to 36.99	11.20
6.00 to 6.99	2.40	37.00 to 37.99	11.40
7.00 to 7.99	2.80	38.00 to 38.99	11.60
8.00 to 8.99	3.20	39.00 to 39.99	11.80
9.00 to 9.99	3.60	40.00 to 40.99	12.00
10.00 to 10.99	4.00	41.00 to 41.99	12.10
11.00 to 11.99	4.40	42.00 to 42.99	12.20
12.00 to 12.99	4.80	43.00 to 43.99	12.30
13.00 to 13.99	5.20	44.00 to 44.99	12.40
14.00 to 14.99	5.60	45.00 to 45.99	12.50
15.00 to 15.99	6.00	46.00 to 46.99	12.60
16.00 to 16.99	6.40	47.00 to 47.99	12.70
17.00 to 17.99	6.80	48.00 to 48.99	12.80
18.00 to 18.99	7.20	49.00 to 49.99	12.90
19.00 to 19.99	7.60	50.00 to 50.99	13.00
20.00 to 20.99	8.00	51.00 to 51.99	13.10
21.00 to 21.99	8.20	52.00 to 52.99	13.20
22.00 to 22.99	8.40	53.00 to 53.99	13.30
23.00 to 23.99	8.60	54.00 to 54.99	13.40
24.00 to 24.99	8.80	55.00 to 55.99	13.50
25.00 to 25.99	9.00	56.00 to 56.99	13.60
26.00 to 26.99	9.20	57.00 to 57.99	13.70
27.00 to 27.99	9.40	58.00 to 58.99	13.80
28.00 to 28.99	9.60	59.00 to 59.99	13.90
29.00 to 29.99	9.80	60.00 to 185.99	14.00
30.00 to 30.99	10.00	186.00 to 199.99	Increase to 200.00
31.00 to 31.99	10.20	200.00 and over	No increase

Section VIII. Deductions Incurred on Other Farms.

A. Other Farms in the Same County. If the deductions computed under section V with respect to any farm in a county exceed the payment for full performance on such farm computed under section IV, a landlord's or tenant's share of the amount by which such deduction exceeds such payments shall be deducted from such landlord's or tenant's share of the payments which would otherwise be made to him with respect to any other farms in such county.

B. Other Farms in the State. If the deductions computed for a landlord or tenant with respect to one or more farms in a county exceed the payments computed for such landlord or tenant on other farms in such county, the amount of such excess deductions shall be deducted from the payments computed for such landlord or tenant with respect to any other farms in the State if the State committee finds that the crops grown and practices adopted on the farm with respect to which such deductions are computed substantially offset the contribution to the program made on such other farms.

Section IX. Deduction for Association Expenses.

There shall be deducted pro rata from the payments with respect to any farm all or such part as the Secretary may prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by the county agricultural conservation association in the county in which the farm is located.

Section X. Materials Furnished as Grants of Aid.

Wherever it is found practicable limestone, superphosphate, trees, seeds, and other materials may upon request of the producer be furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as grants of aid to be used in carrying out approved soil-building practices which shall be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal for the farm. Wherever such materials are furnished, a deduction from the payment for the farm shall be made in the amount of the approximate cost of such material to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Such deduction shall be applied first to the payment computed for the person to whom such materials are furnished, and the balance, if any, of such deduction shall be prorated among the payments to other persons sharing in the payment with respect to the farm on which such materials were used.

In making a request for materials pursuant to this section the producer to whom such materials are furnished shall agree that in the event the amount of the deduction for the materials exceeds the amount of the payment with respect to the farm the amount of such difference shall be repaid by him to the Secretary.

Section XI. General Provisions Relating to Payments.

A. Payment Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program. All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made to any person under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program may be withheld (1) if he has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1938 or previous agricultural conservation programs, (2) if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any

manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized, (3) if, under the 1936 or 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, any person received a payment for constructing fence to exclude livestock from woodland previously used for pasture, or for excluding livestock from maple sugar orchards, and the county committee determines that in 1938 livestock were again allowed to graze in the areas on which payment was made for their exclusion, an amount equal to such payment shall be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such person under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program, or (4) if the county committee, acting in accordance with the instructions issued by the State committee and having the approval of the regional director, finds that the forest lands owned or controlled by him have been abused by improper cutting.

If on any group B farm for which no wheat acreage allotment is established the acreage of soil-depleting crops in 1938 is in excess of 50 acres and in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment, a deduction at the rate of \$4.00 for each acre in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment shall be made with respect to such farm if the county committee determines that the increase in soil-depleting crops was not due to the rotation of crops normally followed on the farm. No payment shall be computed with respect to any farm which is idle in 1938.

B. Payment Computed and Made Without Regard to Claims. Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in subsection D of this section XI), and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

C. Changes in Leasing and Cropping Agreements, Reduction in Number of Tenants, and Other Devices. If on any farm in 1938 any change of the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1937 is made between the landlord and the tenants or sharecroppers and such change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program than would have been made to the landlord for performance on the farm under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, payments to the landlord under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to the landlord if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1937 had been continued in 1938, if the county committee certifies that the change is not justified and disapproves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1938 is less than the average number on the farm during the years 1935 to 1937, inclusive, and such reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord, such payments to the landlord shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, if the county committee certifies that the reduction is not justified and disapproves such reduction.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program has employed any other scheme or device, the effect of which would be

or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such other person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold in whole or in part from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require such person to refund in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to such person in connection with the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program.

D. Assignments. Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program may assign his interest in such payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1938. No such assignment will be recognized unless (1) the assignment is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and is filed in the office of the county agricultural conservation association; (2) the farmer files with the assignment a statement that the assignment is made to pay or secure an indebtedness incurred in connection with financing the making of a crop in 1938 and not to pay or secure any pre-existing indebtedness; and (3) the person to whom such assignment is made certifies that the payment is being assigned without discount for such purpose

Nothing contained in this section XI shall be construed to give an assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled nor shall the Secretary or any disbursing agent be subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of any such assignment.

E. Excess Cotton Acreage. Any person who makes application for payment with respect to any farm located in a county in which cotton is planted in 1938 shall file with such application a statement that the applicant has not knowingly planted or caused to be planted during 1938 cotton on land in any farm in which he has an interest in excess of the cotton acreage allotment established for the farm for 1938, and that cotton was not planted in excess of such allotment by his authority or with his consent.

Any person who knowingly plants cotton on his farm in 1938 on acreage in excess of the cotton acreage allotment established for the farm for 1938 shall not be eligible for any payment under the provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program. Any person having an interest in the cotton crop on a farm on which cotton is planted in 1938 on acreage in excess of the cotton acreage allotment for the farm for 1938 shall be presumed to have knowingly planted cotton on his farm on acreage in excess of such farm cotton acreage allotment if notice of the farm allotment is mailed to him prior to the completion of the planting (seeding) of cotton on the farm, unless the farmer establishes the fact that the excess acreage planted to cotton was due to his lack of knowledge of the number of acres in the tract(s) planted to cotton. Such notice, if mailed to the operator of the farm, shall be deemed to be notice to all persons sharing in the production of cotton on the farm in 1938.

F. Use of Soil-Conserving Crops for Market. No payment will be made with respect to any farm unless on such farm in 1938 an acreage, not devoted to soil-depleting crops, is withheld from the production of soil-conserving crops for market equal to the acreage by which the normal acreage of soil-depleting

crops on such farm exceeds the larger of (1) the total soil-depleting acreage allotment for the farm or (2) the acreage devoted to soil-depleting crops on the farm in 1938: Provided, That payment shall not be denied any farmer for using such soil-conserving crops for market (1) if in the county in which the farm is located the number of cows kept for the production of milk or products thereof for market does not exceed the normal number of such cows; (2) if on such farm the number of cows kept for the production of milk or the products thereof for market does not exceed the normal number of such cows; or (3) if the Agricultural Adjustment Administration determines either (a) that the farmer has substantially complied with the provisions of this paragraph, or (b) that the county, as a whole, is in substantial compliance with such provisions.

Any farmer shall be deemed to have substantially complied with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph either (1) if the increase above normal in the number of dairy cows on his farm does not exceed two cows; or (2) if none of the soil-conserving crops to which such provisions are applicable is used for market other than through the disposition of dairy livestock for slaughter or through the disposition of less than ten percent of the milk, or products thereof, produced on the farm. The county, as a whole, shall be deemed to be in substantial compliance with such provisions if the increase above normal in the number of dairy cows in the county does not exceed ten percent.

The normal acreage of soil-depleting crops and the normal number of cows kept for the production of milk, or the products thereof, for market shall be determined for any farm in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which shall determine from the latest available statistics of the Department of Agriculture and shall announce the counties in which the number of cows kept for the production of milk, or the products thereof, for market exceeds by more than ten percent the normal number of such cows.

As used in this subsection F, the term "for market" means for disposition by sale, barter, or exchange, or by feeding (in any form) to dairy livestock which, or the products of which, are to be sold, bartered, or exchanged, and such term shall not include consumption on the farm. An agricultural commodity shall be deemed to be consumed on the farm if consumed by the farmer's family, employees, or household, or if fed to poultry or livestock other than dairy livestock on his farm, or if fed to dairy livestock on his farm and such dairy livestock, or the products thereof, are to be consumed by his family, employees, or household.

As used in this subsection F, the term "soil-conserving crops" means grasses and legumes grown on cropland except those classified as soil-depleting under the heading "Soil-Depleting Crops" in bulletin 203 for the State.

Section XII. Application for Payment.

A. Persons Eligible to File Applications. An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any person for whom, under the provisions of section VI, a share in the payment with respect to the farm may be computed and (1) who at the time of harvest is entitled to share in the crops

grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement, or (2) who is owner or operator of such farm and participates thereon in 1938 in carrying out approved soil-building practices.

B. Time and Manner of Filing Application and Information Required.

Payment will be made only upon application submitted through the county office. The Secretary reserves the right (1) to withhold payment from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm which such person is operating or renting to another person for a share of the crops grown thereon, and (2) to refuse to accept any application for payment if such application or any other form or information required is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the regional director. At least two weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms. Such notice shall be given by mailing the same to the office of each county committee and making copies of the same available to the press.

C. Applications for Other Farms. If a person has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops, or proceeds therefrom, produced on more than one farm in the county and makes application for payment with respect to one of such farms, such person must make application for payment with respect to all such farms which he operates or rents to other persons. Upon request by the State committee such person shall also file with the committee such information as it may request regarding any other farm in the State with respect to which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds thereof.

Section XIII. Soil-Depleting Crops.

The list of crops and land uses which shall cause land devoted to them to be classified as soil-depleting is contained in bulletin 203 for the State of Maine.

Wherever the words "individual crop goals" are used under the heading "Soil-Depleting Crops" in bulletin 203 for the State of Maine they mean "individual acreage allotment".

In connection with determinations regarding the maturity of crops, canning peas will be deemed to have reached maturity when they are harvested for canning. Field corn, sweet corn, and popcorn hogged off or cut for silage, fodder, or other similar uses will be deemed to have reached maturity.

Section XIV. Soil-Building Practices.

The soil-building practices applicable to and approved for Aroostook County are listed and described in bulletin NER-203 for the State of Maine.

The second paragraph of bulletin 203 for the State of Maine is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Practices carried out with labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished entirely by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be counted toward the achievement of the soil-building

goal. If a portion of the labor, seed, trees, or other materials used in carrying out any practice is furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and such portion represents one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out such practice, such practice shall not be counted toward the achievement of the soil-building goal; if such portion represents less than half of the total cost of carrying out such practice, one-half of such practice shall be counted toward the achievement of the soil-building goal."

If trees are purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery, such purchases shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

The liming practice for Maine as contained in NER-203 for the State of Maine shall be applicable to orchards as well as cropland and pasture land.

For the purposes of the practice providing for the application of superphosphate contained in NER-203 for the State of Maine, 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as a grant of aid and containing not less than 45 percent available phosphoric acid shall be considered to be equivalent to 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate.

Section XV. Normal Yields and Per-Acre Rates.

A. Normal Yields of Special Soil-Depleting Crops. The county committee, with the assistance of other local committees in the county, shall determine for each farm for which a potato or wheat acreage allotment is to be established a normal yield for each such crop in accordance with the provisions of this section and instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

1. Wheat.

a. Where reliable records of the actual average yield per acre of wheat for the years 1928 to 1937, inclusive, are presented by the farmer or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm shall be the average of such yields adjusted for trends and abnormal weather conditions in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

b. If for any year of such ten-year period reliable records of the actual average yield are not available or there was no actual yield because wheat was not planted on the farm in such year, the normal yield for the farm shall be the yield which, on the basis of all the available facts, including the yield customarily secured on the farm, weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land, the county committee determines to be the yield which was or could reasonably have been expected on the farm for such ten-year period. Where the productivity index most recently established for the farm in connection with the agricultural conservation programs is determined by the county com-

mittee to be an accurate reflection of the foregoing factors, the yield obtained by multiplying such index by the county average yield established by the Secretary shall be used as the normal yield for the farm.

c. The yields determined under paragraph b of this subdivision 1 shall be adjusted so that the average of the normal yields for all farms in the county (weighted by the wheat acreage allotments established for such farms) shall conform to the county average yield established by the Secretary.

2. Potatoes.

a. The normal yield of potatoes for any farm shall be the yield which may reasonably be expected from the land devoted to the production of potatoes in 1938 with due consideration for type of soil, drainage, production practices, general fertility of the land, and the yield of such crop customarily secured on the farm. The average yield for all farms in the county with respect to any such crop shall not exceed the county average yield for the crop established by the Secretary.

B. Per-Acre Rates. The Secretary shall establish for each county a county per-acre rate which will vary among the counties as the productivity of the cropland in the county devoted to the production of general soil-depleting crops varies as compared with the productivity of cropland in the United States devoted to the production of such crops.

A per-acre rate for each Group A farm shall be established, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, by the county committee, subject to the approval of the State committee. Such per-acre rate shall be based upon the normal yield per acre for the farm of the major soil-depleting crop in the county as compared with the normal yield per acre for such crop in the county. Where the yield of the major soil-depleting crop in the county does not accurately reflect the productivity of a farm, the yield of a crop that reflects the productivity of the farm may be used, provided that the per-acre rate for such farm shall be adjusted, if necessary, so as to be fair and equitable as compared with the per-acre rates for other farms in the county having similar soils or productive capacity, and as contrasted with other farms in the county having different soils or productive capacity.

The average per-acre rate for all farms in the county shall not exceed the county per-acre rate, unless it is determined that farms for which such per-acre rates are established are not representative of all farms in the county and a variation from the county per-acre rate is approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Section XVI. Appeals.

Any person who considers himself aggrieved by any recommendation or determination of the county committee with respect to any farm in which he

has an interest may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination with respect to any of the following matters: (a) eligibility to file an application for payment; (b) any soil-depleting acreage allotment or soil-building goal; (c) the division of payment; or (d) any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. The county committee shall notify such person of its decision in writing within 15 days after receipt of such written request for reconsideration. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. The State committee shall notify such person of its decision in writing within 30 days after the receipt of the appeal. If such person is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after such decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the regional director to review the decision of the State committee.

Section XVII. State and Regional Bulletins, Instructions, and Forms.

State and regional bulletins, instructions, and forms required in administering the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program will be prepared and issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Section XVIII. Definitions.

For the purposes of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program --

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

REGIONAL DIRECTOR means the director of the Northeast Division, the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Northeast Region.

NORTHEAST REGION means the area included in the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

STATE COMMITTEE means the group of persons designated within any State to assist in the administration of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program in such State.

COUNTY COMMITTEE means the group of persons elected within any county to assist in the administration of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means any individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

SHARECROPPER means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of the crop produced thereon or the proceeds thereof.

FARM means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

1. Any other adjacent or nearby farm land operated by the same person (as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land) the inclusion of which is requested or agreed to, within the time and in the manner specified by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, by the operator and all the owners who are entitled to share in the proceeds of the crops on any of the land to be included in the farm, which request and agreement shall be applicable to the designation of the land included in such farm both under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program and under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938; and

2. Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops;

Provided, That land not under the same ownership shall be included in the same farm only if the county committee determines that all of such land is customarily regarded in the community as constituting one farm. A farm shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon it shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located.

CROPLAND means farm land which is tilled annually or in a regular rotation, excluding commercial orchards, but including any other land which has been planted since January 1, 1930, to permanent pasture or forest trees and which was classified as cropland under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, and including also land planted to noncommercial orchards other than abandoned orchards.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1938 (excluding non-bearing orchards and vineyards), from which the principal part of the production is normally sold.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes on farms where a potato acreage allotment is not established, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding peas for canning and sweet corn for canning and artichokes for use other than as vegetables) of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm.

NONCROP OPEN PASTURE means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land and range land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS means all soil-depleting crops other than those for which individual acreage allotments are established on the farm.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, or five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

LANDLORD means a person who owns land and rents such land to another person, or operates such land.

TENANT means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of the proceeds of the crops) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of the proceeds of the crops produced thereon.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY means all of Aroostook County and the townships of Patten, Mt. Chase, and Stacyville in Penobscot County in the State of Maine.

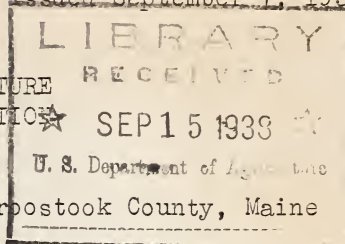
Issued on July 27, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Issued September 7, 1938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION



1938 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin - Arrostook County, Maine
Northeast Region

I

The first paragraph of Section VI, subsection A is hereby amended to read as follows:

The net payment or net deduction computed for any farm with respect to the potato or wheat acreage allotment, or general soil-depleting crops, shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion (as indicated by their acreage shares expressed in terms of either proportionate acreages or percentages) that such persons are entitled, at the time the crop is harvested, to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the potato, wheat, or general crops, respectively, grown on the farm in 1938.

II

Subsection F of Section XI is hereby amended to read as follows:

F. Use of Soil-Conserving Crops for Market. No payment will be made with respect to any farm unless on such farm in 1938 an acreage of cropland, not devoted to soil-depleting crops, is withheld from the production of soil-conserving crops for market, equal to the acreage by which the normal acreage of soil-depleting crops on such farm exceeds the larger of (1) the total soil-depleting acreage allotment for the farm or (2) the acreage devoted to soil-depleting crops on the farm in 1938: Provided, That payment shall not be denied any farmer for using such soil-conserving crops for market (1) if in the county in which the farm is located the number of cows kept for the production of milk or products thereof for market does not exceed the normal number of such cows; (2) if on such farm the number of cows kept for the production of milk or the products thereof for market does not exceed the normal number of such cows; or (3) if the Agricultural Adjustment Administration determines either (a) that the farmer has substantially complied with the provisions of this paragraph, or (b) that the county, as a whole, is in substantial compliance with such provisions.

Any farmer shall be deemed to have substantially complied with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph either (1) if the increase above normal in the number of dairy cows on his farm does not exceed

two cows; or (2) if none of the soil-conserving crops to which such provisions are applicable are used for market other than through the disposition of dairy livestock for slaughter or through the disposition of less than ten percent of the milk, or products thereof, produced on the farm. A county, as a whole, shall be deemed to be in substantial compliance with such provisions unless: (1) the number of cows kept for the production of milk in the county exceeds by more than five percent the normal number of such cows; (2) the acres retired from soil-depleting crops in the county exceed five percent of the normal acreage of such crops and exceed 1,000 acres; and (3) the average number of cows kept for the production of milk exceeds two cows per farm and exceeds two cows per 160 acres of farm land.

The normal acreage of soil-depleting crops and the number of cows kept for the production of milk or the products thereof for market shall be determined for any farm in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall determine from the latest available statistics of the Department, and shall announce, the counties not deemed to be in substantial compliance.

As used in this subsection F, the term "for market" means for disposition by sale, barter, or exchange, or by feeding (in any form) to dairy livestock which, or the products of which, are to be sold, bartered, or exchanged, and such term shall not include consumption on the farm. An agricultural commodity shall be deemed to be consumed on the farm if consumed by the farmer's family, employees, or household, or if fed to poultry or livestock other than dairy livestock on his farm, or if fed to dairy livestock on his farm and such dairy livestock, or the products thereof, are to be consumed by his family, employees, or household.

As used in this subsection F, the term "soil-conserving crops" means grasses and legumes grown on cropland except those classified as soil-depleting under the heading "Soil-Depleting Crops" in bulletin 203 for the State.

Issued on September 7, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

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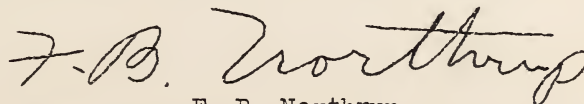
1938 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin - Aroostook County, Maine

Northeast Region

The first paragraph of Section V is hereby amended to read as follows:

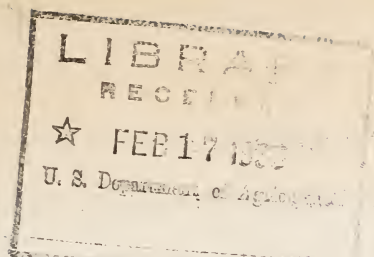
Payments computed for any farm under the provisions of Section IV shall be subject to all of the following deductions which are applicable to the farm, Provided, That in any case where, through error in a county or State office, the producer was officially notified in writing, prior to completion of planting, of an acreage allotment larger than the finally approved acreage allotment and was not notified of the finally approved acreage allotment until after planting was completed, and the county committee finds that the producer, acting solely upon information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage of soil-depleting crops in excess of the finally approved acreage allotment, such deduction for excess acreage of soil-depleting crops will be made only with respect to the acreage in excess of the allotment erroneously issued.

Issued on September 13, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.



F. B. Northrup,
Acting Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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NER-203 - Connecticut

Issued December 31, 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN CONNECTICUT

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The following are soil-building practices which are applicable to and approved for the State of Connecticut. For each practice carried out as specified herein on any farm credit at the rate indicated in the description of the practice below will be given toward achieving the soil-building goal established for the farm under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program. 1/

LIMING CROP OR PASTURE LAND

Practice No. 1

Rate of Credit:

Area A: Fairfield and Litchfield Counties:
1 unit for each 1,000 pounds of standard
ground limestone or its equivalent

Area B: All other counties in the State:
1 unit for each 800 pounds of standard
ground limestone or its equivalent

Applying 1,000 to 6,000 pounds of standard ground limestone, or its equivalent, per acre to cropland other than orchard sod, provided it is worked into the soil, preferably at least 6 months before a legume seeding is made.

Apply 1,000 to 4,000 pounds of standard ground limestone, or its equivalent, per acre to pasture land or orchard sod. Each acre of pasture land or orchard sod treated with lime should have an application of at least 300 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, or its equivalent.

1/ Practices carried out with labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished entirely by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal. If a portion of the labor, seed, trees, or materials used in carrying out any practice is furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, that portion of the total acreage of the practice commensurate with that portion of the total cost not furnished by the State or Federal agency may be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal.

Standard ground limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and at least 60 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

750 pounds of hydrated lime, 500 pounds of burnt lime, 1,000 pounds of ground oyster shell, or 1,000 pounds of button dust are equivalent to 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone.

APPLYING SUPERPHOSPHATE

<u>Practice No. 2</u>	<u>Rate of Credit: 1 unit for each 240 pounds</u> <u>of 20 percent superphosphate</u>
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Applying 20 percent superphosphate at the rate of 100 to 500 pounds per acre to or in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes or to established grasses in orchards or permanent pasture. When superphosphate is applied in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop that is harvested for grain, 160 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate per acre will be deducted.

Credit also will be given for the use of superphosphate in stables to reinforce manure which is to be applied to hay, pasture, or orchard sod.

Quantities of other grades of superphosphate may be substituted for the 240 pounds 20 percent superphosphate; for example, 300 pounds 16 percent superphosphate, 150 pounds 32 percent superphosphate, 120 pounds 40 percent superphosphate, or the quantity of other fertilizers that furnish 48 pounds of available phosphoric acid.

APPLYING POTASH

Practice No. 3

Rate of Credit: 1 unit for each 200 pounds of
50 percent muriate of potash

Applying 100 to 200 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash, or its equivalent, per acre in connection with the seeding of clover or alfalfa or on established stands of alfalfa.

Legumes such as alfalfa and clover require considerable potash. On dairy farms where manure is applied frequently to the land growing clover and alfalfa, enough potash may be furnished in this manner. Unless this is done, potash should be applied at the time of seeding. Some soils become deficient in potash more rapidly than others and require annual applications of potash to grow alfalfa.

GREEN MANURE

Practice No. 4

Rate of Credit: 1 unit per acre

Plowing or disking under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has been harvested; (2) annual legumes; (3) annual grasses; or (4) small grains.

If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth of such crop on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

It is not generally good farm practice to plow down green manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that such crops be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

MULCHING ORCHARD OR VEGETABLE LAND

Practice No. 5

Rate of Credit: 1 unit per ton

Applying air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material at the rate of 2 to 5 tons per acre to orchard or vegetable land as a mulch if all materials produced on the land during 1938 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops or cover crops are left on the land.

The purpose of mulching is to renew or increase the organic matter in orchard or vegetable land. This practice is of value where it is costly or difficult to renew the organic matter by using animal or green manure.

SEEDING BIENNIAL LEGUMES

Practice No. 6

Rate of Credit: 1 unit per acre

Seeding mixtures containing at least 5 pounds per acre of alsike clover or 5 pounds per acre of hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian red clover.

Seeding shall be made on land prepared by the application of either:
(1) 2,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent and 400 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent; or (2) standard ground limestone and superphosphate according to requirements as shown by a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee.

SEEDING LADINO CLOVER

Practice No. 7

Rate of Credit: 2 units per acre

Seeding mixtures containing at least 2 pounds of ladino clover per acre.

Seeding shall be made on land prepared by the application of either:
(1) 2,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent and 400 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent; or (2) standard ground limestone and superphosphate according to requirements as shown by a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee.

SEEDING ALFALFA

Practice No. 8

Rate of Credit: 2 units per acre

Seeding, on land adapted to alfalfa, at least 10 pounds per acre of verified or certified hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed alone or in mixtures.

Seeding shall be made on land prepared by the application of either:
(1) 6,000 pounds of ground limestone or its equivalent, 400 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, and 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent; or (2) ground limestone, superphosphate and potash, according to requirements as shown by a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

Practice No. 9

Rate of Credit: 2 units per acre

Improving the stand of forest trees by thinning, weeding, or pruning to develop at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species, well distributed over each acre of woodland.

Operators shall obtain prior approval from the county committee and carry out the practice in accordance with instructions issued by the Extension Forester.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Practice No. 10

Rate of Credit: 5 units per acre

Planting transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre in accordance with instructions of the Extension Forester.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

Land devoted in 1938 to any of the following crops 2/ or uses, or such other similar crops and uses as are designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, shall be classified as soil-depleting:

(a) Land planted to any of the following crops for harvest in 1938:

- (1) Corn (including field corn and popcorn, but excluding sown or close-drilled corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop).
- (2) Grain sorghums.
- (3) Tobacco.
- (4) Mangels and cowbeets.
- (5) Cultivated sunflowers.
- (6) Truck and vegetable crops (including strawberries, melons, sweet corn, and sweetpotatoes) and their seeds.
- (7) Potatoes.
- (8) Bulbs and flowers.
- (9) Field beans.
- (10) Canning peas.

(b) Land from which any of the following crops is harvested for silage, hay, grain, or seed in 1938:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Wheat. | (7) Sudan grass. |
| (2) Oats. | (8) Millet. |
| (3) Barley. | (9) Sown or close-drilled corn |
| (4) Rye. | (10) Soybeans. |
| (5) Buckwheat. | (11) Cowpeas. |
| (6) Rape. | (12) Field peas. |

2/ Volunteer crops, if harvested, shall classify as if planted.

The acreage of land which is devoted consecutively to two or more of the above soil-depleting crops in 1938 shall be counted as follows:

(1) If only one of such crops reaches maturity such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop reaching maturity. (2) If none of such crops reaches maturity or if more than one of such crops reaches maturity and an individual crop goal is established for only one of such crops, such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop for which an individual crop goal is established. (3) If none of such crops reaches maturity and individual crop goals are established for two or more of such crops, the land shall be regarded as devoted to the last planted of such crops for which an individual crop goal is established. (4) If two or more of such crops reach maturity and individual crop goals are established for two or more of such crops reaching maturity, the land shall be regarded as devoted to each of the crops which reached maturity and for which an individual crop goal is established.

The acreage of land which is devoted simultaneously to two or more of the above soil-depleting crops shall be divided among such crops on the basis of the land determined in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be occupied by each.

Issued December 31, 1937, with the approval of the Administrator.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division.

W. S. Middaugh,
State Executive Officer.

Benjamin F. Dibble
Albert D. Ellsworth
Edward J. Graham, Jr.
Julian B. Thayer
Wisner E. Wilson

State Committee.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
 NORTHEAST DIVISION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program Northeast Region

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN CONNECTICUT

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The following are soil-building practices which are applicable to and approved for the State of Connecticut. For each practice carried out as specified herein on any farm, credit at the rate indicated in the description of the practice will be given toward achieving the soil-building goal established for the farm under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Practices carried out with labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished entirely by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal. If a portion of the labor, seed, trees, or materials used in carrying out any practice is furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, that portion of the total acreage of the practice commensurate with that portion of the total cost not furnished by the State or Federal agency may be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal.

LIMING CROPLAND OR PASTURE LAND

Practice No. 1.—Rate of Credit:

Area A: Fairfield and Litchfield Counties: 1 unit for each 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent.

Area B: All other counties in the State: 1 unit for each 800 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent.

Applying 1,000 to 6,000 pounds of standard ground limestone, or its equivalent, per acre to cropland other than orchard sod, provided it is

worked into the soil, preferably at least 6 months before a legume seeding is made.

Applying 1,000 to 4,000 pounds of standard ground limestone, or its equivalent, per acre to pasture land or orchard sod. Each acre of pasture land or orchard sod treated with lime should have an application of at least 300 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, or its equivalent.

Standard ground limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and at least 60 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

750 pounds of hydrated lime, 500 pounds of burnt lime, 1,000 pounds of ground oyster shell, or 1,000 pounds of button dust are equivalent to 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone.

APPLYING SUPERPHOSPHATE

Practice No. 2.—Rate of Credit: 1 Unit for Each 240 Pounds of 20 Percent Superphosphate

Applying 20 percent superphosphate at the rate of 100 to 500 pounds per acre to or in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes or to established grasses in orchards or permanent pasture. When superphosphate is applied in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop that is harvested for grain, 160 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate per acre will be deducted.

Credit also will be given for the use of superphosphate in stables to reinforce manure which is to be applied to hay, pasture, or orchard sod.

Quantities of other grades of superphosphate may be substituted for the 240 pounds 20 percent superphosphate; for example, 300 pounds 16 percent superphosphate, 150 pounds 32 percent superphosphate, 120 pounds 40 percent superphosphate, or the quantity of other fertilizers that furnish 48 pounds of available phosphoric acid.

APPLYING POTASH

Practice No. 3.—Rate of Credit: 1 Unit for Each 200 Pounds of 50 Percent Muriate of Potash

Applying 100 to 200 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash, or its equivalent, per acre in connection with the seeding of clover or alfalfa or on established stands of alfalfa.

Legumes such as alfalfa and clover require considerable potash. On dairy farms where manure is applied frequently to the land growing clover and alfalfa, enough potash may be furnished in this manner. Unless this is done, potash should be applied at the time of seeding. Some soils become deficient in potash more rapidly than others and require annual applications of potash to grow alfalfa.

GREEN MANURE

Practice No. 4.—*Rate of Credit: 1 Unit per Acre*

Plowing or disking under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has been harvested; (2) annual legumes; (3) annual grasses; or (4) small grains.

If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth of such crop on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

It is not generally good farm practice to plow down green manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that such crops be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

MULCHING ORCHARD OR VEGETABLE LAND

Practice No. 5.—*Rate of Credit: 1 Unit per Ton*

Applying air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material at the rate of 2 to 5 tons per acre to orchard or vegetable land as a mulch if all materials produced on the land during 1938 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops are left on the land.

The purpose of mulching is to renew or increase the organic matter in orchard or vegetable land. This practice is of value where it is costly or difficult to renew the organic matter by using animal or green manure.

SEEDING BIENNIAL LEGUMES

Practice No. 6.—*Rate of Credit: 1 Unit per Acre*

Seeding mixtures containing at least 5 pounds per acre of alsike clover or 5 pounds per acre of hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian red clover.

Seeding shall be made on land prepared by the application of either: (1) 2,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent and 400 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent; or (2) standard ground limestone and superphosphate according to requirements as shown by a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee.

SEEDING LADINO CLOVER

Practice No. 7.—*Rate of Credit: 2 Units per Acre*

Seeding mixtures containing at least 2 pounds of ladino clover per acre.

Seeding shall be made on land prepared by the application of either: (1) 2,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent

lent and 400 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent; or (2) standard ground limestone and superphosphate according to requirements as shown by a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee.

SEEDING ALFALFA

Practice No. 8.—*Rate of Credit: 2 Units per Acre*

Seeding, on land adapted to alfalfa, at least 10 pounds per acre of verified or certified hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed alone or in mixtures.

Seeding shall be made on land prepared by the application of either: (1) 6,000 pounds of ground limestone or its equivalent, 400 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, and 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent; or (2) ground limestone, superphosphate and potash, according to requirements as shown by a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

Practice No. 9.—*Rate of Credit: 2 Units per Acre*

Improving the stand of forest trees by thinning, weeding, or pruning to develop at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species, well distributed over each acre of woodland.

Operators shall obtain prior approval from the county committee and carry out the practice in accordance with instructions issued by the Extension Forester.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Practice No. 10.—*Rate of Credit: 5 Units per Acre*

Planting transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre in accordance with instructions of the Extension Forester.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

Land devoted in 1938 to any of the following crops¹ or uses, or such other similar crops and uses as are designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, shall be classified as soil-depleting:

(a) Land planted to any of the following crops for harvest in 1938:

1. Corn (including field corn and popcorn, but excluding sown or close-drilled corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop)
2. Grain sorghums
3. Tobacco

¹ Volunteer crops, if harvested, shall classify as if planted.

4. Mangels and cowbeets
5. Cultivated sunflowers
6. Truck and vegetable crops (including strawberries, melons, sweet corn and sweetpotatoes) and their seeds
7. Potatoes
8. Bulbs and flowers
9. Field beans
10. Canning peas

(b) Land from which any of the following crops is harvested for silage, hay, grain, or seed in 1938:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Wheat | 7. Sudan grass |
| 2. Oats | 8. Millet |
| 3. Barley | 9. Sown or close-drilled corn |
| 4. Rye | 10. Soybeans |
| 5. Buckwheat | 11. Cowpeas |
| 6. Rape | 12. Field peas |

The acreage of land which is devoted consecutively to two or more soil-depleting crops in 1938 shall be counted as follows: (1) If only one of such crops reaches maturity such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop reaching maturity. (2) If none of such crops reaches maturity or if more than one of such crops reach maturity and an individual crop goal is established for only one of such crops, such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop for which an individual crop goal is established. (3) If none of such crops reaches maturity and individual crop goals are established for two or more of such crops, the land shall be regarded as devoted to the last planted of such crops for which an individual crop goal is established. (4) If two or more of such crops reach maturity and individual crop goals are established for two or more of such crops reaching maturity, the land shall be regarded as devoted to each of the crops which reached maturity and for which an individual crop goal is established.

The acreage of land which is devoted simultaneously to two or more soil-depleting crops shall be divided among such crops on the basis of the land determined in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be occupied by each.

Issued December 31, 1937, with the approval of the Administrator.

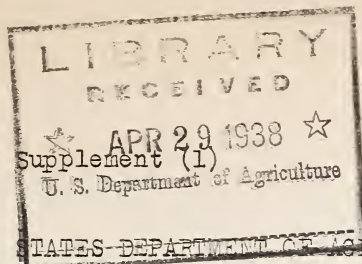
A. W. MANCHESTER,
Director, Northeast Division.

W. S. MIDDAGH,
State Executive Officer.

BENJAMIN F. DIBBLE,
ALBERT D. ELLSWORTH,
EDWARD J. GRAHAM, Jr.,
JULIAN B. THAYER,
WISNER E. WILSON,
State Committee.



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NER-203 - Connecticut - Supplement (1)



Issued March 28, 1938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN CONNECTICUT
Supplement (1)

The third paragraph of Practice No. 1 which reads as follows:

"Standard ground limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and at least 60 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve."

is stricken out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

Standard ground limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and at least 50 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

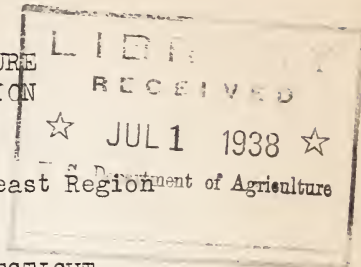
Issued on March 28, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Issued June 23, 1938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION



1938 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN CONNECTICUT

Supplement (2)

Practice No. 4, Green Manure, is hereby amended as follows:

I

The matter in the first paragraph which reads as follows:

"Plowing or disking under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has been harvested; (2) annual legumes; (3) annual grasses; or (4) small grains."

is stricken out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

Plowing or disking under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; (3) annual grasses; or (4) small grains.

II

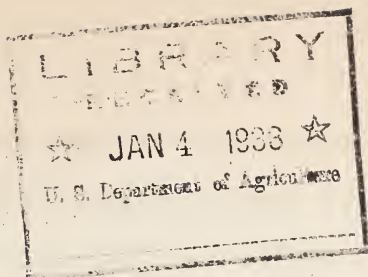
The following paragraph is inserted between the second and third paragraphs:

If the crop is one which is grown in a commercial orchard and has not been harvested in 1938 credit will be given for leaving an evenly distributed good stand and good growth of such crop on the land.

Issued on June 23, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.



HER-203 - Massachusetts

Issued December 11, 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN MASSACHUSETTS

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The following are soil-building practices which are applicable to and approved for the State of Massachusetts. For each practice carried out as specified herein on any farm credit at the rate indicated in the description of the practice below will be given toward achieving the soil-building goal established for the farm under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program. 1/

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS

Practice No. 1 Seeding Biennial Legumes

Rate of credit, 1 unit per acre

Seeding at least 5 pounds per acre of adapted medium red clover or its equivalent in mixtures of grasses or other clovers. (Credit will not be given for this practice if such seedings are plowed or disced under for green manure in 1938.)

The following shall be considered the equivalent of 5 pounds of red clover:

8 pounds of white sweet clover	4 pounds of alsike clover
2 pounds of white dutch clover	2 pounds of ladino clover

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

1/ Practices carried out with labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished entirely by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be counted towards meeting the soil-building goal. If a portion of the labor, seed, trees, or materials used in carrying out any practice is furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, that portion of the total acreage of the practice commensurate with that portion of the total cost not furnished by the State or Federal agency may be counted towards meeting the soil-building goal.

Practice No. 2 Seeding Alfalfa

Rate of credit, 2 units per acre

Sowing (1) at least 10 pounds of hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed per acre or (2) mixtures containing at least 10 pounds per acre of such seed.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 3 Seeding Pasture

Rate of credit, 2 units per acre

Sowing a pasture mixture containing at least 5 pounds per acre of biennial or perennial legumes and at least 5 pounds per acre of perennial grasses other than timothy or redtop.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 4 Reseeding Depleted Pastures

Rate of credit, 1 unit per each 10 pounds of seed
but not in excess of 1 unit per acre

Applying to depleted pastures a pasture mixture containing at least one-third ladino or white dutch clover seed and at least one-third perennial grass seed other than timothy or redtop. No tillage is required.

GREEN MANURE AND COVER CROPS

Practice No. 5 Green Manure

Rate of credit, 1 unit per acre

Plowing or discing under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has been harvested, (2) annual legumes, (3) annual grasses, or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or discing it under.

It is not generally good farm practice to plow down green manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that crops which are normally winter-killed and which otherwise might be considered as green manure crops for 1938, be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

Practice No. 6 Seeding Winter Legumes

Rate of credit, 1 unit per acre

Seeding and leaving a good growth of winter vetch on the land as a winter cover crop.

FARM WOODLAND IMPROVEMENT

Practice No. 7 Improving Woodlands

Rate of credit, 2 units per acre

Improving the stand of forest trees by thinning, weeding or pruning to develop at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species, well distributed over each acre of woodland.

Operators shall obtain prior approval from the county committee and carry out the practice in accordance with the advice of the Extension Forester.

The following are recommended as desirable species for development:

Red pine	Fir (any kind)	Tulip poplar	White ash
White pine	Sugar maple	White birch	Red oak
Spruce (any kind)	White maple	Yellow birch	White oak
Black cherry	Red maple	Black birch	Basswood
Cedar	Hemlock	Beech	Hickory
			Elm

Practice No. 8 Planting Forest Trees

Rate of credit, 5 units per acre

Planting transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre spaced about 6 by 6 feet.

Species of trees approved for planting are: Red pine, white pine, Balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce, and Norway spruce. Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, upon advice of the Extension Forester, approves the selection.

Practice No. 9

Excluding Livestock from Farm Woodland

Rate of credit, 1/4 unit per acre

Restoring farm woodland previously used for pasture by excluding livestock.

Credit will be allowed for each acre of maple sugar orchard from which livestock are excluded. To be classified as a maple sugar orchard, the land must have at least 8 maple sugar trees per acre suitable to be tapped. These trees must make up at least 1/4 of the trees on the land.

Credit will also be allowed for each acre of other farm woodland from which livestock are excluded, but not in excess of two acres for each animal unit 2/ which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

The operator must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

SANDING CRANBERRY BOGS

Practice No. 10

Rate of credit, 5 units per acre

Applying sand, free from stones or loam, to a depth of at least 1/2 inch on fruiting cranberry bogs to prevent soil deterioration and decline in the productive capacity of the land.

The county committee will require evidence as to the number of cubic yards of sand applied per acre.

2/ Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

APPLYING AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID

Practice No. 11

Rate of credit, 1 unit per each 48 pounds

Applying available phosphoric acid to or in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures.

Largest application as top-dressing for credit, 48 pounds per acre.

Largest application in connection with seeding
for credit, 144 pounds per acre.

Phosphoric acid used under the program may be first incorporated as superphosphate into stable manure and used on dropping boards in poultry houses. Superphosphate should be used at the rate of about 1 pound per cow per day and about 30 pounds per 100 hens per month. When used with manure, credit will be given for the phosphoric acid only if the manure is applied to perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pasture.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay, one-half the amount applied but not more than 32 pounds per acre will be deducted.

APPLYING AVAILABLE POTASH

Practice No. 12

Rate of credit, 1 unit per each 100 pounds

Applying available potash (K_2O) to or in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes,

or permanent pastures.

Largest application as grassland top-dressing
for credit, 50 pounds per acre.

Largest application as legume top-dressing
for credit, 100 pounds per acre.

Largest application with new alfalfa or clover
seedings for credit, 300 pounds per acre.

When potash is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or
hay, one-half the amount applied but not more than 25 pounds per acre will
be deducted.

LIMING CROP AND PASTURE LAND

Practice No. 13

Rate of credit

Area A - All counties except Berkshire.

1 unit for each (1) 800 pounds of standard
ground limestone or standard ground
oyster shell or (2) 600 pounds of
hydrated lime

1 unit for each 400 pounds of total calcium
and magnesium oxides in other ground
limestone and ground oyster shell
which will pass through a 20-mesh
sieve

Area B - Berkshire County.

1 unit for each (1) 1,000 pounds of standard
ground limestone or standard ground
oyster shell or (2) 750 pounds of
hydrated lime

1 unit for each 500 pounds of total calcium
and magnesium oxides in other ground
limestone and ground oyster shell
which will pass through a 20-mesh
sieve

Applying not less than 1,000 pounds and not more than 6,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent per acre to crop or pasture land.

Standard ground limestone and standard ground oyster shell are limestone and oyster shell, respectively, which will analyze at least 50 percent total magnesium and calcium oxides, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and at least 60 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

The equivalent of 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone is 750 pounds of hydrated lime.

The following table gives the smallest and largest amounts of ground limestone or ground oyster shell of different degrees of fineness which can be applied per acre for credit:

Percentage of Material Which Will Pass Through a 100-Mesh Sieve	Smallest Number of Pounds of Material Per Acre	Largest Number of Pounds of Material Per Acre
60 and over	1,000	6,000
50 to 60	1,250	7,500
40 to 50	1,500	9,000
30 to 40	2,000	12,000
20 to 30	2,500	15,000
10 to 20	3,000	18,000

Equivalent quantities of other liming material approved by the State committee may be used.

MULCHING ORCHARD OR VEGETABLE LAND

Practice No. 14

Rate of credit, 1 unit per ton

Applying not less than 2 tons and not more than 5 tons per acre of air-dried straw or its equivalent, or hay, to orchard or vegetable land as a mulch if all materials produced on the land during 1938 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops or cover crops are left on the land.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

Land devoted in 1938 to any of the following crops 3/ or uses, or such other similar crops and uses as are designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, shall be classified as soil-depleting:

(a) Land planted to any of the following crops for harvest in 1938:

- (1) Corn (including field corn and popcorn, but excluding sown or close-drilled corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop).
- (2) Grain sorghums.
- (3) Tobacco.
- (4) Mangels and cowbeets.
- (5) Cultivated sunflowers.
- (6) Truck and vegetable crops (including strawberries, melons, sweet corn, and sweetpotatoes) and their seeds.
- (7) Potatoes.
- (8) Bulbs and flowers.
- (9) Field beans.
- (10) Canning peas.

(b) Land from which any of the following crops is harvested for silage, hay, grain, or seed in 1938:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Wheat. | (7) Sudan grass. |
| (2) Oats. | (8) Millet. |
| (3) Barley. | (9) Sown or close-drilled corn. |
| (4) Rye. | (10) Soybeans. |
| (5) Buckwheat. | (11) Cowpeas. |
| (6) Rape. | (12) Field peas. |

3/ Volunteer crops, if harvested, shall classify as if planted.

The acreage of land which is devoted consecutively to two or more of the above soil-depleting crops in 1938 shall be counted as follows: (1) If only one of such crops reaches maturity such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop reaching maturity. (2) If one or more than one of such crops reach maturity and an individual crop goal is established for only one of such crops, such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop for which an individual crop goal is established. (3) If none of such crops reaches maturity and individual crop goals are established for two or more of such crops, the land shall be regarded as devoted to the last planted of such crops for which an individual crop goal is established. (4) If two or more of such crops reach maturity and individual crop goals are established for two or more of such crops reaching maturity, the land shall be regarded as devoted to each of the crops which reached maturity and for which an individual crop goal is established.

The acreage of land which is devoted simultaneously to two or more of the above soil-depleting crops shall be divided among such crops on the basis of the land determined in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be occupied by each.

Issued December 11, 1937, with the approval of the Administrator.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division.

Sumner R. Parker,
State Executive Officer.

Charlie B. Jordan
Shaun Kelly
Theoren L. Warner
Alden R. Wheeler
Harold F. Tompson

State Committee.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program FEB 17 1938 Northeast Region

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN MASSACHUSETTS

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The following are soil-building practices which are applicable to and approved for the State of Massachusetts. For each practice carried out as specified herein on any farm, credit at the rate indicated in the description of the practice below will be given toward achieving the soil-building goal established for the farm under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Practices carried out with labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished entirely by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal. If a portion of the labor, seed, trees, or materials used in carrying out any practice is furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, that

portion of the total acreage of the practice commensurate with that portion of the total cost not furnished by the State or Federal agency may be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal.

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS

Practice No. 1.—Seeding Biennial Legumes: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit per Acre

Seeding at least 5 pounds per acre of adapted medium red clover or its equivalent in mixtures of grasses or other clovers. Credit will not be given for this practice if such seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure in 1938.

The following shall be considered the equivalent of 5 pounds of red clover:

8 pounds of white sweet clover.	4 pounds of alsike clover.
2 pounds of white Dutch clover.	2 pounds of ladino clover.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 2.—Seeding Alfalfa: *Rate of Credit*, 2 Units per Acre

Sowing (1) at least 10 pounds of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed per acre or (2) mixtures containing at least 10 pounds per acre of such seed.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 3.—Seeding Pasture: *Rate of Credit*, 2 Units per Acre

Sowing a pasture mixture containing at least 5 pounds per acre of biennial or perennial legumes and at least 5 pounds per acre of perennial grasses other than timothy or redtop.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 4.—Reseeding Depleted Pastures: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit per Each 10 Pounds of Seed but Not in Excess of 1 Unit per Acre

Applying to depleted pastures a pasture mixture containing at least one-third ladino or white Dutch clover seed and at least one-third perennial grass seed other than timothy or redtop. No tillage is required.

GREEN MANURE AND COVER CROPS

Practice No. 5.—Green Manure: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit per Acre

Plowing or disking under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has been harvested, (2) annual legumes, (3) annual grasses,

or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

It is not generally good farm practice to plow down green-manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that crops which are normally winter-killed and which otherwise might be considered as green-manure crops for 1938, be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

Practice No. 6.—Seeding Winter Legumes: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit per Acre

Seeding and leaving a good growth of winter vetch on the land as a winter cover crop.

FARM WOODLAND IMPROVEMENT

Practice No. 7.—Improving Woodlands: *Rate of Credit*, 2 Units per Acre

Improving the stand of forest trees by thinning, weeding, or pruning to develop at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species, well distributed over each acre of woodland.

Operators shall obtain prior approval from the county committee and carry out the practice in accordance with the advice of the Extension forester.

The following are recommended as desirable species for development:

Red pine.	Fir (any kind).	Tulip poplar.	White ash.
White pine.	Sugar maple.	White birch.	Red oak.
Spruce (any kind).	White maple.	Yellow birch.	White oak.
Black cherry.	Red maple.	Black birch.	Basswood.
Cedar.	Hemlock.	Beech.	Hickory.
			Elm.

Practice No. 8.—Planting Forest Trees: *Rate of Credit*, 5 Units per Acre

Planting transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre spaced about 6 by 6 feet.

Species of trees approved for planting are: Red pine, white pine, Balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce, and Norway spruce. Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, upon advice of the Extension forester, approves the selection.

Practice No. 9.—Excluding Livestock From Farm Woodland: *Rate of Credit*, $\frac{1}{4}$ Unit per Acre

Restoring farm woodland previously used for pasture by excluding livestock.

Credit will be allowed for each acre of maple-sugar orchard from which livestock are excluded. To be classified as a maple-sugar orchard, the land must have at least 8 maple-sugar trees per acre suitable to be tapped. These trees must make up at least one-fourth of the trees on the land.

Credit will also be allowed for each acre of other farm woodland from which livestock are excluded, but not in excess of 2 acres for each animal unit¹ which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

The operator must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

SANDING CRANBERRY BOGS

Practice No. 10.—Sanding Cranberry Bogs: *Rate of Credit*, 5 Units per Acre

Applying sand, free from stones or loam, to a depth of at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on fruiting cranberry bogs to prevent soil deterioration and decline in the productive capacity of the land.

The county committee will require evidence as to the number of cubic yards of sand applied per acre.

APPLYING FERTILIZERS AND LIME

Practice No. 11.—Applying Available Phosphoric Acid: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit per Each 48 Pounds

Applying available phosphoric acid to or in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures.

Pounds per acre

Largest application as top dressing for credit..... 48

Largest application in connection with seeding for credit..... 144

Phosphoric acid used under the program may be first incorporated as superphosphate into stable manure and used on dropping boards in poultry houses. Superphosphate should be used at the rate of about 1 pound per cow per day and about 30 pounds per 100 hens per month. When used with manure, credit will be given for the phosphoric acid only if the manure is applied to perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pasture.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, 32 pounds per acre will be deducted.

Practice No. 12.—Applying Available Potash: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit per Each 100 Pounds

Applying available potash (K_2O) to or in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures.

Pounds per acre

Largest application as grassland top dressing for credit..... 50

Largest application as legume top dressing for credit..... 100

Largest application with new alfalfa or clover seedings for credit.. 300

¹ Animal unit means 1 cow, 1 horse, 5 sheep, 5 goats, 2 calves, or 2 colts, or the equivalent thereof.

Practice No. 13.—Liming Crop and Pasture Land: Rate of Credit:**Area A.—All counties except Berkshire:**

- 1 unit for each (1) 800 pounds of standard ground limestone or standard ground oyster shell or (2) 600 pounds of hydrated lime.
- 1 unit for each 400 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in other ground limestone and ground oyster shell which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

Area B.—Berkshire County:

- 1 unit for each (1) 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or standard ground oyster shell or (2) 750 pounds of hydrated lime.
- 1 unit for each 500 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in other ground limestone and ground oyster shell which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

Applying not less than 1,000 pounds and not more than 6,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent per acre to crop or pasture land.

Standard ground limestone and standard ground oyster shell are limestone and oyster shell, respectively, which will analyze at least 50 percent total magnesium and calcium oxides, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and at least 60 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

The equivalent of 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone is 750 pounds of hydrated lime.

The following table gives the smallest and largest amounts of ground limestone or ground oyster shell of different degrees of fineness which can be applied per acre for credit:

Percentage of material which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve	Smallest number of pounds of material per acre	Largest number of pounds of material per acre
60 and over	1, 000	6, 000
50 to 60	1, 250	7, 500
40 to 50	1, 500	9, 000
30 to 40	2, 000	12, 000
20 to 30	2, 500	15, 000
10 to 20	3, 000	18, 000

Equivalent quantities of other liming material approved by the State committee may be used.

MULCHING ORCHARD OR VEGETABLE LAND**Practice No. 14.—Mulching Orchard or Vegetable Land: Rate of Credit, 1 Unit per Ton**

Applying not less than 2 tons and not more than 5 tons per acre of air-dried straw or its equivalent, or hay, to orchard or vegetable land as a mulch if all materials produced on the land during 1938 from grasses, legumes, green-manure crops, or cover crops are left on the land.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

Land devoted in 1938 to any of the following crops² or uses, or such other similar crops and uses as are designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, shall be classified as soil-depleting:

² Volunteer crops, if harvested, shall classify as if planted.

(a) Land planted to any of the following crops for harvest in 1938:

- (1) Corn (including field corn and popcorn, but excluding sown or close-drilled corn used as a cover crop or green-manure crop).
- (2) Grain sorghums.
- (3) Tobacco.
- (4) Mangels and cowbeets.
- (5) Cultivated sunflowers.
- (6) Truck and vegetable crops (including strawberries, melons, sweet corn, and sweetpotatoes) and their seeds.
- (7) Potatoes.
- (8) Bulbs and flowers.
- (9) Field beans.
- (10) Canning peas.

(b) Land from which any of the following crops is harvested for silage, hay, grain, or seed in 1938:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Wheat. | (7) Sudan grass. |
| (2) Oats. | (8) Millet. |
| (3) Barley. | (9) Sown or close-drilled corn. |
| (4) Rye. | (10) Soybeans. |
| (5) Buckwheat. | (11) Cowpeas. |
| (6) Rape. | (12) Field peas. |

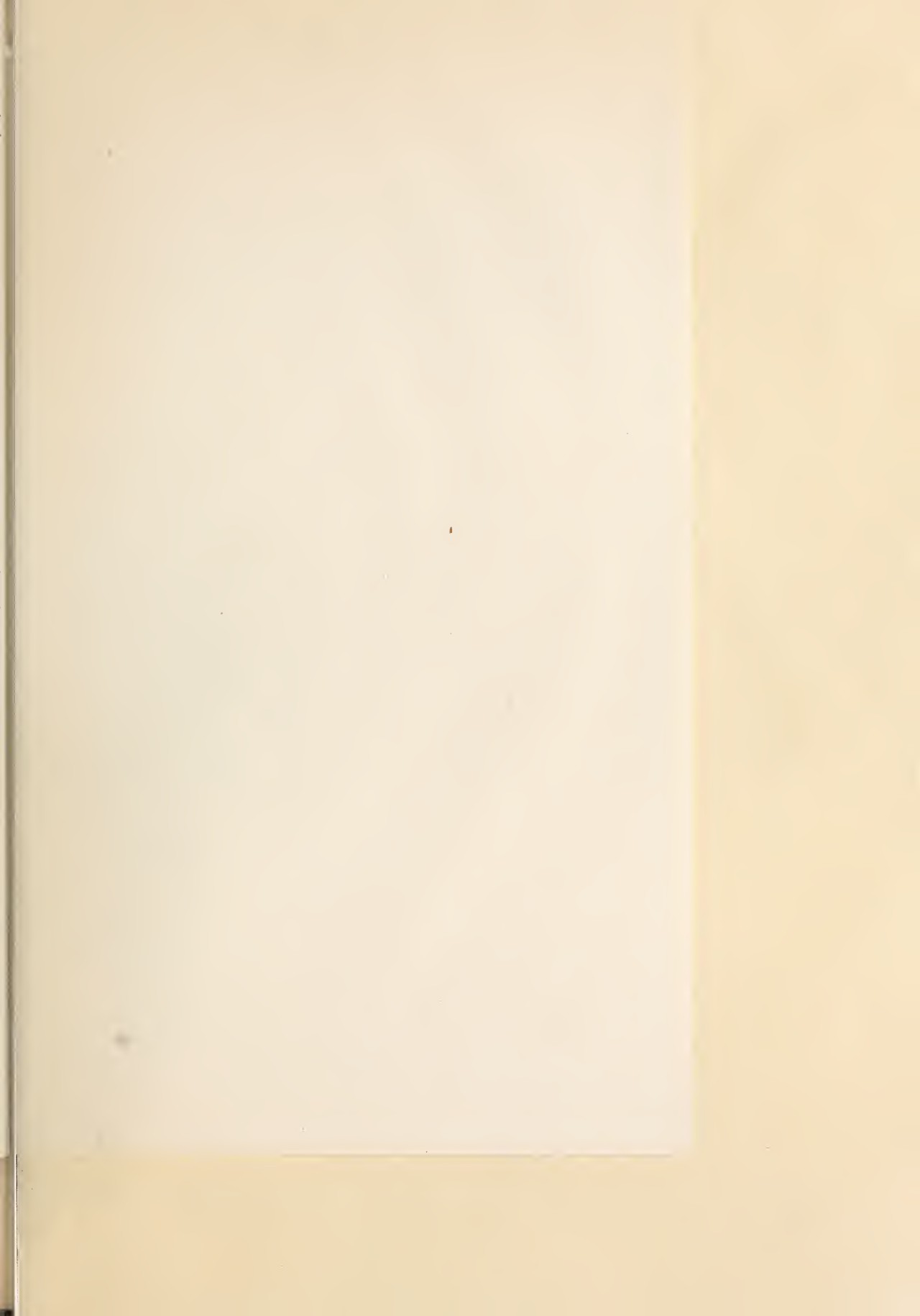
The acreage of land which is devoted consecutively to two or more of the above soil-depleting crops in 1938 shall be counted as follows: (1) If only one of such crops reaches maturity such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop reaching maturity; (2) if none of such crops reaches maturity or if more than one of such crops reach maturity and an individual crop goal is established for only one of such crops, such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop for which an individual crop goal is established; (3) if none of such crops reaches maturity and individual crop goals are established for two or more of such crops, the land shall be regarded as devoted to the last planted of such crops for which an individual crop goal is established; and (4) if two or more of such crops reach maturity and individual crop goals are established for two or more of such crops reaching maturity, the land shall be regarded as devoted to each of the crops which reached maturity and for which an individual crop goal is established.

The acreage of land which is devoted simultaneously to two or more of the above soil-depleting crops shall be divided among such crops on the basis of the land determined, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, to be occupied by each.

Issued January 6, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator.

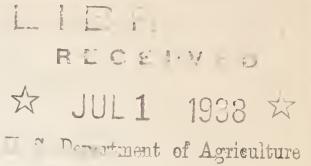
A. W. MANCHESTER,
Director, Northeast Division.
 SUMNER R. PARKER,
State Executive Officer.

CHARLIE B. JORDAN,
 SHAUN KELLY,
 THEOREN L. WARNER,
 ALDEN R. WHEELER,
 HAROLD F. THOMPSON,
State Committee.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION



1938 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Supplement (1)

Practice No. 5, Green Manure, is hereby amended as follows:

I

The matter in the first paragraph which reads as follows:

"Plowing or discing under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has been harvested, (2) annual legumes, (3) annual grasses, or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or discing it under."

is stricken out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

Plowing or discing under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; (3) annual grasses; or (4) small

grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or discing it under.

II

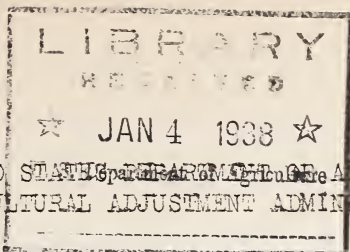
The following paragraph is inserted between the first and second paragraphs:

If the crop is grown in orchards and sufficient fertilizing material has been applied to attain a good stand and a good growth of such crop, evenly distributed on the land, credit will be given for cutting and leaving it on the land instead of plowing or discing it under.

Issued on June 23, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester
A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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NER-203 - Maine



Issued December 10, 1937

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN MAINE

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The following are soil-building practices which are applicable to and approved for the State of Maine. For each practice carried out as specified herein on any farm credit at the rate indicated in the description of the practice below will be given toward achieving the soil-building goal established for the farm under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program. 1/

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS

Practice No. 1 Seeding Biennial Legumes

Rate of credit, 1 unit per acre

Seeding biennial legumes or mixtures of timothy or redtop and legumes. When medium red clover is used, it must be hardy northern-grown. (Credit will not be given for this practice if such seedings are plowed or disced under for green manure in 1938.)

If the stand is unsatisfactory, the farmer must submit to his county committee a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee or other evidence that enough lime, fertilizer, and seed were used ordinarily to assure a good stand.

Practice No. 2 Seeding Alfalfa

Rate of credit, 2 units per acre

Sowing at least 15 pounds of hardy adapted northern-grown domestic

1/ Practices carried out with labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished entirely by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be counted towards meeting the soil-building goal. If a portion of the labor, seed, trees, or materials used in carrying out any practice is furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, that portion of the total acreage of the practice commensurate with that portion of the total cost not furnished by the State or Federal agency may be counted towards meeting the soil-building goal.

or Canadian alfalfa seed per acre on land properly drained. (Credit will not be given for this practice if such seedings are plowed or disced under for green manure in 1938.)

If the stand is unsatisfactory, the farmer must submit to his county committee a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee or other evidence that enough lime, fertilizer, and seed were used ordinarily to assure a good stand.

Practice No. 3 Seeding Permanent Pasture

Rate of credit, 2 units per acre

Sowing a permanent pasture mixture containing at least 20 pounds of seed per acre, of which at least 6 pounds is hardy northern-grown medium red or other red clover, 2 pounds ladino clover, and 6 pounds perennial grasses other than timothy and redtop. (Credit will not be given for this practice if such seedings are plowed or disced under for green manure in 1938.)

If the stand is unsatisfactory, the farmer must submit to his county committee a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee or other evidence that enough lime, fertilizer, and seed were used ordinarily to assure a good stand.

Practice No. 4 Reseeding Depleted Pastures

Rate of credit, 1 unit per each 10 pounds of seed but
not in excess of 1 unit per acre so
seeded

Reseeding depleted established pastures with good seed of adapted

pasture grasses or grasses and legumes.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, the farmer must submit to his county committee a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee or other evidence that enough lime, fertilizer, and seed were used ordinarily to assure a good stand.

Practice No. 5 Seeding Timothy and Redtop

Rate of credit, 1/2 unit per acre

Seeding timothy or mixtures of timothy and redtop.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, the farmer must submit to his county committee a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee or other evidence that enough lime, fertilizer, and seed were used ordinarily to assure a good stand.

APPLYING AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID

Practice No. 6

Rate of credit, 1 unit per each 48 pounds

Applying available phosphoric acid in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures, or on orchard, pasture, or hayland sod.

On livestock farms at least 25 percent of the phosphoric acid used under the program should be incorporated in manure prior to storage or in the gutter when manure is hauled directly to the field. Credit will be given for the phosphoric acid used with manure only if the manure is applied to or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures.

Smallest application for credit 32 pounds per acre.

Largest application for credit 128 pounds per acre.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay or peas for canning, one-half the amount applied but not more than 32 pounds per acre will be deducted.

APPLYING AVAILABLE POTASH

Practice No. 7 Rate of credit, 1 unit per each 100 pounds

Applying available potash in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures, or on orchard, pasture, or hayland sod.

Smallest application for credit 20 pounds per acre.

Largest application for credit 100 pounds per acre.

When potash is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay or peas for canning, one-half the amount applied but not more than 25 pounds per acre will be deducted.

LIMING

Practice No. 8 Rate of credit,

Pulverized or Ground Limestone: 1 unit for each 400 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

Hydrated Lime, Quicklime or Wood Ashes: 1 unit for each 400 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents.

Field Dug Marl: 1 unit for each 1,500 pounds of marl.

(1) Applying not more than 5,000 pounds per acre of standard pulverized limestone or its equivalent in neutralizing value to pasture land or cropland which is not used for the production of potatoes.

(2) Applying not more than 1,000 pounds per acre of standard pulverized limestone or its equivalent to potato land in preparation for seeding legumes or grasses.

(3) Applying before July 15, 1938, not more than 1,000 pounds per acre of standard pulverized limestone or its equivalent to land which is not to be devoted to potatoes in 1938.

Credit will not be given for the application of lime to land which is to be devoted to the production of potatoes in 1938.

Standard pulverized limestone is limestone which analyzes 50 percent calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and at least 60 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

The following table gives the largest amounts of pulverized limestone of different degrees of fineness which can be applied per acre for credit:

Percentage of Material Which Will Pass Through a 100-Mesh Sieve	Largest Number of Pounds of Material Per Acre of Potato Land	Largest Number of Pounds of Material Per Acre of Other Land
60 and over	1,000	5,000
50 to 60	1,250	6,250
40 to 50	1,500	7,500
30 to 40	2,000	10,000
20 to 30	2,500	12,500
10 to 20	3,000	15,000

100 pounds of magnesium oxide is equivalent in neutralizing value to 140 pounds of calcium oxide.

Recommended liming materials: quicklime, hydrated lime, pulverized or ground limestone, marl, wood ashes, or other material approved by the State committee.

GREEN MANURE OR COVER CROPS

Practice No. 9 Green Manure

Rate of credit, 1 unit per acre

Plowing or disking under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has been harvested, (2) annual legumes, (3) annual grasses, or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If, on land normally devoted to the production of potatoes, the first crop of second year clover is cut and left on the land and the second crop is plowed or disced under after August 15, 1938, credit will be given for the use of both the first and second crops as a green manure crop.

The following minimum rates of seeding per acre are recommended when the following crops are to be used alone as green manure:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Crop</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Soybeans	60 lbs.	Rye	1½ bu.
Red clover (mammoth or medium)	10 lbs.	Corn	30 lbs.
Vetch	50 lbs.	Barley	2 bu.
Field peas	90 lbs.	Millet	30 lbs.
Crimson clover	20 lbs.	Oats	2½ bu.
		Buckwheat	72 lbs.

SOIL EROSION CONTROL

Practice No. 10 Stripcropping

Rate of credit, 1/4 unit per acre

Planting cropland, having a general slope of over 5 percent, in strips, on the contour. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service before performing this practice.

Practice No. 11 Contour Cultivation

Rate of credit, 1/6 unit per acre

Farming intertilled crops on the contour.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service before performing this practice.

MULCHING

Practice No. 12 Mulching Orchards or Vegetable Land

Rate of credit, 1 unit per ton

Applying to orchards or vegetable land not less than 1 ton and not more than 5 tons of mulching material per acre in addition to leaving on the land all materials produced thereon during 1938 from grasses, legumes, green manure or cover crops.

Recommended Mulching Materials:

1. Air-dried straw	100%	weight
2. Air-dried tame or marsh hay	100%	"
3. Green tame or marsh hay	50%	"
4. Air-dried peat	100%	"
5. Wet peat	50%	"
6. Seaweed (dry)	100%	"
7. Seaweed (wet)	25%	"
8. Poultry litter (dry)	100%	"
9. Poultry litter (wet)	50%	"
10. Bedding material, small amount of manure	50%	"
11. Pea waste (wet)	50%	"
12. Other materials approved by the State committee.		

FARM WOODLAND IMPROVEMENT

Practice No. 13 Improving Woodlands

Rate of credit, 2 units per acre

With prior approval of the county committee, improving the stand of forest trees by thinning, weeding, or pruning to develop at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species well distributed over each acre of woodland.

Credit will not be given for weeding and thinning on the same area.

If pruning is one of the practices used, it shall be confined to pine not over 8 inches in diameter and must be done with a saw or pruning shears after the area has been properly thinned.

Practice No. 14. Excluding Livestock from Farm Woodland

Rate of credit, 1/4 unit per acre

Restoring farm woodland previously used for pasture by excluding livestock.

Credit will be allowed for each acre of maple sugar orchard from which livestock are excluded. To be classified as a maple sugar orchard, the land must have at least 8 maple sugar trees per acre suitable to be tapped. These trees must make up at least 1/4 of the trees on the land.

Credit will also be allowed for each acre of other farm woodland from which livestock are excluded, but not in excess of two acres for each animal unit 2/ which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

The operator must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

Practice No. 15 Planting Forest Trees

Rate of credit, 5 units per acre

Planting transplanted forest trees of approved species at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, spaced about 6 by 6 feet. Species recommended for planting are: White pine, when currant and gooseberry bushes have been cleaned out of the area; red (Norway) pine; red spruce; Norway spruce; Scotch pine in mixed planting; hybrid poplars. Other species must be approved by the State committee.

* 2/ Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

Land devoted in 1938 to any of the following crops 3/ or uses, or such other similar crops and uses as are designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, shall be classified as soil-depleting:

(a) Land planted to any of the following crops for harvest in 1938:

- (1) Corn (including field corn and popcorn, but excluding sown or close-drilled corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop).
- (2) Grain sorghums.
- (3) Mangels and cowbeets.
- (4) Cultivated sunflowers.
- (5) Truck and vegetable crops (including strawberries, melons, sweet corn, and sweetpotatoes) and their seeds.
- (6) Potatoes.
- (7) Bulbs and flowers.
- (8) Field beans.
- (9) Canning peas.

(b) Land from which any of the following crops is harvested for silage, hay, grain, or seed in 1938:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Wheat. | (7) Sudan grass. |
| (2) Oats. | (8) Millet. |
| (3) Barley. | (9) Sown or close-drilled corn. |
| (4) Rye. | (10) Soybeans. |
| (5) Buckwheat. | (11) Cowpeas. |
| (6) Rape. | (12) Field peas. |

3/ Volunteer crops, if harvested, shall classify as if planted.

The acreage of land which is devoted consecutively to two or more of the above soil-depleting crops in 1938 shall be counted as follows:

(1) If only one of such crops reaches maturity such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop reaching maturity. (2) If one or more than one of such crops reaches maturity and one of the crops reaching maturity is potatoes, such land shall be regarded as devoted to potatoes.

The acreage of land which is devoted simultaneously to two or more of the above soil-depleting crops shall be divided among such crops on the basis of the land determined in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be occupied by each.

Issued December 10, 1937, with the approval of the Administrator.

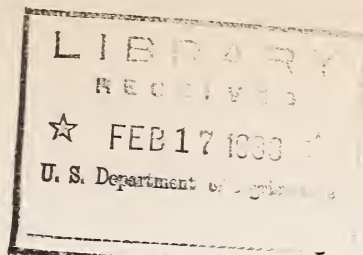
A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division.

A. K. Gardner,
State Executive Officer.

Frank W. Hussey
E. L. Newdick
Fred Nutter
Harold Shaw
Carl Smith

State Committee.

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NER-203 - Maine Revised

Issued January 6, 1938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN MAINE

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The following are soil-building practices which are applicable to and approved for the State of Maine. For each practice carried out as specified herein on any farm credit at the rate indicated in the description of the practice below will be given toward achieving the soil-building goal established for the farm under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program. 1/

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS

Practice No. 1 Seeding Biennial Legumes

Rate of credit, 1 unit per acre

Seeding biennial legumes or mixtures of timothy or redtop and legumes. When medium red clover is used, it must be hardy northern-grown. (Credit will not be given for this practice if such seedings are plowed or disced under for green manure in 1938.)

If the stand is unsatisfactory, the farmer must submit to his county committee a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee or other evidence that enough lime, fertilizer, and seed were used ordinarily to assure a good stand.

Practice No. 2 Seeding Alfalfa

Rate of credit, 2 units per acre

Sowing at least 15 pounds of hardy adapted northern-grown domestic

1/ Practices carried out with labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished entirely by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be counted towards meeting the soil-building goal. If a portion of the labor, seed, trees, or materials used in carrying out any practice is furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, that portion of the total acreage of the practice commensurate with that portion of the total cost not furnished by the State or Federal agency may be counted towards meeting the soil-building goal.

or Canadian alfalfa seed per acre on land properly drained. (Credit will not be given for this practice if such seedings are plowed or disced under for green manure in 1938.)

If the stand is unsatisfactory, the farmer must submit to his county committee a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee or other evidence that enough lime, fertilizer, and seed were used ordinarily to assure a good stand.

Practice No. 3 Seeding Permanent Pasture

Rate of credit, 2 units per acre

Sowing a permanent pasture mixture containing at least 20 pounds of seed per acre, of which at least 6 pounds is hardy northern-grown medium red or other red clover, 2 pounds ladino clover, and 6 pounds perennial grasses other than timothy and redtop. (Credit will not be given for this practice if such seedings are plowed or disced under for green manure in 1938.)

If the stand is unsatisfactory, the farmer must submit to his county committee a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee or other evidence that enough lime, fertilizer, and seed were used ordinarily to assure a good stand.

Practice No. 4 Reseeding Depleted Pastures

Rate of credit, 1 unit per each 10 pounds of seed but
not in excess of 1 unit per acre so
seeded

Reseeding depleted established pastures with good seed of adapted

pasture grasses or grasses and legumes.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, the farmer must submit to his county committee a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee or other evidence that enough lime, fertilizer, and seed were used ordinarily to assure a good stand.

Practice No. 5 Seeding Timothy and Redtop

Rate of credit, 1/2 unit per acre

Seeding timothy or mixtures of timothy and redtop.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, the farmer must submit to his county committee a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee or other evidence that enough lime, fertilizer, and seed were used ordinarily to assure a good stand.

APPLYING AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID

Practice No. 6

Rate of credit, 1 unit per each 48 pounds

Applying available phosphoric acid in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures, or on orchard, pasture, or hayland sod.

On livestock farms at least 25 percent of the phosphoric acid used under the program should be incorporated in manure prior to storage or in the gutter when manure is hauled directly to the field. Credit will be given for the phosphoric acid used with manure only if the manure is applied to or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures.

Smallest application for credit 32 pounds per acre.

Largest application for credit 128 pounds per acre.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, 32 pounds per acre will be deducted.

APPLYING AVAILABLE POTASH

Practice No. 7

Rate of credit, 1 unit per each 100 pounds

Applying available potash in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures, or on orchard, pasture, or hayland sod.

Smallest application for credit 20 pounds per acre.

Largest application for credit 100 pounds per acre.

LIMING

Practice No. 8

Rate of credit,

Pulverized or Ground Limestone: 1 unit for each 400 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

Hydrated Lime, Quicklime or Wood Ashes: 1 unit for each 400 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents.

Field Dug Marl: 1 unit for each 1,500 pounds of marl.

(1) Applying not more than 5,000 pounds per acre of standard pulverized limestone or its equivalent in neutralizing value to pasture land or cropland which is not used for the production of potatoes.

(2) Applying not more than 1,000 pounds per acre of standard pulverized limestone or its equivalent to potato land in preparation for seeding legumes or grasses.

(3) Applying before July 15, 1938, not more than 1,000 pounds per acre of standard pulverized limestone or its equivalent to land which is not to be devoted to potatoes in 1938.

Credit will not be given for the application of lime to land which is to be devoted to the production of potatoes in 1938.

Standard pulverized limestone is limestone which analyzes 50 percent calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and at least 60 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

The following table gives the largest amounts of pulverized limestone of different degrees of fineness which can be applied per acre for credit

Percentage of Material Which Will Pass Through a 100-Mesh Sieve	Largest Number of Pounds of Material Per Acre of Potato Land	Largest Number of Pounds of Material Per Acre of Other Land
60 and over	1,000	5,000
50 to 60	1,250	6,250
40 to 50	1,500	7,500
30 to 40	2,000	10,000
20 to 30	2,500	12,500
10 to 20	3,000	15,000

100 pounds of magnesium oxide is equivalent in neutralizing value to 140 pounds of calcium oxide.

Recommended liming materials: quicklime, hydrated lime, pulverized or ground limestone, marl, wood ashes, or other material approved by the State committee.

GREEN MANURE OR COVER CROPS

Practice No. 9 Green Manure

Rate of credit, 1 unit per acre

Plowing or disking under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has been harvested, (2) annual legumes, (3) annual grasses, or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If, on land normally devoted to the production of potatoes, the first crop of second year clover is cut and left on the land and the second crop is plowed or disced under after August 15, 1938, credit will be given for the use of both the first and second crops as a green manure crop.

The following minimum rates of seeding per acre are recommended when the following crops are to be used alone as green mamure:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Crop</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Soybeans	60 lbs.	Rye	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Red clover (mammoth or medium)	10 lbs.	Corn	30 lbs.
Vetch	50 lbs.	Barley	2 bu.
Field peas	90 lbs.	Millet	30 lbs.
Crimson clover	20 lbs.	Oats	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
		Buckwheat	72 lbs.

SOIL EROSION CONTROL

Practice No. 10 Stripcropping

Rate of credit, 1/4 unit per acre

Planting cropland, having a general slope of over 5 percent, in strips, on the contour. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service before performing this practice.

Practice No. 11 Contour Cultivation

Rate of credit, 1/6 unit per acre

Farming intertilled crops on the contour.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service before performing this practice.

MULCHING

Practice No. 12 Mulching Orchards or Vegetable Land

Rate of credit, 1 unit per ton

Applying to orchards or vegetable land not less than 1 ton and not more than 5 tons of mulching material per acre in addition to leaving on the land all materials produced thereon during 1938 from grasses, legumes, green manure or cover crops.

Recommended Mulching Materials:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Air-dried straw | 100% weight |
| 2. Air-dried tame or marsh hay | 100% " |
| 3. Green tame or marsh hay | 50% " |
| 4. Air-dried peat | 100% " |
| 5. Wet peat | 50% " |
| 6. Seaweed (dry) | 100% " |
| 7. Seaweed (wet) | 25% " |
| 8. Poultry litter (dry) | 100% " |
| 9. Poultry litter (wet) | 50% " |
| 10. Bedding material, small amount of manure | 50% " |
| 11. Pea waste (wet) | 50% " |
| 12. Other materials approved by the State committee. | |

FARM WOODLAND IMPROVEMENT

Practice No. 13 Improving Woodlands

Rate of credit, 2 units per acre

With prior approval of the county committee, improving the stand of forest trees by thinning, weeding, or pruning to develop at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species well distributed over each acre of woodland.

Credit will not be given for weeding and thinning on the same area.

If pruning is one of the practices used, it shall be confined to pine not over 8 inches in diameter and must be done with a saw or pruning shears after the area has been properly thinned.

Practice No. 14 Excluding Livestock from Farm Woodland

Rate of credit, 1/4 unit per acre

Restoring farm woodland previously used for pasture by excluding livestock.

Credit will be allowed for each acre of maple sugar orchard from which livestock are excluded. To be classified as a maple sugar orchard, the land must have at least 8 maple sugar trees per acre suitable to be tapped. These trees must make up at least 1/4 of the trees on the land.

Credit will also be allowed for each acre of other farm woodland from which livestock are excluded, but not in excess of two acres for each animal unit 2/ which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

The operator must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

Practice No. 15 Planting Forest Trees

Rate of credit, 5 units per acre

Planting transplanted forest trees of approved species at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, spaced about 6 by 6 feet. Species recommended for planting are: White pine, when currant and gooseberry bushes have been cleaned out of the area; red (Norway) pine; red spruce; Norway spruce; Scotch pine in mixed planting; hybrid poplars. Other species must be approved by the State committee.

2/ Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

Land devoted in 1938 to any of the following crops 3/ or uses, or such other similar crops and uses as are designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, shall be classified as soil-depleting:

(a) Land planted to any of the following crops for harvest in 1938:

- (1) Corn (including field corn and popcorn, but excluding sown or close-drilled corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop).
- (2) Grain sorghums.
- (3) Mangels and cowbeets.
- (4) Cultivated sunflowers.
- (5) Truck and vegetable crops (including strawberries, melons, sweet corn, and sweetpotatoes) and their seeds.
- (6) Potatoes.
- (7) Bulbs and flowers.
- (8) Field beans.
- (9) Canning peas.

(b) Land from which any of the following crops is harvested for silage, hay, grain, or seed in 1938:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Wheat. | (7) Sudan grass. |
| (2) Oats. | (8) Millet. |
| (3) Barley. | (9) Sown or close-drilled corn. |
| (4) Rye. | (10) Soybeans. |
| (5) Buckwheat. | (11) Cowpeas. |
| (6) Rape. | (12) Field peas. |

3/ Volunteer crops, if harvested, shall classify as if planted.

The acreage of land which is devoted consecutively to two or more of the above soil-depleting crops in 1938 shall be counted as follows:

(1) If only one of such crops reaches maturity such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop reaching maturity. (2) If none of such crops reaches maturity or if more than one of such crops reach maturity and one of the crops reaching maturity is potatoes, such land shall be regarded as devoted to potatoes.

The acreage of land which is devoted simultaneously to two or more of the above soil-depleting crops shall be divided among such crops on the basis of the land determined in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be occupied by each.

Issued January 6, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division.

A. K. Gardner,
State Executive Officer.

Frank W. Hussey
E. L. Newdick
Fred Nutter
Harold Shaw
Carl Smith

State Committee

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program ★ FEB 17 1938 Northeast Region

U. S. Department of Agriculture

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN MAINE

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The following are soil-building practices which are applicable to and approved for the State of Maine. For each practice carried out as specified herein on any farm, credit at the rate indicated in the description of the practice will be given toward achieving the soil-building goal established for the farm under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Practices carried out with labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished entirely by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal. If a portion of the labor, seed, trees, or materials used in carrying out any practice is furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, that portion of the total acreage of the practice commensurate with that portion of the total cost not furnished by the State or Federal agency may be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal.

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS

Practice No. 1.—Seeding Biennial Legumes: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit per Acre

Seeding biennial legumes or mixtures of timothy or redtop and legumes. When medium red clover is used, it must be hardy, northern-grown. Credit will not be given for this practice if such seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure in 1938.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, the farmer must submit to his county committee a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee or other evidence that enough lime, fertilizer, and seed were used ordinarily to assure a good stand.

Practice No. 2.—Seeding Alfalfa: *Rate of Credit*, 2 Units per Acre

Sowing at least 15 pounds of hardy, adapted, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed per acre on land properly drained. Credit will not be given for this practice if such seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure in 1938.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, the farmer must submit to his county committee a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee or other evidence that enough lime, fertilizer, and seed were used ordinarily to assure a good stand.

Practice No. 3.—Seeding Permanent Pasture: *Rate of Credit*, 2 Units per Acre

Sowing a permanent pasture mixture containing at least 20 pounds of seed per acre, of which at least 6 pounds is hardy, northern-grown medium red or other red clover, 2 pounds ladino clover, and 6 pounds perennial grasses other than timothy and redtop. Credit will not be given for this practice if such seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure in 1938.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, the farmer must submit to his county committee a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee or other evidence that enough lime, fertilizer, and seed were used ordinarily to assure a good stand.

Practice No. 4.—Reseeding Depleted Pastures: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit per Each 10 Pounds of Seed but not in Excess of 1 Unit per Acre So Seeded

Reseeding depleted established pastures with good seed of adapted pasture grasses or grasses and legumes.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, the farmer must submit to his county committee a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee or other evidence that enough lime, fertilizer, and seed were used ordinarily to assure a good stand.

Practice No. 5.—Seeding Timothy and Redtop: *Rate of Credit*, $\frac{1}{2}$ Unit per Acre

Seeding timothy or mixtures of timothy and redtop.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, the farmer must submit to his county committee a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee or other evidence that enough lime, fertilizer, and seed were used ordinarily to assure a good stand.

APPLYING FERTILIZERS AND LIME

Practice No. 6.—Applying Available Phosphoric Acid: *Rate of Credit, 1 Unit per Each 48 Pounds*

Applying available phosphoric acid in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures; or on orchard, pasture, or hayland sod.

On livestock farms, at least 25 percent of the phosphoric acid used under the program should be incorporated in manure prior to storage or in the gutter when manure is hauled directly to the field. Credit will be given for the phosphoric acid used with manure only if the manure is applied to or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures.

Smallest application for credit.....	32 pounds per acre
Largest application for credit.....	128 pounds per acre

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, 32 pounds per acre will be deducted.

Practice No. 7.—Applying Available Potash: *Rate of Credit, 1 Unit per Each 100 Pounds*

Applying available potash in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures; or on orchard, pasture, or hayland sod.

Smallest application for credit.....	20 pounds per acre
Largest application for credit.....	100 pounds per acre

Practice No. 8.—Liming: *Rate of Credit,*

Pulverized or Ground Limestone: 1 unit for each 400 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

Hydrated Lime, Quicklime, or Wood Ashes: 1 unit for each 400 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents.

Field Dug Marl: 1 unit for each 1,500 pounds of marl.

(1) Applying not more than 5,000 pounds per acre of standard pulverized limestone or its equivalent in neutralizing value to pasture land or cropland which is not used for the production of potatoes.

(2) Applying not more than 1,000 pounds per acre of standard pulverized limestone or its equivalent to potato land in preparation for seeding legumes or grasses.

(3) Applying before July 15, 1938, not more than 1,000 pounds per acre of standard pulverized limestone or its equivalent to land which is not to be devoted to potatoes in 1938.

Credit will not be given for the application of lime to land which is to be devoted to the production of potatoes in 1938.

Standard pulverized limestone is limestone which analyzes 50 percent calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and at least 60 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

The following table gives the largest amounts of pulverized limestone of different degrees of fineness which can be applied per acre for credit:

Percentage of material which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve	Largest number of pounds of material per acre of potato land	Largest number of pounds of material per acre of other land
60 and over-----	1, 000	5, 000
50 to 60-----	1, 250	6, 250
40 to 50-----	1, 500	7, 500
30 to 40-----	2, 000	10, 000
20 to 30-----	2, 500	12, 500
10 to 20-----	3, 000	15, 000

One hundred pounds of magnesium oxide is equivalent in neutralizing value to 140 pounds of calcium oxide.

RECOMMENDED LIMING MATERIALS: Quicklime, hydrated lime, pulverized or ground limestone, marl, wood ashes, or other material approved by the State committee.

GREEN MANURE OR COVER CROPS

Practice No. 9.—Green Manure: *Rate of Credit, 1 Unit per Acre*

Plowing or disking under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has been harvested; (2) annual legumes; (3) annual grasses; or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If, on land normally devoted to the production of potatoes, the first crop of second-year clover is cut and left on the land and the second crop is plowed or disked under after August 15, 1938, credit will be given for the use of both the first and second crops as a green manure crop.

The following minimum rates of seeding per acre are recommended when the following crops are to be used alone as green manure:

Crop:	Amount	Crop—Continued.	Amount
Soybeans----- (lbs.)--	60	Rye ----- (bu.)--	1½
Red clover (mammoth or medium)----- (lbs.)--	10	Corn ----- (lbs.)--	30
Vetch ----- (lbs.)--	50	Barley ----- (bu.)--	2
Field peas ----- (lbs.)--	90	Millet ----- (lbs.)--	30
Crimson clover ----- (lbs.)--	20	Oats ----- (bu.)--	2½
		Buckwheat ----- (lbs.)--	72

SOIL EROSION CONTROL

Practice No. 10.—Stripcropping: *Rate of Credit, ¼ Unit per Acre*

Planting cropland, having a general slope of over 5 percent, in strips, on the contour. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service before performing this practice.

Practice No. 11.—Contour Cultivation: *Rate of Credit, 1/6 Unit per Acre*

Farming intertilled crops on the contour.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service before performing this practice.

MULCHING

Practice No. 12.—Mulching Orchards or Vegetable Land: *Rate of Credit, 1 Unit per Ton*

Applying to orchards or vegetable land not less than 1 ton and not more than 5 tons of mulching material per acre in addition to leaving on the land all materials produced thereon during 1938 from grasses, legumes, green manure, or cover crops.

RECOMMENDED MULCHING MATERIALS

	<i>Percentage of weight for credit</i>
1. Air-dried straw -----	100
2. Air-dried tame or marsh hay -----	100
3. Green tame or marsh hay -----	50
4. Air-dried peat -----	100
5. Wet peat -----	50
6. Seaweed (dry) -----	100
7. Seaweed (wet) -----	25
8. Poultry litter (dry) -----	100
9. Poultry litter (wet) -----	50
10. Bedding material, small amount of manure -----	50
11. Pea waste (wet) -----	50
12. Other materials approved by the State committee.	

FARM WOODLAND IMPROVEMENT

Practice No. 13.—Improving Woodlands: *Rate of Credit, 2 Units per Acre*

With prior approval of the county committee, improving the stand of forest trees by thinning, weeding, or pruning to develop at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species well distributed over each acre of woodland.

Credit will not be given for weeding and thinning on the same area.

If pruning is one of the practices used, it shall be confined to pine not over 8 inches in diameter and must be done with a saw or pruning shears after the area has been properly thinned.

Practice No. 14.—Excluding Livestock from Farm Woodland: *Rate of Credit, 1/4 Unit per Acre*

Restoring farm woodland previously used for pasture by excluding livestock.

Credit will be allowed for each acre of maple-sugar orchard from which livestock are excluded. To be classified as a maple-sugar orchard, the land must have at least 8 maple-sugar trees per acre suitable to be tapped. These trees must make up at least one-fourth of the trees on the land.

Credit will also be allowed for each acre of other farm woodland from which livestock are excluded, but not in excess of two acres for each animal unit¹ which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

The operator must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

Practice No 15.—Planting Forest Trees: Rate of Credit, 5 Units per Acre

Planting transplanted forest trees of approved species at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, spaced about 6 by 6 feet. Species recommended for planting are: White pine, when currant and gooseberry bushes have been cleaned out of the area; red (Norway) pine; red spruce; Norway spruce; Scotch pine in mixed planting; and hybrid poplars. Other species must be approved by the State committee.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

Land devoted in 1938 to any of the following crops² or uses, or such other similar crops and uses as are designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, shall be classified as soil-depleting:

- (a) Land planted to any of the following crops for harvest in 1938:
 - (1) Corn (including field corn and popcorn, but excluding sown or close-drilled corn used as a cover crop or green-manure crop)
 - (2) Grain sorghums
 - (3) Mangels and cowbeets
 - (4) Cultivated sunflowers
 - (5) Truck and vegetable crops (including strawberries, melons, sweet corn, and sweetpotatoes) and their seeds
 - (6) Potatoes
 - (7) Bulbs and flowers
 - (8) Field beans
 - (9) Canning peas
- (b) Land from which any of the following crops is harvested for silage, hay, grain, or seed in 1938:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Wheat (2) Oats (3) Barley (4) Rye (5) Buckwheat (6) Rape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (7) Sudan grass (8) Millet (9) Sown or close-drilled corn (10) Soybeans (11) Cowpeas (12) Field peas
---	---

¹ Animal unit means 1 cow, 1 horse, 5 sheep, 5 goats, 2 calves, or 2 colts, or the equivalent thereof.

² Volunteer crops, if harvested, shall classify as if planted.

The acreage of land which is devoted consecutively to two or more soil-depleting crops in 1938 shall be counted as follows: (1) If only one of such crops reaches maturity such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop reaching maturity. (2) If none of such crops reaches maturity or if more than one of such crops reach maturity and one of the crops reaching maturity is potatoes, such land shall be regarded as devoted to potatoes.

The acreage of land which is devoted simultaneously to two or more soil-depleting crops shall be divided among such crops on the basis of the land determined, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, to be occupied by each.

Issued January 6, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator.

A. W. MANCHESTER,
Director, Northeast Division.

A. K. GARDNER,
State Executive Officer.

FRANK W. HUSSEY,
E. L. NEWDICK,
FRED NUTTER,
HAROLD SHAW,
CARL SMITH,
State Committee.

THEORY OF THE EARTH AND ITS HISTORY
 BY J. D. DILLON, M.A., F.R.S.
 LONDON: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., LTD.
 1908

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

U. S. Department

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN MAINE
Supplement (1)

Practice No. 9 is hereby amended as follows:

I

The matter in the first paragraph which reads as follows:

"Plowing or discing under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has been harvested, (2) annual legumes, (3) annual grasses, or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or discing it under."

is stricken out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

Plowing or discing under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; (3) annual grasses; or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or discing it under.

II

The following paragraph is inserted between the first and second paragraphs:

If the crop is grown in orchards and sufficient fertilizing material has been applied to attain a good stand and a good growth of such crop, evenly distributed on the land, credit will be given for cutting and leaving it on the land instead of plowing or discing it under.

Issued on March 28, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division.
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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NER-203 - Maine - Revised - supplement (2)

Issued August 16, 1938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN MAINE

Supplement (2)

Practice No. 8, Liming, is hereby amended by adding a new paragraph immediately after the matter appearing in black type under the heading "Rate of Credit" as follows:

Pulp Mill Lime analyzing at least 40 percent calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent: 1 1/2 units for each cubic yard.

Dump Lime analyzing at least 30 percent calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent: 1 unit for each 1 1/4 cubic yards.

Issued August 16, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

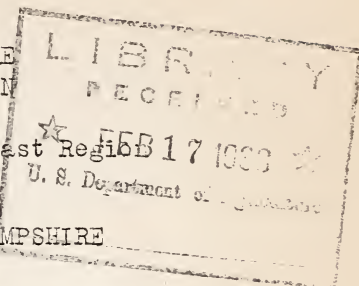
A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE



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The following are soil-building practices which are applicable to and approved for the State of New Hampshire. For each practice carried out as specified herein on any farm credit at the rate indicated in the description of the practice below will be given toward achieving the soil-building goal established for the farm under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program. 1/

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS

Practice No. 1 Seeding Biennial Legumes

Rate of credit, 1 unit per acre

Sowing at least 8 pounds per acre of hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian medium red clover seed, or sowing at least 5 pounds per acre of hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian medium red clover, together with at least 10 pounds per acre of timothy, timothy and redtop, or timothy and other grasses approved by the State committee. (Credit will not be given for this practice if such seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure in 1938.)

1/2 pound of alsike clover may be substituted for 1 pound of medium red clover alone or in mixtures. 1 pound of alfalfa may be substituted for 1 pound of medium red clover only in mixtures.

Other legume seed approved by the State committee may be substituted for medium red clover.

1/ Practices carried out with labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished entirely by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal. If a portion of the labor, seed, trees, or materials used in carrying out any practice is furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, that portion of the total acreage of the practice commensurate with that portion of the total cost not furnished by the State or Federal agency may be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 2 Seeding Alfalfa

Rate of credit, 2 units per acre

Sowing at least 10 pounds of hardy adapted northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed per acre on land properly drained. The alfalfa may be sown with other legumes or grasses.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 3 Seeding Permanent Pasture

Rate of credit, 2 units per acre

Seeding a permanent pasture mixture of which at least 2 pounds per acre is white Dutch or ladino clover.

3 pounds of alfalfa seed may be substituted for each pound of ladino or white Dutch clover.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 4 Reseeding Established Pastures

Rate of credit, 1 unit per each 10 pounds of seed but
not in excess of 1 unit per acre

Reseeding depleted established pastures with good seed of adapted pasture grasses or grasses and legumes.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 5 Seeding Timothy and Redtop

Rate of credit, 1/2 unit per acre

Seeding timothy, redtop, or mixtures of timothy and redtop where such seeding is in accordance with good farm practice.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

APPLYING AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID

Practice No. 6 Rate of credit, 1 unit per each 48 pounds

Applying available phosphoric acid in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures, or on orchard, pasture, or hayland sod.

Smallest application for credit, 12 pounds per acre.

Largest application for credit 100 pounds per acre.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, 32 pounds per acre will be deducted.

APPLYING AVAILABLE POTASH

Practice No. 7

Rate of credit, 1 unit per each 100 pounds

Applying available potash in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures, or on orchard, pasture, or hayland sod.

Smallest application for credit, 12 pounds per acre.

Largest application for credit, 100 pounds per acre.

LIMING CROP OR PASTURE LAND

Practice No. 8

Rate of credit,

1 unit for each (1) 800 pounds of standard pulverized limestone 2/, (2) 600 pounds of hydrated lime, (3) 400 pounds of quicklime, or (4) 1,500 pounds of field-dug marl

Applying to crop or pasture land not more than (1) 6,000 pounds per acre of any pulverized or ground limestone, (2) 4,500 pounds per acre of hydrated lime, (3) 10,500 pounds per acre of field-dug marl, or (4) 3,000 pounds per acre of quicklime.

Other liming materials approved by the State committee may be used.

2/ Standard pulverized limestone is limestone which analyzes 50 percent calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and at least 60 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

If ground or pulverized limestone which is not as good as standard is used, the rate of credit will be:

1 unit for each 400 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent in ground or pulverized limestone (other than standard) which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

GREEN MANURE OR COVER CROPS

Practice No. 9 Green Manure

Rate of credit, 1 unit per acre

Plowing or disking under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has been harvested, (2) annual legumes, (3) annual grasses, or (4) small grains.

If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the crop is grown in orchards and sufficient fertilizing material has been applied to attain a good stand and a good growth of such crop, evenly distributed on the land, credit will be given for cutting and leaving it on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

It is not generally good farm practice to plow down green manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that crops which are normally winter-killed and which otherwise might be considered as green manure crops for 1938 be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

If on land normally devoted to the production of potatoes a good stand and a good growth of first-crop or second-year clover is cut and left on the land and a good stand and a good growth of second-crop is plowed or disked under, credit will be given for the use of each crop as green manure.

The following minimum rates of seeding per acre are recommended when the following crops are to be used alone as green manure:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Crop</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Soybeans	60 lbs.	Rye	60 lbs.
Red clover (mammoth or medium)	10 lbs.	Corn	30 lbs.
Vetch	30 lbs.	Barley	2½ bu.
Field peas	90 lbs.	Millet	30 lbs.
Crimson clover	10 lbs.	Oats	2½ bu.
		Buckwheat	72 lbs.

SOIL EROSION CONTROL

Practice No. 10 Stripcropping on the Contour

Rate of credit, 1/4 unit per acre

Planting cropland, having a general slope of over 5 percent, in strips, on the contour. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close growing crops.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service before performing this practice.

Practice No. 11 Contour Cultivation

Rate of credit, 1/6 unit per acre

Farming intertilled crops on the contour.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service before performing this practice.

MULCHING

Practice No. 12 Mulching Orchards or Vegetable Land

Rate of credit, 1 unit per ton

Applying to orchards or vegetable land not less than 1 ton and not more than 5 tons of mulching material per acre in addition to leaving on the land all materials produced thereon during 1938 from grasses, legumes, green manure or cover crops.

Recommended Mulching Materials:

1. Air-dried straw	100% weight
2. Air-dried tame or marsh hay	100% "
3. Green tame or marsh hay	50% "
4. Seaweed (dry)	100% "
5. Seaweed (wet)	25% "
6. Laying house poultry litter (dry)	100% "
7. Laying house poultry litter (wet)	50% "
8. Pea waste (wet)	50% "
9. Other materials approved by the State committee.	

FARM WOODLAND IMPROVEMENT

Practice No. 13 Improving Woodlands

Rate of credit, 2 units per acre

With prior approval of the county committee, improving the stand of forest trees by thinning, weeding, or partially cutting to develop at least 100 potential or merchantable timber trees of desirable species free to grow well distributed over each acre of woodland, and also have remaining on each acre improved at least $2/3$ of a complete crown canopy.

Practice No. 14 Excluding Livestock from Farm Woodland

Rate of credit, 1/4 unit per acre

Restoring farm woodland previously used for pasture by excluding domestic livestock.

Credit will be allowed for each acre of maple sugar orchard from which domestic livestock are excluded. To be classified as a maple sugar orchard, the land must have at least 25 maple sugar trees per acre suitable to be tapped and which have been tapped in the last 5 years. These trees must make up at least one-fourth of the trees on the land.

Credit will also be allowed for each acre of other farm woodland from which livestock are excluded, but not in excess of two acres for each animal unit 3/ which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

The operator must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

Practice No. 15 Planting Forest Trees

Rate of credit, 5 units per acre

Planting not less than 500 transplanted forest trees of varieties approved by the State committee or root-pruned seedlings of varieties approved by the State committee at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre.

3/ Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

Land devoted in 1938 to any of the following crops 4/ or uses, or such other similar crops and uses as are designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, shall be classified as soil-depleting:

(a) Land planted to any of the following crops for harvest in 1938:

- (1) Corn (including field corn and popcorn, but excluding sown or close-drilled corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop).
- (2) Grain sorghums.
- (3) Mangels and cowbeets.
- (4) Cultivated sunflowers.
- (5) Truck and vegetable crops (including strawberries, melons, sweet corn, and sweetpotatoes) and their seeds.
- (6) Potatoes.
- (7) Bulbs and flowers.
- (8) Field beans.
- (9) Canning peas.
- (10) Tobacco.

(b) Land from which any of the following crops is harvested for silage, hay, grain, or seed in 1938;

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Wheat. | (7) Sudan grass. |
| (2) Oats. | (8) Millet. |
| (3) Barley. | (9) Sown or close-drilled corn. |
| (4) Rye. | (10) Soybeans. |
| (5) Buckwheat. | (11) Cowpeas. |
| (6) Rape. | (12) Field peas. |

4/ Volunteer crops, if harvested, shall classify as if planted.

The acreage of land which is devoted consecutively to two or more of the above soil-depleting crops in 1938 shall be counted as follows: (1) If only one of such crops reaches maturity such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop reaching maturity. (2) If none of such crops reaches maturity or if more than one of such crops reach maturity and an individual crop goal is established for only one of such crops, such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop for which an individual crop goal is established. (3) If none of such crops reaches maturity and individual crop goals are established for two or more of such crops, the land shall be regarded as devoted to the last planted of such crops for which an individual crop goal is established. (4) If two or more of such crops reach maturity and individual crop goals are established for two or more of such crops reaching maturity, the land shall be regarded as devoted to each of the crops which reached maturity and for which an individual crop goal is established.

The acreage of land which is devoted simultaneously to two or more of the above soil-depleting crops shall be divided among such crops on the basis of the land determined in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be occupied by each.

Issued January 13, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division.

Earl P. Robinson,
State Executive Officer.

J. Ralph Graham
Alfred E. Houston
Paul E. Sargeant

State Committee.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

NORTHEAST DIVISION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Northeast Region

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

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The following are soil-building practices which are applicable to and approved for the State of New Hampshire. For each practice carried out as specified herein on any farm, credit at the rate indicated in the description of the practice will be given toward achieving the soil-building goal established for the farm under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Practices carried out with labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished entirely by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal. If a portion of the labor, seed, trees, or materials used in carrying out any practice is furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, that portion of the total acreage of the practice commensurate with that portion of the total cost not furnished by the State or Federal agency may be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal.

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS

Practice No. 1.—Seeding Biennial Legumes: *Rate of Credit, 1 Unit per Acre*

Sowing at least 8 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian medium red clover seed, or sowing at least 5 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian medium red clover, together with at least 10 pounds per acre of timothy, timothy and redtop, or timothy and other grasses approved by the State committee. Credit will not be given for this practice if such seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure in 1938.

One-half pound of alsike clover may be substituted for 1 pound of medium red clover alone or in mixtures. One pound of alfalfa may be substituted for 1 pound of medium red clover only in mixtures.

Other legume seed approved by the State committee may be substituted for medium red clover.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 2.—Seeding Alfalfa: *Rate of Credit, 2 Units per Acre*

Sowing at least 10 pounds of hardy, adapted, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed per acre on land properly drained. The alfalfa may be sown with other legumes or grasses.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 3.—Seeding Permanent Pasture: *Rate of Credit, 2 Units per Acre*

Seeding a permanent pasture mixture of which at least 2 pounds per acre is white Dutch or ladino clover.

Three pounds of alfalfa seed may be substituted for each pound of ladino or white Dutch clover.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 4.—Reseeding Established Pastures: *Rate of Credit, 1 Unit per Each 10 Pounds of Seed but not in Excess of 1 Unit per Acre*

Reseeding depleted established pastures with good seed of adapted pasture grasses or grasses and legumes.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 5.—Seeding Timothy and Redtop: *Rate of Credit, One-half Unit per Acre*

Seeding timothy, redtop, or mixtures of timothy and redtop where such seeding is in accordance with good farm practice.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

APPLYING FERTILIZERS AND LIME

Practice No. 6.—Applying Available Phosphoric Acid: *Rate of Credit, 1 Unit per Each 48 Pounds*

Applying available phosphoric acid in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures, or on orchard, pasture, or hayland sod.

Smallest application for credit..... 12 pounds per acre.
Largest application for credit..... 100 pounds per acre.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, 32 pounds per acre will be deducted.

Practice No. 7.—Applying Available Potash: *Rate of Credit, 1 Unit per Each 100 Pounds*

Applying available potash in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures, or on orchard, pasture, or hayland sod.

Smallest application for credit..... 12 pounds per acre.
Largest application for credit..... 100 pounds per acre.

Practice No. 8.—Liming Cropland or Pasture Land: *Rate of Credit, 1 Unit for Each—*

1. 800 pounds of standard pulverized limestone,¹
2. 600 pounds of hydrated lime,
3. 400 pounds of quicklime, or
4. 1,500 pounds of field-dug marl.

Applying to cropland or pasture land not more than (1) 6,000 pounds per acre of any pulverized or ground limestone, (2) 4,500 pounds per acre of hydrated lime, (3) 10,500 pounds per acre of field-dug marl, or (4) 3,000 pounds per acre of quicklime.

Other liming materials approved by the State committee may be used.

GREEN MANURE OR COVER CROPS

Practice No. 9.—Green Manure: *Rate of Credit, 1 Unit per Acre*

Plowing or disking under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has been harvested, (2) annual legumes, (3) annual grasses, or (4) small grains.

If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

¹ Standard pulverized limestone is limestone which analyzes 50 percent calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and at least 60 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

If ground or pulverized limestone which is not as good as standard is used, the rate of credit will be: 1 unit for each 400 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent in ground or pulverized limestone (other than standard) which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

If the crop is grown in orchards and sufficient fertilizing material has been applied to attain a good stand and a good growth of such crop, evenly distributed on the land, credit will be given for cutting and leaving it on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

It is not generally good farm practice to plow down green-manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that crops which are normally winter-killed and which otherwise might be considered as green-manure crops for 1938 be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

If on land normally devoted to the production of potatoes a good stand and a good growth of first-crop of second-year clover is cut and left on the land and a good stand and a good growth of second-crop is plowed or disked under, credit will be given for the use of each crop as green manure.

The following minimum rates of seeding per acre are recommended when the following crops are to be used alone as green manure:

Crop:	Amount	Crop—Continued.	Amount
Soybeans.....	lbs.. 60	Rye.....	lbs.. 60
Red clover (mammoth or medium).....	lbs.. 10	Corn.....	lbs.. 30
Vetch.....	lbs.. 30	Barley.....	bu.. 2½
Field peas.....	lbs.. 90	Millet.....	lbs.. 30
Crimson clover.....	lbs.. 10	Oats.....	bu.. 2½
		Buckwheat.....	lbs.. 72

SOIL EROSION CONTROL

Practice No. 10.—Stripcropping on the Contour: *Rate of Credit, One-fourth Unit per Acre*

Planting cropland, having a general slope of over 5 percent, in strips, on the contour. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close growing crops.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service before performing this practice.

Practice No. 11.—Contour Cultivation: *Rate of Credit, One-sixth Unit per Acre*

Farming intertilled crops on the contour.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service before performing this practice.

MULCHING

Practice No. 12.—Mulching Orchards or Vegetable Land: *Rate of Credit, 1 Unit per Ton*

Applying to orchards or vegetable land not less than 1 ton and not more than 5 tons of mulching material per acre in addition to leaving on the land all materials produced thereon during 1938 from grasses, legumes, green manure or cover crops.

RECOMMENDED MULCHING MATERIALS

	<i>Percentage of weight for credit</i>
1. Air-dried straw-----	100
2. Air-dried tame or marsh hay-----	100
3. Green tame or marsh hay-----	50
4. Seaweed (dry)-----	100
5. Seaweed (wet)-----	25
6. Laying house poultry litter (dry)-----	100
7. Laying house poultry litter (wet)-----	50
8. Pea waste (wet)-----	50
9. Other materials approved by the State committee.	

FARM WOODLAND IMPROVEMENT

Practice No. 13.—Improving Woodlands: *Rate of Credit, 2 Units per Acre*

With prior approval of the county committee, improving the stand of forest trees by thinning, weeding, or partially cutting to develop at least 100 potential or merchantable timber trees of desirable species free to grow well distributed over each acre of woodland, and also have remaining on each acre improved at least two-thirds of a complete crown canopy.

Practice No. 14.—Excluding Livestock from Farm Woodland: *Rate of Credit, One-fourth Unit per Acre*

Restoring farm woodland previously used for pasture by excluding domestic livestock.

Credit will be allowed for each acre of maple-sugar orchard from which domestic livestock are excluded. To be classified as a maple-sugar orchard, the land must have at least 25 maple-sugar trees per acre suitable to be tapped and which have been tapped in the last 5 years. These trees must make up at least one-fourth of the trees on the land.

Credit will also be allowed for each acre of other farm woodland from which livestock are excluded, but not in excess of 2 acres for each animal unit² which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

The operator must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

Practice No. 15.—Planting Forest Trees: *Rate of Credit, 5 Units per Acre*

Planting not less than 500 transplanted forest trees of varieties approved by the State committee or root-pruned seedlings of varieties approved by the State committee at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

Land devoted in 1938 to any of the following crops³ or uses, or such other similar crops and uses as are designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, shall be classified as soil depleting:

²Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

³Volunteer crops, if harvested, shall classify as if planted.

(a) Land planted to any of the following crops for harvest in 1938:

1. Corn (including field corn and popcorn, but excluding sown or close-drilled corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop).
2. Grain sorghums.
3. Mangels and cowbeets.
4. Cultivated sunflowers.
5. Truck and vegetable crops (including strawberries, melons, sweet corn, and sweetpotatoes) and their seeds.
6. Potatoes.
7. Bulbs and flowers.
8. Field beans.
9. Canning peas.
10. Tobacco.

(b) Land from which any of the following crops is harvested for silage, hay, grain, or seed in 1938:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Wheat. | 7. Sudan grass. |
| 2. Oats. | 8. Millet. |
| 3. Barley. | 9. Sown or close-drilled corn. |
| 4. Rye. | 10. Soybeans. |
| 5. Buckwheat. | 11. Cowpeas. |
| 6. Rape. | 12. Field peas. |

The acreage of land which is devoted consecutively to two or more soil-depleting crops in 1938 shall be counted as follows: (1) If only one of such crops reaches maturity such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop reaching maturity. (2) If none of such crops reaches maturity or if more than one of such crops reach maturity and an individual crop goal is established for only one of such crops, such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop for which an individual crop goal is established. (3) If none of such crops reaches maturity and individual crop goals are established for two or more of such crops, the land shall be regarded as devoted to the last planted of such crops for which an individual crop goal is established. (4) If two or more of such crops reach maturity and individual crop goals are established for two or more of such crops reaching maturity, the land shall be regarded as devoted to each of the crops which reached maturity and for which an individual crop goal is established.

The acreage of land which is devoted simultaneously to two or more soil-depleting crops shall be divided among such crops on the basis of the land determined, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, to be occupied by each.

Issued January 13, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator.

A. W. MANCHESTER,
Director, Northeast Division.

EARL P. ROBINSON,
State Executive Officer.

J. RALPH GRAHAM,
ALFRED E. HOUSTON,
PAUL E. SARGEANT,
State Committee.



Issued October 5, 1938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE
Supplement (1)

The third sentence of Practice No. 6 which reads as follows:

"Largest application for credit -----100 pounds per acre"
is stricken out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

Largest application of pasture sod for credit-----160 pounds
per acre.

Largest application on other land for credit-----100 pounds
per acre.

Issued on October 5, 1938 with the approval of the Adminis-
trator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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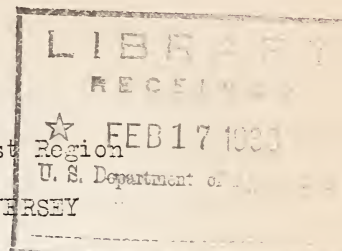
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Issued January 6, 1938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN NEW JERSEY



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The following are soil-building practices which are applicable to and approved for the State of New Jersey. For each practice carried out as specified herein on any farm credit at the rate indicated in the description of the practice below will be given toward achieving the soil-building goal established for the farm under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program. 1/

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS

Practice No. 1 Seeding Alfalfa

Rate of Credit, 2 units per acre.

Sowing (1) at least 8 pounds per acre of alfalfa seed bearing either the United States verified origin tag from Kansas, Utah or a State farther north or Canada, or the State certification tag identifying it as Grimm alfalfa seed; or (2) any mixture containing at least 8 pounds per acre of such seed. The seeding shall be made on cropland on which a good seed bed is prepared.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that sufficient lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

1/ Practices carried out with labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished entirely by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be counted towards meeting the soil-building goal. If a portion of the labor, seed, trees, or materials used in carrying out any practice is furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, that portion of the total acreage of the practice commensurate with that portion of the total cost not furnished by the State or Federal agency may be counted towards meeting the soil-building goal.

Practice No. 2

Seeding Pasture

Rate of Credit, 2 units per acre.

Sowing a pasture mixture containing at least 5 pounds per acre of biennial or perennial legumes and at least 5 pounds per acre of perennial grasses other than timothy or redtop.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that sufficient lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 3

Seeding Biennial Legumes

Rate of Credit, 1 unit per acre.

Seeding at least 5 pounds per acre of hardy domestic (unstained) or Canadian (stained 1 percent violet) medium red clover or its equivalent, (1) alone or (2) in mixtures with grasses or other clovers.

The following shall be considered the equivalent of 5 pounds of red clover:

8 pounds of white sweet clover

4 pounds of alsike clover

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that sufficient lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

GREEN MANURE OR COVER CROPS

Practice No. 4

Green Manure

Rate of Credit, 1 unit per acre.

Plowing or disking under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has been harvested, (2) annual legumes, (3) annual grasses, or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

It is not generally good farm practice to plow down green manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that crops which are normally winter-killed and which otherwise might be considered as green manure crops for 1938 be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

Practice No. 5

Seeding Winter Legumes

Rate of Credit, 1 unit per acre.

Seeding (1) at least 20 pounds per acre of winter vetch not later than October 15, 1938, (2) at least 15 pounds per acre of crimson clover not later than September 1, 1938, or (3) at least 20 pounds of a mixture of these not later than October 1, 1938, and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop.

MULCHING ORCHARD OR VEGETABLE LAND

Practice No. 6

Rate of Credit, 1 unit per ton.

Applying not less than 1 ton and not more than 5 tons per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material to orchard or vegetable land as a mulch if all materials produced on the land during 1938 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops or cover crops are left on the land.

LIMING CROP OR PASTURE LAND

Practice No. 7

Rate of Credit,

1 unit for each (1) 800 pounds of standard ground limestone or standard ground oyster shell, (2) 560 pounds of hydrated lime, or (3) 2,400 pounds of acetylene waste lime.

1 unit for each 400 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxide in ground limestone (other than standard) or ground oyster shell (other than standard) which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

Applying not less than 1,000 pounds and not more than 6,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent per acre to pasture land or cropland.

Standard ground limestone and standard ground oyster shell are limestone and oyster shell which will analyze at least 50 percent total magnesium and calcium oxides, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and at least 60 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

700 pounds of hydrated lime and 3,000 pounds of acetylene waste lime are equivalents of 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone.

The following table gives the smallest and largest amounts of ground limestone or ground oyster shell of different degrees of fineness which can be applied per acre for credit:

Percentage of Material Which Will Pass Through a 100-Mesh Sieve	Smallest Number of Pounds of Material per Acre	Largest Number of Pounds of Material per Acre
60 and over	1,000	6,000
50 to 60	1,250	7,500
40 to 50	1,500	9,000
30 to 40	2,000	12,000
20 to 30	2,500	15,000
10 to 20	3,000	18,000

Equivalent quantities of other liming material approved by the State committee may be used.

APPLYING AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID

Practice No. 8

Rate of Credit, 1 unit per each 48 pounds.

Applying available phosphoric acid to or in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes or permanent pastures.

Smallest application for credit, 16 pounds per acre.

Largest application for credit, 96 pounds per acre.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, 32 pounds per acre will be deducted.

APPLYING AVAILABLE POTASH

Practice No. 9

Rate of Credit, 1 unit per each 100 pounds.

Applying at least 7.5 pounds of available potash per acre to or in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures.

Smallest application for credit, 7.5 pounds per acre.

Largest application for credit, 75 pounds per acre.

FARM WOODLAND IMPROVEMENT

Practice No. 10 Planting Forest Trees

Rate of Credit, 5 units per acre.

Planting transplanted forest trees of approved varieties at the rate of at least one thousand trees per acre on suitable land.

Operators are advised to obtain instructions for performing this practice from the county agricultural agent or county committee.

Approved varieties for planting are:

White ash	Black locust	Scotch pine	Red oak
Tulip poplar	Norway spruce	Red pine	White oak
Black walnut		White pine	

The following varieties are approved for south Jersey only:

Loblolly pine	White cedar	Short leaf pine
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Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, following the advice of the county agricultural agent, approves the selection.

Hardwood species should be one or two year seedlings. Evergreens should be two year seedlings or transplants.

April is the preferable planting month for north Jersey. March or April is preferable for south Jersey. October or November is the second choice.

Practice No. 11 Woodland Management

Rate of Credit, 2 units per acre.

Improving the stand of forest trees by thinning, weeding, or pruning to develop at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species, well distributed over each acre of woodland improved.

Operators shall obtain prior approval from the county committee and carry out the practice in accordance with the recommendations of the Extension Service.

Desirable species for development are those named in practice 10.

SANDING CRANBERRY BOGS

Practice No. 12

Rate of Credit, 5 units per acre.

Applying sand, free from stones or loam, to a depth of at least one-half inch on fruiting cranberry bogs to prevent soil-deterioration and decline in the productive capacity of the land.

The county committee will require evidence as to the number of cubic yards of sand applied per acre.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

Land devoted in 1938 to any of the following crops ^{2/}or uses, or such other similar crops and uses as are designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, shall be classified as soil-depleting:

- (a) Land planted to any of the following crops for harvest in 1938,
 - (1) Corn (including field corn and popcorn, but excluding sown or close-drilled corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop).
 - (2) Grain sorghums.
 - (3) Mangels and cowbeets.
 - (4) Cultivated sunflowers.
 - (5) Truck and vegetable crops (including strawberries, melons, sweet corn, and sweetpotatoes) and their seeds.
 - (6) Potatoes.
 - (7) Bulbs and flowers.
 - (8) Field beans.
 - (9) Canning peas.
- (b) Land from which any of the following crops is harvested for silage, hay, grain, or seed, in 1938:
 - (1) Wheat.
 - (2) Oats.
 - (3) Barley.
 - (4) Rye.
 - (5) Buckwheat.
 - (6) Rape.
 - (7) Sudan grass.
 - (8) Millet.
 - (9) Sown or close-drilled corn.
 - (10) Soybeans.
 - (11) Cowpeas.
 - (12) Field peas.

^{2/} Volunteer crops, if harvested, shall classify as if planted.

The acreage of land which is devoted consecutively to two or more of the above soil-depleting crops in 1938 shall be counted as follows: (1) If only one of such crops reaches maturity such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop reaching maturity. (2) If none of such crops reaches maturity or if more than one of such crops reach maturity and one of such crops is potatoes, such land shall be regarded as devoted to potatoes.

The acreage of land which is devoted simultaneously to two or more of the above soil-depleting crops shall be divided among such crops on the basis of the land determined in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be occupied by each.

Issued January 6, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division.

E. A. Gauntt,
State Executive Officer.

W. W. Elliott
Spencer W. Perrine
Kenneth Roberts
Chas. A. Collins
H. O. Packard

State Committee.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program

MAR 17 1938

Northeast Region

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN NEW JERSEY

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The following are soil-building practices which are applicable to and approved for the State of New Jersey. For each practice carried out as specified herein on any farm, credit at the rate indicated in the description of the practice will be given toward achieving the soil-building goal established for the farm under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Practices carried out with labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished entirely by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal. If a portion of the labor, seed, trees, or materials used in carrying out any practice is furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, that portion of the total acreage of the practice commensurate with that portion of the total cost not furnished by the State or Federal agency may be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal.

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS

Practice No. 1.—Seeding Alfalfa: *Rate of Credit, 2 Units Per Acre*

Sowing (1) at least 8 pounds per acre of alfalfa seed bearing either the United States verified origin tag from Kansas, Utah or a State

farther north, or Canada, or the State certification tag identifying it as Grimm alfalfa seed; or (2) any mixture containing at least 8 pounds per acre of such seed. The seeding shall be made on cropland on which a good seed bed is prepared.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that sufficient lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 2.—Seeding Pasture: *Rate of Credit, 2 Units Per Acre*

Sowing a pasture mixture containing at least 5 pounds per acre of biennial or perennial legumes and at least 5 pounds per acre of perennial grasses other than timothy or redbud.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that sufficient lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 3.—Seeding Biennial Legumes: *Rate of Credit, 1 Unit Per Acre*

Seeding at least 5 pounds per acre of hardy domestic (unstained) or Canadian (stained 1 percent violet) medium red clover or its equivalent, (1) alone or (2) in mixtures with grasses or other clovers.

The following shall be considered the equivalent of 5 pounds of red clover:

8 pounds of white sweet clover

4 pounds of alsike clover

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that sufficient lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

GREEN MANURE AND COVER CROPS

Practice No. 4.—Green Manure: *Rate of Credit, 1 Unit Per Acre*

Plowing or disking under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has been harvested, (2) annual legumes, (3) annual grasses, or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

It is not generally good farm practice to plow down green manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that crops which are normally winter-killed and which otherwise might be considered as green manure crops for 1938 be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

Practice No. 5.—Seeding Winter Legumes: *Rate of Credit, 1 Unit Per Acre*

Seeding (1) at least 20 pounds per acre of winter vetch not later than October 15, 1938; (2) at least 15 pounds per acre of crimson clover not later than September 1, 1938; or (3) at least 20 pounds of a mixture of these not later than October 1, 1938, and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop.

MULCHING

Practice No. 6.—Mulching Orchard or Vegetable Land: *Rate of Credit, 1 Unit Per Ton*

Applying not less than 1 ton and not more than 5 tons per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material to orchard or vegetable land as a mulch if all materials produced on the land during 1938 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops are left on the land.

APPLYING LIME AND FERTILIZERS

Practice No. 7.—Liming Cropland or Pasture Land: *Rate of Credit:*

1 Unit for each (1) 800 pounds of standard ground limestone or standard ground oyster shell, (2) 560 pounds of hydrated lime, or (3) 2,400 pounds of acetylene waste lime.

1 Unit for each 400 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxide in ground limestone (other than standard) or ground oyster shell (other than standard) which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

Applying not less than 1,000 pounds and not more than 6,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent per acre to pasture land or cropland.

Standard ground limestone and standard ground oyster shell are limestone and oyster shell which will analyze at least 50 percent total magnesium and calcium oxides, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and at least 60 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

700 pounds of hydrated lime and 3,000 pounds of acetylene waste lime are equivalents of 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone.

The following table gives the smallest and largest amounts of ground limestone or ground oyster shell of different degrees of fineness which can be applied per acre for credit:

Percentage of material which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve	Smallest number of pounds of material per acre	Largest number of pounds of material per acre
60 and over-----	1, 000	6, 000
50 to 60-----	1, 250	7, 500
40 to 50-----	1, 500	9, 000
30 to 40-----	2, 000	12, 000
20 to 30-----	2, 500	15, 000
10 to 20-----	3, 000	18, 000

Equivalent quantities of other liming material approved by the State committee may be used.

Practice No. 8.—Applying Available Phosphoric Acid: *Rate of Credit, 1 Unit Per Each 48 Pounds*

Applying available phosphoric acid to or in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures.

Smallest application for credit----- 16 pounds per acre
Largest application for credit----- 96 pounds per acre

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, 32 pounds per acre will be deducted.

Practice No. 9.—Applying Available Potash: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit Per Each 100 Pounds

Applying at least 7.5 pounds of available potash per acre to or in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures.

Smallest application for credit.....	7.5 pounds per acre
Largest application for credit.....	75 pounds per acre

FARM WOODLAND IMPROVEMENT

Practice No. 10.—Planting Forest Trees: *Rate of Credit*, 5 Units Per Acre

Planting transplanted forest trees of approved varieties at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre on suitable land.

Operators are advised to obtain instructions for performing this practice from the county agricultural agent or county committee.

Approved varieties for planting are:

White ash	Norway spruce	White pine
Tulip poplar	Scotch pine	Red oak
Black walnut	Red pine	White oak
Black locust		

The following varieties are approved for south Jersey only:

Loblolly pine	White cedar	Short leaf pine
---------------	-------------	-----------------

Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, following the advice of the county agricultural agent, approves the selection.

Hardwood species should be 1- or 2-year seedlings. Evergreens should be 2-year seedlings or transplants.

April is the preferable planting month for north Jersey. March or April is preferable for south Jersey. October or November is the second choice.

Practice No. 11.—Woodland Management: *Rate of Credit*, 2 Units Per Acre

Improving the stand of forest trees by thinning, weeding, or pruning to develop at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species, well distributed over each acre of woodland improved.

Operators shall obtain prior approval from the county committee and carry out the practice in accordance with the recommendations of the Extension Service.

Desirable species for development are those named in practice 10.

SANDING CRANBERRY BOGS

Practice No. 12.—Sanding Cranberry Bogs: *Rate of Credit*, 5 Units Per Acre

Applying sand, free from stones or loam, to a depth of at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on fruiting cranberry bogs to prevent soil deterioration and decline in the productive capacity of the land.

The county committee will require evidence as to the number of cubic yards of sand applied per acre.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

Land devoted in 1938 to any of the following crops ¹ or uses, or such other similar crops and uses as are designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, shall be classified as soil-depleting:

(a) Land planted to any of the following crops for harvest in 1938:

- (1) Corn (including field corn and popcorn, but excluding sown or close-drilled corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop)
- (2) Grain sorghums
- (3) Mangels and cowbeets
- (4) Cultivated sunflowers
- (5) Truck and vegetable crops (including strawberries, melons, sweet corn, and sweetpotatoes) and their seeds
- (6) Potatoes
- (7) Bulbs and flowers
- (8) Field beans
- (9) Canning peas

(b) Land from which any of the following crops is harvested for silage, hay, grain, or seed, in 1938:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Wheat | (7) Sudan grass |
| (2) Oats | (8) Millet |
| (3) Barley | (9) Sown or close-drilled corn |
| (4) Rye | (10) Soybeans |
| (5) Buckwheat | (11) Cowpeas |
| (6) Rape | (12) Field peas |

The acreage of land which is devoted consecutively to two or more soil-depleting crops in 1938 shall be counted as follows: (1) If only one of such crops reaches maturity, such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop reaching maturity; and (2) if none of such crops reaches maturity, or if more than one of such crops reach maturity and one of such crops is potatoes, such land shall be regarded as devoted to potatoes.

The acreage of land which is devoted simultaneously to two or more soil-depleting crops shall be divided among such crops on the basis of the land determined, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, to be occupied by each.

Issued January 6, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator.

A. W. MANCHESTER,
Director, Northeast Division.

E. A. GAUNTT,
State Executive Officer.

W. W. ELLIOTT,
SPENCER W. PERRINE,
KENNETH ROBERTS,
CHAS. A. COLLINS,
H. O. PACKARD,
State Committee.

¹ Volunteer crops, if harvested, shall classify as if planted.

Issued March 31, 1938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
~~AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT~~ ADMINISTRATION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN NEW JERSEY
Supplement (1)

There shall be inserted after Practice No. 12, "Sanding Cranberry Bogs", and before the material under the heading "Soil-Depleting Crops" the three following practices under the heading "Soil Erosion Control":

SOIL EROSION CONTROL

Practice No. 13 Stripcropping

Rate of Credit: 1/4 unit per acre

Establishing and maintaining alternate contour strips of intertilled and close-growing crops. This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service.

Practice No. 14 Contour Farming

Rate of Credit: 1/6 unit per acre

Cultivating intertilled crops on the contour. This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service.

Practice No. 15 Terracing

Rate of Credit: 1 unit for 200 linear feet

Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided. This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the New Jersey Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service.

Issued on March 31, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

NORTHEAST DIVISION

★ APR 11 1938 ★

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program

U. S. Department of Agriculture Northeast Region

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN NEW YORK

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The following are soil-building practices which are applicable to and approved for the State of New York. For each practice carried out, as specified herein, on any farm, credit at the rate indicated in the description of the practice will be given toward achieving the

soil-building goal established for the farm under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Practices carried out with labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished entirely by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal. If a portion of the labor, seed, trees, or materials used in carrying out any practice is furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, that portion of the total acreage of the practice commensurate with that portion of the total cost not furnished by the State or Federal agency may be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal.

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS

Credit will be given for any of the following seeding practices, numbers 1 to 6, provided at least 300 pounds of 20-percent superphosphate or its equivalent¹ per acre are applied to the same land in 1938 at or before the time of seeding, or satisfactory evidence is presented to the county committee that this amount of material was applied to the same land after July 15, 1937, in preparation for the seeding, and provided the seeding is not plowed or disked under for a green manure crop in 1938.

Practice No. 1.—Seeding Legumes and Grasses: *Rate of Credit, 1 Unit per Acre*

Seeding at least 14 pounds per acre of a mixture of legumes and timothy or other grasses. The mixture shall contain at least (1) 5 pounds of alsike clover, or (2) 5 pounds of hardy, adapted, northern-grown domestic or Canadian-grown red clover or alfalfa seed, or (3) 5 pounds of a mixture of any or all of these legumes.

— or —

Seeding at least 5 pounds per acre of (1) alsike clover, (2) hardy adapted, northern-grown domestic or Canadian-grown red clover or alfalfa seed, or (3) 5 pounds of a mixture of any or all of these legumes. The seeding shall be made on land where at least 9 pounds per acre of timothy, redbud, or other grasses were seeded in the fall of 1937.

Practice No. 2.—Seeding Alsike and Red Clover: *Rate of Credit, 1 Unit per Acre*

Seeding at least (1) 8 pounds of alsike clover or hardy, adapted, northern-grown domestic or Canadian-grown medium red clover seed, or (2) a mixture of at least 8 pounds of these two clovers per acre. Timothy and other grasses may be used in addition to these legumes.

¹ The equivalents of 300 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate are:

187.5 pounds of 32 percent superphosphate, or
375 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or
375 pounds of 4-16-4 mixed fertilizer, or
500 pounds of 4-12-4 mixed fertilizer, or
600 pounds of 5-10-5 mixed fertilizer, or
750 pounds of 4-8-7 mixed fertilizer.

Applying the amount shown of any one of the above materials or its equivalent per acre will meet the requirements.

Practice No. 3.—Seeding Sweet Clover: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit per Acre

Seeding at least 12 pounds of hulled sweet clover seed per acre, or mixtures containing at least 12 pounds of hulled sweet clover seed per acre.

Practice No. 4.—Seeding Alfalfa: *Rate of Credit*, 2 Units per Acre

Seeding at least 12 pounds of hardy, adapted, northern-grown domestic or Canadian-grown alfalfa seed per acre, alone or in mixtures.

Practice No. 5.—Seeding Pastures: *Rate of Credit*, 2 Units per Acre

Seeding at least 19 pounds per acre of a mixture of biennial or perennial legumes or grasses other than timothy and redbud, alone or in Cornell Pasture or Hay Pasture Mixture, on land prepared for seeding by harrowing or plowing.

Practice No. 6.—Renovation of Legumes and Grasses: *Rate of Credit*: One-half Unit per Acre

Renovating the grasses and legumes in established pastures by seeding at least 1 pound per acre of wild white clover seed having a certificate of origin approved by the New York State College of Agriculture, Extension Service.

APPLYING FERTILIZERS AND LIME**Practice No. 7.—Applying Superphosphate: *Rate of Credit*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ Units for Each 300 Pounds of 20-Percent Superphosphate or Its Equivalent**

Applying from 300 to 600 pounds of 20-percent superphosphate or its equivalent² per acre, (1) in connection with the seeding of vetch to be used as a winter cover crop, clover, alfalfa, pasture mixtures, or (2) to established pastures, haylands, or orchard sods.

One hundred and sixty pounds of 20-percent superphosphate or its equivalent per acre will be deducted if it is applied in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop which is harvested for grain.

Practice No. 8.—Applying Potash: *Rate of Credit*, One-half Unit for Each 100 Pounds of 50-Percent Muriate of Potash, or Its Equivalent

Applying from 60 to 240 pounds of 50-percent muriate of potash or its equivalent per acre (1) at or before the time of seeding vetch to be used as a winter cover crop, clover, alfalfa, or pasture mixtures, or (2) for improving established haylands or pastures.

Credit will be given for potash only when at least 300 pounds of 20-percent superphosphate or its equivalent³ per acre is applied to the same land.

² The equivalent of 300 to 600 pounds of 20-percent superphosphate are—
187.5 to 375 pounds of 32 percent superphosphate, or
375 to 750 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or
375 to 750 pounds of 4-16-4 mixed fertilizer, or
500 to 1,000 pounds of 4-12-4 mixed fertilizer, or
600 to 1,200 pounds of 5-10-5 mixed fertilizer, or
750 to 1,500 pounds of 4-8-7 mixed fertilizer.

The amounts of material or their equivalents, as shown in the above table, are the minimum and maximum amounts for which payments may be made.

³ See footnote 1 on p. 2.

Practice No. 9.—Liming: *Rate of Credit***Area A.**—All of the State except Long Island and Staten Island:

2 units for each (1) 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone, or standard pulverized oyster shell,⁴ (2) 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime, (3) 1,000 pounds of ground burned lime, or (4) amounts of other materials approved by the State committee as being equivalent to 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone.

Area B.—Long Island and Staten Island:

2½ units for each (1) 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone, or standard pulverized oyster shell,⁴ (2) 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime, (3) 1,000 pounds of ground burned lime, or (4) amounts of other materials approved by the State committee as being equivalent to 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone.

Applying to cropland, pasture land, or orchards (1) from 2,000 to 4,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone or standard pulverized oyster shell⁴ per acre, (2) 1,500 to 3,000 pounds of hydrated lime per acre, (3) 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of ground burned lime per acre, or (4) amounts of other materials per acre approved by the State committee.

— or —

Applying to land used year after year for the production of potatoes or vegetables, not less than 1,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone or standard pulverized oyster shell⁴ per acre, 750 pounds of hydrated lime per acre, 500 pounds of ground burned lime per acre, or amounts of other materials per acre approved by the State committee.

Standard pulverized limestone or oyster shell is limestone or oyster shell which analyzes at least 50 percent total calcium and magnesium oxides, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and at least 25 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

⁴ If other than standard ground or pulverized limestone or oyster shell is used, the credit given and application required will be as follows:

Rate of credit:

Area A.—1 unit for each 500 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in pulverized or ground limestone or oyster shell (other than standard) which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

Area B.—1 unit for each 400 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in pulverized or ground limestone or oyster shell (other than standard) which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

The following table gives the smallest and largest amounts of pulverized or ground limestone or oyster shell (other than standard) of different degrees of fineness which can be applied per acre for credit:

Percentage of material which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve	Smallest number of pounds of material per acre on land used year after year for vegetables or potatoes	Smallest number of pounds of material per acre on crop and pasture land	Largest number of pounds of material per acre
20 to 24.9.....	1,250	2,500	5,000
15 to 19.9.....	1,750	3,500	7,000
10 to 14.9.....	2,500	5,000	10,000
Less than 10.....	5,000	10,000	20,000

GREEN MANURE AND COVER CROPS

Practice No. 10.—Green Manure: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit per Acre

Plowing or disking under a good stand of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and from which no crop of such legumes or grasses (except in orchards) has ever been harvested, (2) annual legumes, (3) annual grasses, or (4) small grains. These crops shall have attained a good growth.

If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed and there is a good stand and a good growth, credit will be given for leaving it as a cover crop to protect the land from erosion instead of plowing or disking it under.

In orchards where there is a good established sod, even though a crop of hay may have been harvested in previous years, credit will be given for cutting and leaving all of the crop on the land instead of plowing or disking it under, provided a sufficient amount of fertilizer is applied to the sod to produce a good growth evenly distributed over the orchard.

Practice No. 11.—Seeding Winter Legumes: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit per Acre

Seeding winter vetch not later than October 1, 1938, at the rate of at least 25 pounds of inoculated seed per acre and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop. It is recommended that the vetch be seeded with a support crop such as rye.

MULCHING

Practice No. 12.—Mulching Orchard and Vegetable Land: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit per Ton

Applying not less than 1 ton and not more than 5 tons per acre of air-dried mulching material or its equivalent to orchard or vegetable land, in addition to leaving on the land all materials produced thereon during 1938 from grasses, legumes, green manure, or cover crops. The crops produced on this land and the mulching material may be plowed or disked into the soil.

WOODLAND PRACTICES

Practice No. 13.—Planting Forest Trees: *Rate of Credit*, 5 Units per Acre

Planting nursery-grown forest-tree transplants or seedlings or lifted wild stock at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre spaced about 6 by 6 feet on open farm land. When white-pine plantings are made, currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site shall be removed.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting: White cedar, balsam fir, European larch, Japanese larch, black locust, red pine, Scotch pine, white pine, jack pine, and white spruce,

Norway spruce, white ash, basswood, black cherry, sugar maple, red oak, and bitternut hickory.

Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, on the advice of the New York State College of Agriculture, Extension Service, approves the selection.

Practice No. 14.—Wood-Lot Management: *Rate of Credit, 2 Units per Acre*

Improving the stand of forest trees on not more than 4 acres by thinning or weeding to develop a good stand of potential timber trees of desirable species well distributed over the area of woodland. This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the New York State College of Agriculture, Extension Service.

Practice No. 15.—Excluding Livestock from Farm Woodland: *Rate of Credit, One-fourth Unit per Acre*

Restoring farm woodland previously used for pasture by excluding livestock. Credit will be allowed for each acre of woodland from which livestock are excluded but not in excess of 2 acres for each animal unit⁵ which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

The operator must obtain the approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

SOIL-EROSION CONTROL

Practice No. 16.—Planting Shrub Windbreaks on Muck Land: *Rate of Credit, One-half Unit per Acre*

Planting shrubs approved by the county committee not more than 1 foot apart in parallel rows not more than 250 feet apart on muck land. This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the New York State College of Agriculture, Extension Service.

Practice No. 17.—Maintaining Shrub Windbreaks on Muck Land: *Rate of Credit, One-half Unit per Acre*

Maintaining shrub windbreaks which are not over 10 years old and which have been planted in accordance with the recommendations of the State College of Agriculture, Extension Service. Maintenance shall include replacing dead shrubs, pruning or cutting back live shrubs as needed to secure sufficient thickness and vigor of growth to assure adequate protection against erosion, and other measures necessary to maintain a well-kept, effective hedge. Credit will be given only if, on inspection, the windbreaks are found to be thick, well-kept, and solidly planted with live shrubs.

⁵ Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts or the equivalent thereof.

Practice No. 18.—Stripcropping: *Rate of Credit*, One-fourth Unit per Acre

Establishing and maintaining alternate contour strips of intertilled and close-growing crops. This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the New York State College of Agriculture, Extension Service.

Practice No. 19.—Contour Farming: *Rate of Credit*, One-sixth Unit per Acre

Cultivating intertilled crops on the contour. This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee, based on the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the New York State College of Agriculture, Extension Service.

Practice 20.—Terracing: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit for 200 Linear Feet

Construction of diversion ditches for which proper outlets are provided. This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the New York State College of Agriculture, Extension Service.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

Land devoted in 1938 to any of the following crops⁶ or uses, or such other similar crops and uses as are designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, shall be classified as soil-depleting:

(a) Land planted to any of the following crops for harvest in 1938:

- (1) Corn (including field corn and popcorn, but excluding sown or close-drilled corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop)
- (2) Grain sorghums
- (3) Tobacco
- (4) Mangels and cowbeets
- (5) Cultivated sunflowers
- (6) Truck and vegetable crops (including strawberries, melons, sweet corn, and sweetpotatoes) and their seeds
- (7) Potatoes
- (8) Bulbs and flowers
- (9) Field beans
- (10) Canning peas

(b) Land from which any of the following crops is harvested for silage, hay, grain, or seed in 1938:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Wheat | (7) Sudan grass |
| (2) Oats | (8) Millet |
| (3) Barley | (9) Sown or close-drilled corn |
| (4) Rye | (10) Soybeans |
| (5) Buckwheat | (11) Cowpeas |
| (6) Rape | (12) Field peas |

⁶ Volunteer crops, if harvested, shall classify as if planted.

The acreage of land which is devoted consecutively to two or more soil-depleting crops in 1938 shall be counted as follows: (1) If only one of such crops reaches maturity such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop reaching maturity. (2) If none of such crops reaches maturity or if more than one of such crops reach maturity and an individual acreage allotment is established for only one of such crops, such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop for which an individual acreage allotment is established. (3) If none of such crops reaches maturity and individual acreage allotments are established for two or more of such crops, the land shall be regarded as devoted to the last planted of such crops for which an individual acreage allotment is established. (4) If two or more of such crops reach maturity and individual acreage allotments are established for two or more of such crops reaching maturity, the land shall be regarded as devoted to each of the crops which reached maturity and for which an individual acreage allotment is established.

The acreage of land which is devoted simultaneously to two or more soil-depleting crops shall be divided among such crops on the basis of the land, determined in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, to be occupied by each.

Issued February 10, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator.

A. W. MANCHESTER,
Director, Northeast Division.

EARL A. FLANSBURGH,
State Executive Officer.

ROY A. PORTER,
LEON A. CHAPIN,
CARL G. WOOSTER,
RALPH Y. DE WOLFE,
JOHN WICKHAN,
State Committee.

Issued June 23, 1938

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AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

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1938 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region
U. S. Department of Agriculture

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN NEW JERSEY

Supplement (2)

Practice No. 4, Green Manure, is hereby amended as follows:

I

The matter in the first paragraph which reads as follows:

"Plowing or disking under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has been harvested, (2) annual legumes, (3) annual grasses, or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under."

is stricken out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

Plowing or disking under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938, and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been

harvested; (2) annual legumes; (3) annual grasses; or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

II

The following paragraph is inserted between the first and second paragraphs:

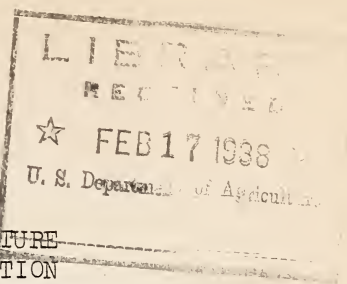
If the crop is grown in orchards and sufficient fertilizing material has been applied to attain a good stand and a good growth of such crop, evenly distributed on the land, credit will be given for cutting and leaving it on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

Issued on June 23, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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(FOR DISCUSSION ONLY)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN PENNSYLVANIA

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The following are soil-building practices which are applicable to and approved for the State of Pennsylvania. For each practice carried out as specified herein on any farm credit at the rate indicated in the description of the practice below will be given toward achieving the soil-building goal established for the farm under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program. 1/

FARM WOODLAND IMPROVEMENT

Practice No. 1 Planting Forest Trees

Rate of credit, 5 units per acre

Planting transplanted evergreen or deciduous forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. The planting of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of seedlings at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre is equivalent to planting one acre of transplants. The trees are to be evenly distributed, approximately 6 feet apart, and adequately protected against livestock grazing.

Credit for more than one area, if smaller than one acre, will be given if the total of all such areas on the farm is equal to one-half acre or more.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting: Japanese larch, pitch pine, Norway spruce, black locust, red pine, white spruce, red oak, white pine, Scotch pine, black walnut, Banks pine, and sugar maple.

Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, on the advice of the State extension forester, approves the selection.

1/ Practices carried out with labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished entirely by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal. If a portion of the labor, seed, trees, or materials used in carrying out any practice is furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, that portion of the total acreage of the practice commensurate with that portion of the total cost not furnished by the State or Federal agency may be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal.

Practice No. 2 Improving Woodlands

Rate of credit, 2 units per acre

Improving the stand of forest trees on not more than 5 acres by cutting weed trees or thinning or pruning other trees to develop at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species well distributed over each acre of woodland.

Operators shall obtain prior approval of the county committee and instructions in accordance with recommendations of the State extension forester before performing this practice.

Practice No. 3 Excluding Livestock from Farm Woodland

Rate of credit, 1/4 unit per acre

Restoring farm woodland previously used for pasture by excluding livestock. Credit will be allowed for each acre of woodland from which livestock are excluded, but not in excess of 2 acres for each animal unit 2/ which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Operators shall obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS

In order for credit to be given for the following seeding practices, the following conditions with respect to fertilizer and lime must be met:

Fertilizer. Either (1) amounts of fertilizing material specified in practices 15 and 16 must be applied in 1938 at or before the time of seeding.

2/ Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

or (2) evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be presented that fertilizing material sufficient to ordinarily obtain a good stand was applied in 1937 in preparation for seeding in 1938.

Lime. Either (1) the amounts of liming materials specified in practice 14 must be applied per acre at or before the time of seeding in 1938, or (2) evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be presented that sufficient liming material to ordinarily obtain a good stand was applied in 1937, or (3) a soil test satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted which shows that the application of lime is not needed in the case of alfalfa or that less than 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone per acre is needed in the case of other seedings.

Practice No. 4 Seeding Pasture Mixtures

Rate of credit, 2 units per acre

Seeding at least 18 pounds per acre of a pasture mixture containing at least 6 pounds per acre of white or hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian (red or alsike) clover seed, or mixtures of these, and at least 6 pounds of bluegrass seed, provided, however, that all or part of the grass seed may have been seeded in the fall of 1937.

Credit will not be given for this practice if either (1) such seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure or (2) the provisions of the foregoing paragraphs headed "Fertilizer" and "Lime" are not complied with.

Practice No. 5 Reseeding

Rate of Credit, 1 unit for each 10 pounds of seed
but not in excess of 1 unit per acre

Reseeding an established pasture with a pasture mixture containing at

least 1/3 white or hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian (red or alsike) clover seed, or mixtures of these, and at least 1/3 bluegrass seed. Credit will not be given unless the provisions of the foregoing paragraph headed "Lime" are complied with and at least 60 pounds of available phosphoric acid are applied per acre.

Practice No. 6 Establishing New Seedings of Alfalfa

Rate of credit, 2 units per acre

Seeding either (1) at least 15 pounds per acre of hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian varieties of alfalfa seed, or (2) a mixture containing at least 8 pounds per acre of such alfalfa seed, at least 4 pounds per acre of hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian (red or alsike) clover seed or mixtures of these, and at least 4 pounds per acre of grasses, provided, however, that all or part of the grass seed may have been seeded in the fall of 1937.

Credit will not be given for this practice if either (1) such seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure or (2) the provisions of the foregoing paragraphs headed "Fertilizer" and "Lime" are not complied with.

Practice No. 7 Establishing New Seedings of Clover

Rate of credit, 1 unit per acre

Seeding either (1) a mixture of at least 12 pounds of seed per acre, of which at least 6 pounds per acre is hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian (red or alsike) clover seed, or mixtures of these, or (2) a mixture containing at least 12 pounds of sweet clover per acre and at least 4 pounds of timothy seed per acre, provided, however, that all or part of any grass seed used may have been seeded in the fall of 1937.

Credit will not be given for this practice if either (1) such seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure or (2) the provisions of the foregoing paragraphs headed "Fertilizer" and "Lime" are not complied with.

GREEN MANURE AND COVER CROPS

Practice No. 8 Green Manure

Rate of credit, 1 unit per acre

Plowing or disking under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and from which no crop of such legumes or grasses, has ever been harvested, (2) annual legumes, (3) annual grasses, or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

Practice No. 9 Seeding Winter Legumes

Rate of credit, 1 unit per acre

Seeding (1) at least 25 pounds per acre of winter vetch not later than September 15, 1938, or (2) at least 15 pounds per acre of crimson or sweet clover not later than August 15, 1938, and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop.

MULCHING ORCHARD OR VEGETABLE LAND

Practice No. 10

Rate of credit, 1 unit per ton

Applying not less than 1 ton and not more than 5 tons per acre of air-dried straw, hay or finely shredded corn fodder to orchard or vegetable land

as a mulch if all materials produced on the land during 1938 from grasses, legumes, green manure or cover crops are left on the land.

SOIL EROSION CONTROL

Practice No. 11 Stripcropping

Rate of credit, 1/4 unit per acre

Planting cropland, having a general slope of over 5 percent, in strips approximately on the contour. Strips of intertilled crops at least 50 feet and not more than 100 feet in width must be separated by strips of close growing crops of the same width. In general, the width of the strips should become smaller as the percentage of slope increases.

Where the advice of the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service is available, they should be consulted concerning the proper way to carry out this practice.

Practice No. 12 Contour Furrowing Non-crop Open Pasture Land

Rate of credit, 1 unit per acre

This practice shall be performed in the following manner:

- (1) Mark lines on the contour across the field to be furrowed. These lines should be spaced according to the slope of the land, one line for every two feet of vertical drop.
- (2) Turn double furrows (two furrows turned the same way) 50 feet long and approximately 8 inches deep on each of these lines. Between each 50 foot double furrow there must be left an unplowed space of about 6 feet. The 6 foot unplowed spaces on one line shall be

left directly above the 50 foot plowed furrows on the line directly below it.

Where the advice of the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service is available, they should be consulted concerning the proper way to carry out this practice.

Practice No. 13 Terracing

Rate of credit, 1 unit for each 200 linear feet

Construction of standard terrace, for which proper outlets are provided, in accordance with instructions issued by the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service. Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

LIMING CROP OR PASTURE LAND

Practice No. 14 Rate of credit, 1 unit for each 500 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in (1) hydrated or ground burned lime, or (2) other liming materials which will pass through a 20-mesh screen

Applying liming materials to crop or pasture land. If the application is made in preparation for seeding biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, credit will not be given unless at least 600 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in materials which will pass through a 100-mesh screen or in hydrated or ground burned lime are applied per acre.

APPLYING AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID

Practice No. 15

Rate of credit, 1 unit per 48 pounds

Applying (1) at least 36 and not more than 100 pounds of available phosphoric acid per acre to, or in connection with the seeding in 1938 or 1939 of, perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or (2) at least 60 pounds of available phosphoric acid to permanent pasture.

If phosphoric acid is applied (1) in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop which is harvested for grain or hay or (2) in preparation for seeding pasture mixtures, alfalfa or clover in 1939, 32 pounds of available phosphoric acid per acre will be deducted.

APPLYING AVAILABLE POTASH

Practice No. 16

Rate of credit, 1 unit per 100 pounds

Applying at least 12 but not more than 45 pounds of available potash to, or in connection with the seeding in 1938 of, perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pasture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

NORTHEAST DIVISION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program

Northeast Region

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN PENNSYLVANIA

U. S. Department of Agriculture

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The following are soil-building practices which are applicable to and approved for the State of Pennsylvania. For each practice carried out as specified herein on any farm credit at the rate indicated in the description of the practice will be given toward achieving the soil-building goal established for the farm under the 1938 agricultural conservation program.

Practices carried out with labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished entirely by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal. If a portion of the labor, seed, trees, or materials

used in carrying out any practice is furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, that portion of the total acreage of the practice commensurate with that portion of the total cost not furnished by the State or Federal agency may be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal.

FARM WOODLAND IMPROVEMENT

Practice No. 1.—Planting Forest Trees: *Rate of Credit*, 5 Units per Acre

Planting transplanted evergreen or deciduous forest trees (except sugar maples) at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. The planting of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of seedlings at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre is equivalent to planting one acre of transplants. The planting of 2 acres of sugar maple trees at the rate of at least 500 trees per acre is equivalent to planting one acre of transplants. The trees are to be evenly distributed and adequately protected against livestock grazing.

Credit for more than one area, if smaller than 1 acre, will be given if the total of all such areas on the farm is equal to one-half acre or more.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting: Japanese larch, pitch pine, Norway spruce, black locust, red pine, white spruce, red oak, white pine, Scotch pine, black walnut, Banks pine, and sugar maple.

Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, on the advice of the State extension forester, approves the selection.

Practice No. 2.—Improving Woodlands: *Rate of Credit*, 2 Units per Acre

Improving the stand of forest trees on not more than 5 acres by cutting weed trees or thinning or pruning other trees to develop at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species well distributed over each acre of woodland improved.

Operators shall obtain prior approval of the county committee and instructions in accordance with recommendations of the State extension forester before performing this practice.

Practice No. 3.—Excluding Livestock From Farm Woodland: *Rate of Credit*, One-fourth Unit per Acre

Restoring farm woodland previously used for pasture by excluding livestock. Credit will be allowed for each acre of woodland from which livestock are excluded, but not in excess of 2 acres for each animal unit ¹ which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Operators shall obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

¹ Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS

In order for credit to be given for the following seeding practices, the following conditions with respect to fertilizer and lime must be met:

FERTILIZER.—Either (1) at least 36 pounds of available phosphoric acid must be applied per acre in 1938 at or before the time of seeding, or (2) evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be presented that fertilizing material sufficient to ordinarily obtain a good stand was applied in 1937 in preparation for seeding in 1938.

LIME.—Either (1) at least sufficient liming material to earn 2 units of credit under practice 14 must be applied per acre in 1938 at or before the time of seeding; or

(2) Evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be presented that sufficient liming material to ordinarily obtain a good stand was applied in 1937; or

(3) A soil test satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted which shows that the application of liming material is not needed in the case of alfalfa or that less than sufficient liming material to earn 2 units of credit under practice 14 is needed per acre in the case of other seedings.

Practice No. 4.—Seeding Pasture Mixtures: *Rate of Credit, 2 Units per Acre*

Seeding at least 6 pounds per acre of white or hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian (red or alsike) clover seed, or mixtures of these, and at least 6 pounds per acre of bluegrass seed in a pasture mixture containing at least 18 pounds per acre. All or part of the grass seed in excess of 6 pounds of bluegrass seed may have been sown in the fall of 1937.

Credit will not be given for this practice if either (1) such seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure or (2) the provisions of the foregoing paragraphs headed "Fertilizer" and "Lime" are not complied with.

Practice No. 5.—Reseeding: *Rate of Credit, 1 Unit for Each 10 Pounds of Seed but Not in Excess of 1 Unit per Acre*

Reseeding an established pasture with a pasture mixture containing at least one-third white or hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian (red or alsike) clover seed, or mixtures of these, and at least one-third bluegrass seed. Credit will not be given unless the provisions of the foregoing paragraph headed "Lime" are complied with and at least 60 pounds of available phosphoric acid are applied per acre.

Practice No. 6.—Establishing New Seedings of Alfalfa: *Rate of Credit, 2 Units per Acre*

Seeding either (1) at least 15 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian varieties of alfalfa seed, or (2) a mixture containing at least 8 pounds per acre of such alfalfa seed and at least 4 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian (red or alsike) clover seed or mixtures of these, provided, how-

ever, that the seeding shall be made on land where at least 4 pounds of grass are seeded in 1938 or were seeded in the Fall of 1937.

Credit will not be given for this practice if either (1) such seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure or (2) the provisions of the foregoing paragraphs headed "Fertilizer" and "Lime" are not complied with.

Practice No. 7.—Establishing New Seedings of Clover: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit per Acre

Seeding either (1) 6 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian red or alsike clover, or mixtures of these, in a mixture containing at least 12 pounds of seed; provided, however, that all or part of the seed in excess of 6 pounds of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian red or alsike clover seed or mixtures of these may have been sown in the fall of 1937, or (2) at least 12 pounds of sweet clover per acre, provided, however, that the seeding shall be made on land where at least 4 pounds of timothy are seeded in 1938 or were seeded in the fall of 1937.

Credit will not be given for this practice if either (1) such seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure or (2) the provisions of the foregoing paragraphs headed "Fertilizer" and "Lime" are not complied with.

GREEN MANURE AND COVER CROPS

Practice No. 8.—Green Manure: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit per Acre

Plowing or disking under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested, (2) annual legumes, (3) annual grasses, or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

Practice No. 9.—Seeding Winter Legumes: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit per Acre

Seeding (1) at least 25 pounds per acre of winter vetch not later than September 15, 1938, or (2) at least 15 pounds per acre of crimson or sweet clover not later than August 15, 1938, and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop.

MULCHING

Practice No. 10.—Mulching Orchard or Vegetable Land: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit per Ton

Applying not less than 1 ton and not more than 5 tons per acre of air-dried straw, hay, or finely shredded corn fodder to orchard or vegetable land as a mulch if all materials produced on the land during 1938 from grasses, legumes, green manure, or cover crops are left on the land.

SOIL-EROSION CONTROL

Practice No. 11.—Stripcropping: *Rate of Credit*, One-fourth Unit per Acre

Planting cropland, having a general slope of over 5 percent, in strips approximately on the contour. Strips of intertilled crops at least 50 feet and not more than 100 feet in width must be separated by strips of close-growing crops of the same width. In general, the width of the strips should become smaller as the percentage of slope increases.

Where the advice of the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service is available, they should be consulted concerning the proper way to carry out this practice.

Practice No. 12.—Contour Furrowing Noncrop, Open Pasture Land: *Rate of Credit*, One-fourth Unit per Acre

This practice shall be performed in the following manner:

- (1) Mark lines on the contour across the field to be furrowed. These lines should be spaced according to the slope of the land, one line for every 2 feet of vertical drop.
- (2) Turn double furrows (two furrows turned the same way) 50 feet long and approximately 8 inches deep on each of these lines. Between each 50-foot double furrow there must be left an unplowed space of about 6 feet. The 6-foot unplowed spaces on one line shall be left directly above the 50-foot plowed furrows on the line directly below it.

Where the advice of the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service is available, they should be consulted concerning the proper way to carry out this practice.

Practice No. 13.—Terracing: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit for Each 200 Linear Feet

Construction of standard terrace, for which proper outlets are provided, in accordance with instructions issued by the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service. Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

APPLYING LIME AND FERTILIZER

Practice No. 14.—Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit for Each:

- (1) 500 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in
 - (a) pulverized or ground limestone, pulverized oyster shell, crushed agricultural slag, artificial carbonates of lime, or artificially dried marl which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, or
 - (b) hydrated or ground burned lime
- (2) 2,000 pounds of marl (not artificially dried)
- (3) 2,500 pounds of water-cooled agricultural slag
- (4) 1,000 pounds of burned lump lime
- (5) Quantity of other liming materials classified and approved by the State committee with the approval of the Regional Director

Applying liming materials to cropland, pasture land, or orchards.

No credit will be given for the application of less than 750 pounds of hydrated lime per acre, 500 pounds of ground burned lime per acre, or 1,000 pounds of other liming materials per acre.

Practice No. 15.—Applying Available Phosphoric Acid: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit per 48 Pounds

Applying in 1938 (1) at least 36 and not more than 100 pounds of available phosphoric acid per acre to, or in connection with the seeding of, perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or (2) at least 60 pounds of available phosphoric acid to permanent pasture.

If phosphoric acid is applied in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, 32 pounds of available phosphoric acid per acre will be deducted.

Practice No. 16.—Applying Available Potash: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit per 100 Pounds

Applying at least 12 pounds per acre but not more than 45 pounds of available potash per acre to, or in connection with the seeding in 1938 of, perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pasture.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

Land devoted in 1938 to any of the following crops² or uses, or such other similar crops and uses as are designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, shall be classified as soil-depleting:

(a) Land planted to any of the following crops for harvest in 1938:

- (1) Corn (including field corn and popcorn, but excluding sown or close-drilled corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop)
- (2) Grain sorghums
- (3) Tobacco
- (4) Mangels and cowbeets
- (5) Cultivated sunflowers
- (6) Truck and vegetable crops (including strawberries, melons, sweet corn, and sweetpotatoes) and their seeds
- (7) Potatoes
- (8) Bulbs and flowers
- (9) Field beans
- (10) Canning peas

(b) Land from which any of the following crops is harvested for silage, hay, grain, or seed in 1938:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Wheat | (7) Sudan grass |
| (2) Oats | (8) Millet |
| (3) Barley | (9) Sown or close-drilled corn |
| (4) Rye | (10) Soybeans |
| (5) Buckwheat | (11) Cowpeas |
| (6) Rape | (12) Field peas |

The acreage of land which is devoted consecutively to two or more soil-depleting crops in 1938 shall be counted as follows: (1) If only one of such crops reaches maturity such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop reaching maturity. (2) If none of such crops reaches maturity or if more than one of such crops reach maturity

² Volunteer crops, if harvested, shall classify as if planted.

and an individual acreage allotment is established for only one of such crops, such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop for which an individual acreage allotment is established. (3) If none of such crops reaches maturity and individual acreage allotments are established for two or more of such crops, the land shall be regarded as devoted to the last planted of such crops for which an individual acreage allotment is established. (4) If two or more of such crops reach maturity and individual acreage allotments are established for two or more of such crops reaching maturity, the land shall be regarded as devoted to each of the crops which reached maturity and for which an individual acreage allotment is established.

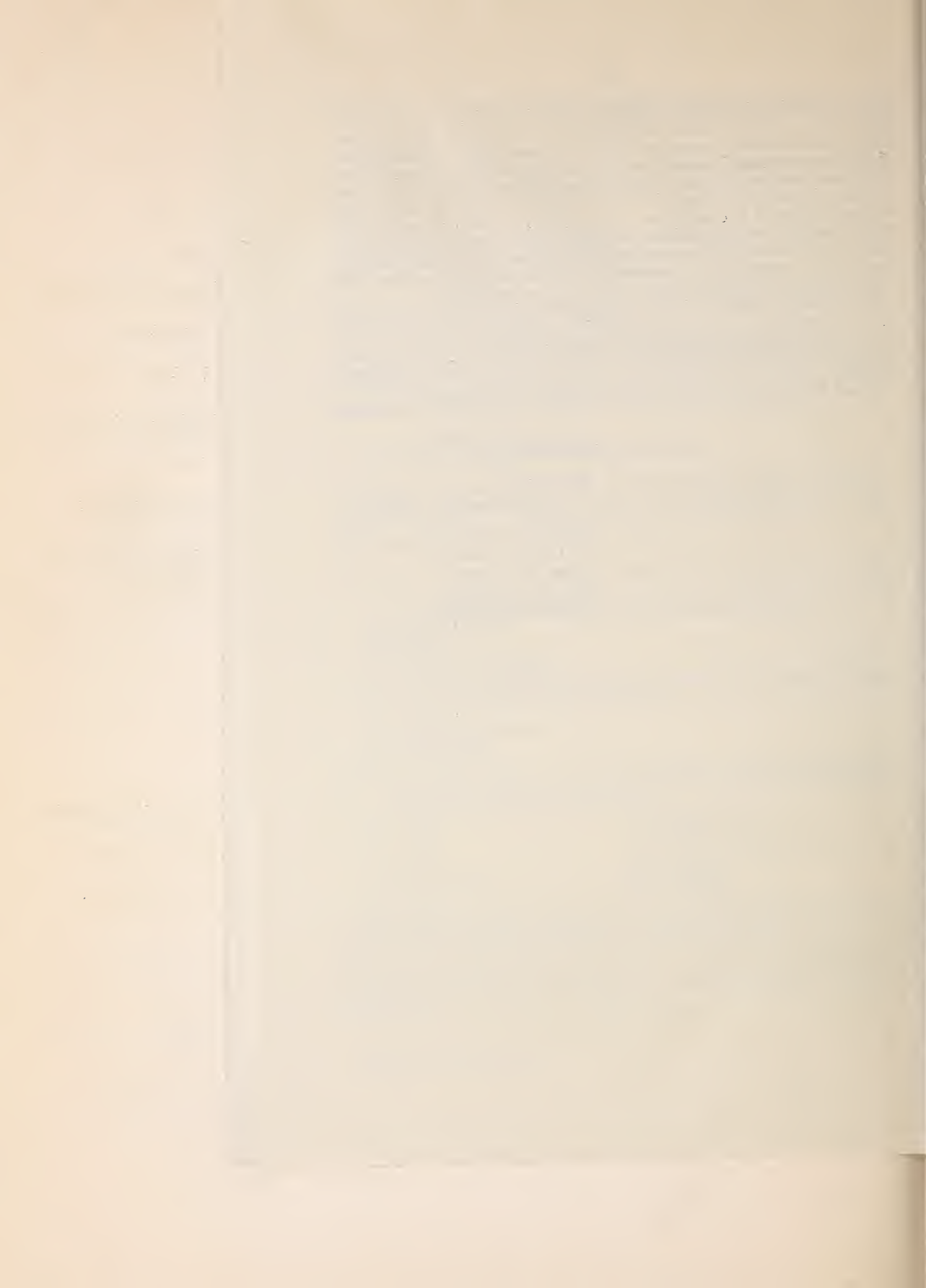
The acreage of land which is devoted simultaneously to two or more soil-depleting crops shall be divided among such crops on the basis of the land, determined in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, to be occupied by each.

Issued February 10, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator.

A. W. MANCHESTER,
Director, Northeast Division.

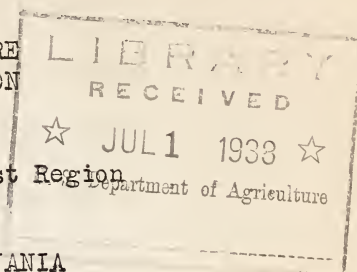
W. S. HAGAR,
State Executive Officer.

WARREN F. WHITTIER,
J. HANSEL FRENCH,
JOHN R. PARKER,
RALPH L. WATTS,
JAMES E. WALKER,
State Committee.



Issued June 23, 1938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION



1938 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN PENNSYLVANIA

Supplement (1)

Practice No. 8, Green Manure, is hereby amended as follows:

I

The matter in this paragraph which reads as follows:

"Plowing or disking under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested, (2) annual legumes, (3) annual grasses, or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under."

is stricken out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

Plowing or disking under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; (3) annual grasses; or (4) small

grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

II

The following paragraph is inserted as the second paragraph of practice No. 8:

If the crop is grown in orchards and sufficient fertilizing material has been applied to attain a good stand and a good growth of such crop, evenly distributed on the land, credit will be given for cutting and leaving it on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

Issued on June 23 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "A. W. Manchester".

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program

Northeast Region

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN RHODE ISLAND

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The following are soil-building practices which are applicable to and approved for the State of Rhode Island. For each practice carried out as specified herein on any farm, credit at the rate indicated in the description of the practice will be given toward achieving the soil-

building goal established for the farm under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Practices carried out with labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished entirely by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal. If a portion of the labor, seed, trees, or materials used in carrying out any practice is furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, that portion of the total acreage of the practice commensurate with that portion of the total cost not furnished by the State or Federal agency may be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal.

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS

Practice No. 1.—Seeding Biennial Legumes: *Rate of Credit, 1 Unit per Acre*

Seeding at least 5 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian medium red clover or its equivalent in mixtures with grasses or other clovers. Credit will not be given for this practice if such seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure in 1938.

The following shall be considered the equivalent of 5 pounds of medium red clover:

8 pounds of white sweetclover.	4 pounds of alsike clover.
2 pounds of white Dutch clover.	2 pounds of ladino clover.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 2.—Seeding Alfalfa: *Rate of Credit, 2 Units per Acre*

Seeding at least 10 pounds of alfalfa seed per acre.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 3.—Seeding Permanent Pasture: *Rate of Credit, 2 Units per Acre*

Sowing a pasture mixture containing at least 5 pounds per acre of biennial or perennial legumes and at least 5 pounds per acre of perennial grasses other than timothy or redtop.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 4.—Seeding Timothy or Redtop: *Rate of Credit, ½ Unit per Acre*

Sowing at least (1) 12 pounds per acre of timothy or (2) 6 pounds per acre of timothy with 3 pounds per acre of redtop. Credit will not be given for this practice if such seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure in 1938.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 5.—Reseeding Pastures: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit per Each 10 Pounds of Seed but Not in Excess of 1 Unit per Acre

Seeding a pasture mixture containing at least one-third ladino or white Dutch clover seed and at least one-third perennial grass seed. No tillage is required.

GREEN MANURE AND COVER CROPS

Practice No. 6.—Green Manure: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit per Acre

Plowing or disking under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has been harvested, (2) annual legumes, (3) annual grasses, or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

It is not generally good farm practice to plow down green-manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that crops which are normally winter-killed and which otherwise might be considered as green-manure crops for 1938 be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

Practice No. 7.—Seeding Winter Legumes: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit per Acre

Seeding and leaving a good growth of winter vetch or Austrian field peas on the land as a winter cover crop.

FARM WOODLAND IMPROVEMENT

Practice No. 8.—Improving Woodlands: *Rate of Credit*, 2 Units per Acre

Improving the stand of forest trees by thinning, weeding, or pruning to develop at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species, well distributed over each acre of woodland improved.

Operators shall obtain prior approval from the county committee and carry out the practice in accordance with the recommendations of the State or extension forester.

The following are recommended as desirable species for development:

Red pine	White maple	Beech
White pine	Red maple	White ash
Norway spruce	Hemlock	Red oak
White spruce	Tulip poplar	White oak
Red spruce	White birch	Basswood
Balsam fir	Yellow birch	Hickory
Sugar maple	Black birch	Elm

Practice No. 9.—Planting Forest Trees: *Rate of Credit*, 5 Units per Acre

Planting transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre spaced approximately 6 by 6 feet.

Species of trees approved for planting are those listed under Practice No. 8. Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, upon advice of the State forester, approves the selection.

**Practice No. 10.—Excluding Livestock From Farm Woodland: *Rate of Credit*,
1/4 Unit per Acre**

Restoring farm woodland previously used for pasture by excluding livestock.

Credit will be allowed for each acre of woodland from which livestock are excluded, but not in excess of 2 acres for each animal unit¹ which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

The operator must obtain the approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

SANDING CRANBERRY BOGS

Practice No. 11.—Sanding Cranberry Bogs: *Rate of Credit*, 5 Units per Acre

Applying sand free from stones or loam to a depth of at least one-half inch on fruiting cranberry bogs to prevent soil deterioration and decline in the productive capacity of the land.

The county committee will require evidence as to the number of cubic yards of sand applied per acre.

APPLYING FERTILIZERS, SLAG, AND LIME

Practice No. 12.—Applying Available Phosphoric Acid: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit per Each 48 Pounds

Applying available phosphoric acid to or in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures.

	<i>Pounds per acre</i>
Smallest application for credit.....	32
Largest application for credit.....	96

Phosphoric acid used under the program as specified in the first paragraph of this practice may first be incorporated with stable manure and used on dropping boards in poultry houses.

If phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, 32 pounds per acre will be deducted.

Practice No. 13.—Applying Available Potash: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit per Each 100 Pounds

Applying available potash to or in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures.

	<i>Pounds per acre</i>
Smallest application for credit.....	25
Largest application for credit.....	100

Practice No. 14.—Applying Basic Slag: *Rate of Credit*, 1 Unit per Each 500 Pounds

Applying basic slag to or in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures.

¹ Animal unit means 1 cow, 1 horse, 5 sheep, 5 goats, 2 calves, or 2 colts, or the equivalent thereof.

Practice No. 15.—Liming Cropland or Pasture Land: *Rate of Credit,*

1 unit for each (1) 800 pounds of standard ground limestone or standard ground oystershell, or (2) 600 pounds of hydrated lime.

1 unit for each 400 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent in ground limestone (other than standard) or ground oystershell (other than standard) which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

Applying not less than 1,000 and not more than 4,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent per acre to cropland or pasture land.

Standard ground limestone or standard ground oystershell are limestone or oystershell which will analyze at least 50 percent total magnesium and calcium oxides, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and at least 60 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

The equivalent of 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone is 750 pounds of hydrated lime.

The following table gives the smallest and largest amounts of ground limestone or ground oystershell of different degrees of fineness which can be applied per acre for credit:

Percentage of material which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve	Smallest number of pounds of material per acre	Largest number of pounds of material per acre
60 and over.....	1, 000	4, 000
50 to 60.....	1, 250	5, 000
40 to 50.....	1, 500	6, 000
30 to 40.....	2, 000	8, 000
20 to 30.....	2, 500	10, 000
10 to 20.....	3, 000	12, 000

Equivalent quantities of other liming material approved by the State committee may be used.

MULCHING**Practice No. 16.—Mulching Orchard or Vegetable Land: *Rate of Credit, 1 Unit per Ton***

Applying not less than 1 ton and not more than 5 tons per acre of air-dried straw or hay to orchard or vegetable land as a mulch if all materials produced on the land during 1938 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops are left on the land.

Cotton waste and wool waste may be used, but credit will be given for only 50 percent of the weight.

SOIL EROSION CONTROL**Practice No. 17.—Contour Furrowing Noncrop, Open Pasture Land: *Rate of Credit, 1/4 Unit per Acre***

Contour furrowing noncrop, open pasture land which has a general slope of 5 percent or greater.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

Practice No. 18.—Stripcropping: *Rate of Credit, 1/4 Unit per Acre*

Stripcropping land with a slope of 5 percent or greater.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

Practice No. 19.—Contour Farming: *Rate of Credit, 1/6 Unit per Acre*

Cultivating intertilled crops on the contour.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

Practice No. 20.—Terracing: *Rate of Credit, 1 Unit per Each 200 Linear Feet*

Construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

Land devoted in 1938 to any of the following crops ² or uses, or such other similar crops and uses as are designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, shall be classified as soil-depleting:

(a) Land planted to any of the following crops for harvest in 1938:

- (1) Corn (including field corn and popcorn, but excluding sown or close-drilled corn used as a cover crop or green-manure crop).
- (2) Grain sorghums.
- (3) Mangels and cowbeets.
- (4) Cultivated sunflowers.
- (5) Truck and vegetable crops (including strawberries, melons, sweet corn, and sweetpotatoes) and their seeds.
- (6) Potatoes.
- (7) Bulbs and flowers.
- (8) Field beans.
- (9) Canning peas.

(b) Land from which any of the following crops is harvested for silage, hay, grain, or seed, in 1938:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Wheat. | (7) Sudan grass. |
| (2) Oats. | (8) Millet. |
| (3) Barley. | (9) Sown or close-drilled corn. |
| (4) Rye. | (10) Soybeans. |
| (5) Buckwheat. | (11) Cowpeas. |
| (6) Rape. | (12) Field peas. |

The acreage of land which is devoted consecutively to two or more soil-depleting crops in 1938 shall be counted as follows: (1) If only one of such crops reaches maturity, such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop reaching maturity; and (2) if none of such crops reaches maturity or if more than one of such crops reach maturity and one of such crops is potatoes, such land shall be regarded as devoted to potatoes.

² Volunteer crops, if harvested, shall classify as if planted.

The acreage of land which is devoted simultaneously to two or more soil-depleting crops shall be divided among such crops on the basis of the land determined, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, to be occupied by each.

Issued January 6, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator.

A. W. MANCHESTER,
Director, Northeast Division.

RALPH S. SHAW,
State Executive Officer.

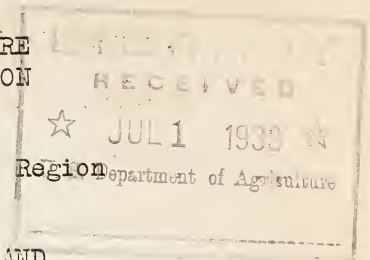
HENRY H. BARTON,
E. WARD MASON,
JACOB MENZI,
State Committee.



Issued June 23, 1938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region



SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN RHODE ISLAND

Supplement (1)

Practice No. 6, Green Manure, is hereby amended as follows:

I

The matter in the first paragraph which reads as follows:

"Plowing or disking under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has been harvested, (2) annual legumes, (3) annual grasses, or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under."

is stricken out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

Plowing or disking under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been

harvested; (2) annual legumes; (3) annual grasses; or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

II

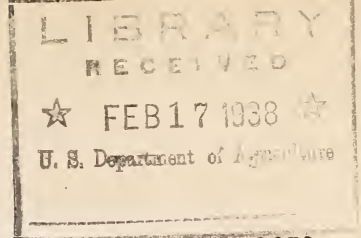
The following paragraph is inserted between the first and second paragraphs:

If the crop is grown in orchards and sufficient fertilizing material has been applied to attain a good stand and a good growth of such crop, evenly distributed on the land, credit will be given for cutting and leaving it on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

Issued on June 23, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester
A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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NER-203 - Vermont

Issued January 15, 1938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN VERMONT

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The following are soil-building practices which are applicable to and approved for the State of Vermont. For each practice carried out as specified herein on any farm credit at the rate indicated in the description of the practice below will be given toward achieving the soil-building goal established for the farm under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program. 1/

LIMING CROP AND PASTURE LAND

<u>Practice No. 1</u>	<u>Rate of credit,</u>
-----------------------	------------------------

	Area A - Bennington, Caledonia, Essex, Grand Isle, Lamoille, Orange, Orleans, and Washington Counties.
--	--

	1 unit for each 800 pounds of standard ground limestone <u>2/</u>
--	---

	1 unit for each 400 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides (1) in ground limestone (other than standard) which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve or (2) in other liming materials
--	---

	Area B - All other counties.
--	------------------------------

	1 unit for each 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone <u>2/</u>
--	---

	1 unit for each 500 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides (1) in ground limestone (other than standard) which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve or (2) in other liming materials
--	---

Applying at least 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone 2/ or at

1/ Practices carried out with labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished entirely by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal. If a portion of the labor, seed, trees, or materials used in carrying out any practice is furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, that portion of the total acreage of the practice commensurate with that portion of the total cost not furnished by the State or Federal agency may be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal.

2/ Standard ground limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total magnesium and calcium oxides, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and at least 60 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

least 500 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in ground limestone (other than standard) which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve or in other liming materials to crop or pasture land.

If any material other than standard ground limestone is used, the operator must submit evidence satisfactory to the county committee as to the total oxide content and, in the case of ground limestone other than standard, the percentage of the material which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

Lime should be applied to cropland or pasture land according to the need as determined by soil tests. However, if soil tests are not available, credit will be given only if sufficient lime to conform with good farming practice for the farm is applied.

The following table gives the amounts of standard ground limestone generally recommended for different crops on soils of varying acidity:

On Clay Loam, Silt Loam, or Loam				
Reaction	pH	Alfalfa (Pounds per acre)	Clover and Grasses (Pounds per acre)	Top-dressing Pasture (Pounds per acre)
Neutral	7.0	0	0	0
Slightly acid	6.5	0	0	0
Moderately acid	6.0	2,000	1,500	1,000
Medium acid	5.5	3,000	2,000	1,500
Strongly acid	5.0	4,000	3,000	2,000
Very strongly acid	4.5	6,000	4,000	2,000

On Sands or Sandy Loam				
Neutral	7.0	0	0	0
Slightly acid	6.5	1,000	0	0
Moderately acid	6.0	1,000	1,000	1,000
Medium acid	5.5	2,000	1,000	1,000
Strongly acid	5.0	3,000	2,000	1,500
Very strongly acid	4.5	4,000	3,500	2,000

FERTILIZING CONSERVING CROPS

Practice No. 2 Applying Available Phosphoric Acid

Rate of credit, 1 unit per each 48 pounds

Applying at least 48 pounds of available phosphoric acid (300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate) per acre, alone, or at least 24 pounds per acre in combination with other fertilizing material, as a top-dressing on or in preparation for seeding perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses.

Phosphoric acid may be used as a preservative on farm manures that are to be used on established sod or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses if at least 1 pound of 16 or 20 percent superphosphate per mature cow or other animal unit $\frac{3}{4}$ is used each day.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, 32 pounds per acre will be deducted.

The following table gives the amounts of phosphoric acid generally recommended as top-dressing on or in preparation for seeding various crops on different types of soils:

Crop	On clay loam, silt loam, loam, sands, or sandy loam	
	Phosphoric acid (pounds per acre)	16% superphosphate (pounds per acre)
Alfalfa	80	500
Clover and timothy	64	400
Permanent pasture (top-dressing)	96	600
Permanent pasture (seeding-down)	64	400

$\frac{3}{4}$ Other animal unit: One horse, five sheep, two calves, two colts, or one hundred hens.

Practice No. 3 Applying Available Potash

Rate of credit, 100 pounds per unit

Applying at least 50 pounds of available potash (100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash) per acre, alone, or at least 18 pounds per acre in combination with other fertilizing material as a top-dressing on or in preparation for seeding perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses.

The following table gives the amounts of available potash generally recommended as top-dressing on or in preparation for seeding various crops on different types of soils:

Crop	On clay loam, silt loam, or loam		On sands or sandy loam	
	Pounds of available potash per acre	Pounds of 50% potash fertilizer per acre	Pounds of available potash per acre	Pounds of 50% potash fertilizer per acre
Alfalfa	75	150	100	200
Clover and timothy	50	100	75	150
Permanent pasture (top-dressing)	75	150	100	200
Permanent pasture (seeding-down)	75	150	100	200

The following table gives the amounts per acre and analysis generally recommended when phosphoric acid and potash are applied in combination or in complete fertilizer as a top-dressing on or in preparation for seeding hay or permanent pasture on different types of soil:

On Clay Loam, Silt Loam, or Loam			
Crop	Pounds of Complete Fertilizer Per Acre	Percent of Phosphoric Acid	Percent of Potash
Hay	300-400	8-20	6-10
Permanent pasture	400-500	8-20	6-10
On Sands or Sandy Loam			
Hay	400-500	8-20	10-20
Permanent pasture	500-525	8-20	10-20

If the fertilizer is applied to a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, the deduction referred to for phosphoric acid will be made.

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS

Practice No. 4 Seeding Biennial Legumes

Rate of credit, 1 unit per acre

Seeding at least 5 pounds per acre of hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian medium red clover seed or an equivalent amount of other legume seed 4/ alone or in mixtures containing timothy or redtop on land supplied with sufficient lime and fertilizer to obtain a good stand.

If the land is not naturally supplied with sufficient lime, the amount indicated by a soil test should be applied at least 6 months in advance of seeding.

The following seeding mixtures are recommended:

HAYLAND

Well-drained soils, not uniform
in fertility and type:

	<u>Pounds</u>
Red clover	6
Timothy	10
Alsike clover	<u>2</u>
Total	18

or

Alfalfa	8
Red clover	4
Timothy	<u>7</u>
Total	19

Soils not well-drained:

	<u>Pounds</u>
Timothy	8
Red clover	5
Alsike clover	3
Redtop	<u>2</u>
Total	18

Wet soils:

Alsike clover	6
Timothy	10
Redtop	<u>2</u>
Total	18

4/ The following are the equivalents of 1 pound of medium red clover:

- 1/2 pound alsike clover
- 1/3 pound white Dutch clover
- 1/3 pound ladino clover
- 1 pound alfalfa

PASTURE

Moist lowlands:	<u>Pounds</u>
Timothy	4
Redtop	8
Alsike clover	<u>4</u>
Total	16

Practice No. 5 Seeding Alfalfa

Rate of credit, 2 units per acre

Seeding at least 10 pounds per acre of hardy northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed (such as Grimm, Ontario Variegated, Hardigan or Cossack) on land prepared for the seeding by the application of sufficient lime and fertilizer to obtain a good stand.

If the land is not naturally supplied with sufficient lime, the amount indicated by a soil test should be applied at least 6 months in advance of seeding.

The following seedings per acre are recommended as being generally desirable:

1. Alfalfa alone, 10 to 15 pounds.
2. 16 to 21 pounds of a mixture containing 10 to 15 pounds of alfalfa.
3. 18 to 27 pounds of a mixture containing 10 to 15 pounds of alfalfa and 4 to 6 pounds of red clover.

Practice No. 6 Seeding Pasture Mixtures

Rate of credit, 2 units per acre

Seeding any of the following pasture mixtures on land prepared for the

seeding by the application of sufficient lime and fertilizer to obtain a good stand:

20 pounds per acre of a mixture containing at least the following amounts of the following seeds:

For fertile, well-drained soils:

	<u>Pounds</u>
Kentucky bluegrass	5
Orchard grass	4
White clover	1
Alsike clover	2
Red clover	2

For less fertile but well-drained soils:

	<u>Pounds</u>
Kentucky or Canadian bluegrass	5
Orchard grass	8
Alsike clover	2
White clover	1

12 pounds per acre of a mixture containing at least the following amounts of the following seeds:

For very moist lowlands:

	<u>Pounds</u>
Reed canary grass	6
Alsike clover	1

If the land is not naturally supplied with sufficient lime, the amount indicated by a soil test should be applied at least 6 months in advance of seeding.

GREEN MANURE AND COVER CROPS

Practice No. 7 Green Manure

Rate of credit, 1 unit per acre

Plowing or disking under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has been harvested, (2) annual legumes, (3) annual grasses, or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth of any such crop on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If on land normally devoted to the production of potatoes a good stand and a good growth of first-crop of second-year clover is cut and left on the land and a good stand and a good growth of second-crop is plowed or disked under, credit will be given for the use of each crop as green manure.

The following crops and mixtures are recommended for use as green manure crops:

Crimson clover (annual)	15 pounds per acre
Soybeans (annual)	60-90 pounds per acre
Sweet clover (biennial)	15-30 pounds per acre
Mixtures containing legumes as given for hay under practice 4.	
Buckwheat	1 bushel per acre
Oats	2-2½ bushels per acre
Rye	1½-2 bushels per acre
Millet	30-50 pounds per acre
Barley	1½-2 bushels per acre
Oats and barley	1 bushel each per acre

Practice No. 8 Seeding Winter Legumes

Rate of credit, 1 unit per acre

Seeding at least 25 pounds per acre of winter vetch alone or in mixtures not later than September 15, 1938, and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop.

MULCHING ORCHARD OR VEGETABLE LAND

Practice No. 9

Rate of credit, 1 unit per ton

Applying to orchards or vegetable land not less than one ton and not

more than five tons per acre of air-dried hay, leaves, wood sawdust, wood shavings, or other mulching material approved by the county committee, in addition to leaving on the land all materials produced thereon from grasses, legumes, green manure or cover crops.

The ordinary farm manure is not considered mulching material because the organic matter it contains breaks down so quickly that it acts as a fertilizer rather than a mulch. If a material contains 50 percent or more by volume of straw, hay, wood sawdust, wood shavings, or leaves, it shall be considered mulching to the extent of the air-dry weight of the straw or other materials, providing that the material is applied in such a way that a mulch is established.

The following is the approximate cubic feet per ton of some mulching materials:

<u>Material</u>	<u>Approximate Cubic Feet per ton air-dry</u>
Straw	650
Mixed hay	620
Wood shavings	340
Wood sawdust	175

FARM WOODLAND IMPROVEMENT

Practice No. 10 Planting Forest Trees

Rate of credit, 5 units per acre

Planting transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre.

Plantings must be protected from damage due to livestock grazing.

When white pine plantings are made, currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site should be removed.

The following varieties of trees are recommended for planting on the type of soil indicated:

On Well-Drained Loams

On Very Light Sand or Gravelly Soils

Softwood

Hardwood

Softwood

Northern white pine
Red pine European larch
Red spruce Norway spruce
 White spruce

White ash
Sugar maple
Basswood
Black locust

Northern white pine
Red pine
Scotch pine

On Areas of Excess Moisture

Softwood

Hardwood

White cedar
Balsam
Eastern hemlock

Black ash
American elm

Practice No. 11 Improving Woodlands

Rate of credit, 2 units per acre

With prior approval of the county committee, improving the stand of forest trees by thinning, weeding, or pruning to develop at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species well distributed over each acre of woodland improved.

Credit will not be given for weeding and thinning on the same acreage of woodland.

If pruning is one of the practices used, it should be confined to pine or spruce not over 6 inches in diameter and must be done with a saw or pruning shears after the area has been properly thinned.

Practice No. 12 Excluding Livestock from Farm Woodland

Rate of credit, 1/4 unit per acre

Restoring farm woodland previously used for pasture by excluding livestock.

Credit will be allowed for each acre of maple sugar orchard from which livestock are excluded.

Credit will also be allowed for each acre of other farm woodland from which livestock are excluded, but not in excess of two acres for each animal unit 5/ which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

The operator must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

5/ Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

Land devoted in 1938 to any of the following crops 6/ or uses, or such other similar crops and uses as are designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, shall be classified as soil-depleting.

(a) Land planted to any of the following crops for harvest in 1938:

- (1) Corn (including field corn and popcorn, but excluding sown or close-drilled corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop).
- (2) Grain sorghums.
- (3) Mangels and cowbeets.
- (4) Cultivated sunflowers.
- (5) Truck and vegetable crops (including strawberries, melons, sweet corn, and sweetpotatoes) and their seeds.
- (6) Potatoes.
- (7) Bulbs and flowers.
- (8) Field beans.
- (9) Canning peas.
- (10) Tobacco.

(b) Land from which any of the following crops is harvested for silage, hay, grain, or seed in 1938:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Wheat. | (7) Sudan grass. |
| (2) Oats. | (8) Millet. |
| (3) Barley. | (9) Sown or close-drilled corn. |
| (4) Rye. | (10) Soybeans. |
| (5) Buckwheat. | (11) Cowpeas. |
| (6) Rape. | (12) Field peas. |

6/ Volunteer crops, if harvested, shall classify as if planted.

The acreage of land which is devoted consecutively to two or more of the above soil-depleting crops in 1938 shall be counted as follows: (1) If only one of such crops reaches maturity such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop reaching maturity. (2) If none of such crops reaches maturity or if more than one of such crops reach maturity and an individual crop goal is established for only one of such crops, such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop for which an individual crop goal is established. (3) If none of such crops reaches maturity and individual crop goals are established for two or more of such crops, the land shall be regarded as devoted to the last planted of such crops, for which an individual crop goal is established. (4) If two or more of such crops reach maturity and individual crop goals are established for two or more of such crops reaching maturity, the land shall be regarded as devoted to each of the crops which reached maturity and for which an individual crop goal is established.

The acreage of land which is devoted simultaneously to two or more of the above soil-depleting crops shall be divided among such crops on the basis of the land determined in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be occupied by each.

Issued January 15, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division.

H. W. Soule,
State Executive Officer.

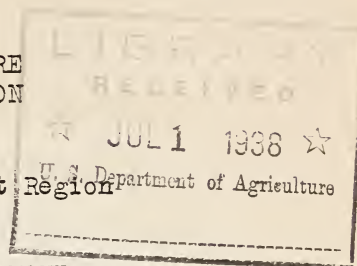
Edw. H. Jones
E. Frank Branon
George D. Bailey
Arthur H. Packard
W. F. Sinclair

State Committee.

Issued June 23, 1938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region



SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN VERMONT

Supplement (1)

Practice No. 7, Green Manure, is hereby amended as follows:

I

The matter in the first paragraph which reads as follows:

"Plowing or disking under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has been harvested, (2) annual legumes, (3) annual grasses, or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth of any such crop on the land instead of plowing or disking it under."

is stricken out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

Plowing or disking under a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been

harvested; (2) annual legumes; (3) annual grasses, or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, credit will be given for leaving a good stand and a good growth of any such crop on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

II.

The following paragraph is inserted between the first and second paragraphs:

If the crop is grown in orchards and sufficient fertilizing material has been applied to attain a good stand and a good growth of such crop, evenly distributed on the land, credit will be given for cutting and leaving it on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

Issued on June 23, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

WORK SHEET AND REPORT OF PERFORMANCE

GROUP _____
(A or B)

SECTION I.—NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS SHARING IN PAYMENT

Name (A)	Relationship (B)	Mail Address (C)	Tobacco (A)	Potato (B)	General (C)	Soil- building (D)

SEC. II.—DIV. OF PAYMENT

SECTION III.—UTILIZATION OF LAND

(A)	Intended 1938 (B)	Actual 1938 (C)
1. Tobacco.....		
2. Potatoes.....		
3. Commercial vegetables.....		
4. Corn for grain.....		
5. Corn for silage.....		
6. Wheat.....		
7. Rye.....		
8. Buckwheat.....		
9. Oats.....		
10. Barley.....		
11. Corn for canning.....		
12. Peas for canning.....		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16. TOTAL SOIL-DEPLET- ING CROPS (1 to 15, incl.).....		
17. Clover and timothy.....		
18. Alfalfa.....		
19. Other tame hay.....		
20. Cropland pastured.....		
21.		
22.		
23.		
24. Commercial orchards: (a).....		
(b).....		
25. TOTAL CROPLAND (16 to 24, incl.).....		
26. Fenced open noncrop pasture.....		
27. Woodland pastured.....		
28. Woodland not pastured.....		
29. Other land.....		
30. TOTAL LAND IN FARM (25 to 29, incl.).....		

SECTION IV.—LOCATION OF FARM

This land is known as the _____ farm, and is
located _____ from _____
(Miles and direction) (City or town)
on _____ in _____
(Road) (Township or district)

SECTION V.—PAYMENT FOR FULL PERFORMANCE

	Yield or Index (A)	Preliminary			Adjusted		
		Acres (B)	Rate (C)	Payment (D)	Acres (E)	Rate (F)	Payment (G)
1. Tobacco goal.....				\$.....			\$.....
2. Potato goal.....							
3. General goal.....							
4. Total goal.....			x x x	x x x		x x x	x x x
5. Soil-conserving acre- age.....							
6. 1936-37 acreage com- mercial vegetables.....							
7. Commercial orchards as of Jan. 1, 1938.....							
8. Pasture.....							
9.							
10. TOTAL PAYMENT.....		x x x	x x x	\$.....	x x x	x x x	\$.....

SECTION VI.—SOIL-BUILDING GOAL

	Preliminary (A)	Adjusted (B)
GROUP A		
1. $\frac{1}{2} \times$ the soil-conserving acreage.....		
2. $1 \times$ acres of commercial vegetables (1936-37 average).....		
3. $1 \times$ acres of commercial orchards (as of January 1, 1938).....		
4. $\frac{1}{8} \times$ acres of pasture used in computing payment.....		
5. TOTAL SOIL-BUILDING GOAL.....		
GROUP B		
6. $\frac{1}{2} \times$ \$.....		

SECTION VII.—LIVESTOCK

1. Cows.....		4. Horses.....	
2. Young stock.....		5. Hens.....	
3. Sheep.....		6. Other (kind).....	

SECTION VIII.

1936 work sheet serial No. _____ 1937 work sheet serial No. _____
Name of 1937 farm operator _____
Name of present legal owner _____

[illegible]

SECTION X.

- U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 8-11376

1938 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM—NORTHEAST REGION
NOTIFICATION OF ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND SOIL-BUILDING GOAL

Name _____ Address _____

The following acreage allotments and soil-building goal have been established by the county committee for the farm known as the _____ Farm, located _____

based on information submitted to the committee for the farm. Rates of payment for performance and deductions for partial performance are also listed. Small payments will be increased to certain extents. All payments are contingent upon the appropriation which Congress makes for the program and subject to an increase or decrease of not more than 10 percent, depending upon the extent of national participation in the program. Your payment is also subject to a deduction representing your share of the County Agricultural Conservation Association administrative expense. The terms and conditions of the program are contained in Regional Bulletin NER-200 and State Practice Bulletin NER-203.

POTATOES:

Acreage allotment _____ acres.
Payment _____ \$ _____ for each acre of potatoes grown in 1938 not in excess of the acreage allotment.
Deduction _____ \$ _____ for each acre grown in 1938 in excess of the acreage allotted.
(If there is no acreage allotment for the farm there will be a deduction of _____ cents per bushel on the normal yield per acre for each acre of potatoes grown in 1938 in excess of 3 acres.)

TOBACCO:

Acreage allotment _____ acres.
Payment _____ \$ _____ for each acre in the allotment not in excess of 125 percent of the acreage planted in 1938.
Deduction _____ \$ _____ for each acre in excess of the allotment.

WHEAT:

Acreage allotment _____ acres.
Payment _____ \$ _____ for each acre in the allotment not in excess of 125 percent of the acreage planted in 1938.

GENERAL DEPLETING CROPS:

Acreage allotment _____ acres.
Payment _____ \$ _____ for each acre in the allotment.

TOTAL DEPLETING CROPS:

Acreage allotment _____ acres.
Deduction _____ \$ _____ for each acre (minus the acreage of potatoes and tobacco on which deduction is made) in excess of the allotment.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES:

Deduction _____ \$ _____ for each acre of commercial vegetables grown in 1938 in excess of _____ acres.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICE GOAL _____ units.

Payment _____ \$1.50 for each unit of soil-building practices carried out on the farm in 1938 up to _____ units.

The county committee will determine at a later date how many units of soil-building practices you have carried out and whether you have kept within your acreage allotments. At that time your total payment will be computed and deductions for exceeding your acreage allotments will be made.

The county committee reserves the right to adjust any of the above statements or figures to correct for errors or because of further information.

If you have reason to believe that there has been any error in above computations, and facts on which they were based, you are hereby notified that you may ask, within 15 days from the date of this notice, for a review of the facts by the county committee.

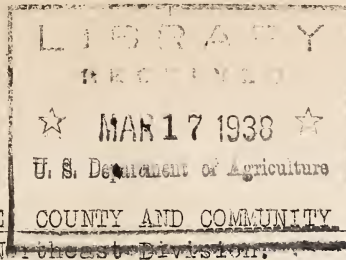
Date _____, 1938.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE,

By _____

Member.

Address _____



February 24, 1938

MEMORANDUM TO STATE COUNTY AND COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMEN
Northeast Division.

We know that you, as an Agricultural Adjustment Administration committeeman, are interested in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 approved by the President on February 16, 1938; especially because some points of the new law will have a direct effect on farmers in the Northeast.

In this letter we give our summary of what is in the Act and of what it will mean to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration farm program in the Northeast.

Much of the comment on the new Act has been somewhat confusing, and many persons have held the idea that it is unusually hard to understand. Probably much of that belief has resulted from the fact that the Act does contain a considerable amount of detail.

However, the main ideas of the new Act are not complicated. It aims at a better-rounded national farm program than we have had before.

First, it provides for continuing the agricultural conservation work which has been carried on for the past two years. As in the past, there are two sides to this voluntary program--using soil-building practices, and staying within acreage allotments of certain soil-depleting crops. The allotments for soil-depleting crops, in years of normal yield, would supply all of the farm products we need for use at home or for export, together with additional reserves against short crop years.

Second, the Act provides for a more extensive system of loans on certain stored farm products than has been available to farmers in the past. In years of unusually large production farmers could put some of their surplus production under loan and keep them until the products again were needed and prices were better. Loans would be made only to farmers cooperating in the agricultural conservation program, except in years when marketing quotas were in effect, when non-cooperating farmers could obtain loans on a limited basis.

Third, the Act provides for marketing quotas for tobacco, wheat, corn, cotton, and rice. Those quotas would be used only during emergency periods of unusually large surplus. A marketing quota for a commodity would be large enough to supply enough for domestic buyers and for export. Ordinarily the voluntary conservation work and the loan program should keep farming in balance.

There probably has been more misunderstanding about marketing quotas than about any other point of the new farm Act. The facts about them are these: They would be put into effect for any of the commodities named only

when supplies went to a high point definitely specified in the law. They would be submitted to a vote of the farmers affected, and if more than a third of those voting were opposed they would not go into effect. If a marketing quota were favored by two-thirds or more of those voting, it would be effective upon all farmers. Quotas for corn would be effective only in the commercial corn belt of the Middle West. Individual quotas for wheat would not apply to wheat farmers who sold less than 100 bushels. The quotas would not forbid the sale of excess amounts; they represent the amount each farmer could sell without penalty. Farmers who had more to sell than their quotas permitted could either sell the excess and pay the penalty on it, or could hold it until the total supply was reduced and the quota was removed. A farmer could obtain a loan on amounts which could not be sold without penalty while the quota was in effect. The amount loaned to farmers not cooperating in the agricultural conservation program would be 60 percent of the rate to cooperators.

Fourth, the Act provides for insurance against loss in yields of wheat due to unavoidable causes commencing with the wheat crop planted for harvest in 1939. Premiums may be paid in wheat or in cash equivalent.

Effect of the Act on the farm program in the Northeast

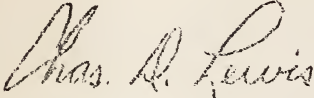
The acreage allotment and loan programs for corn will create the beginning of an ever-normal granary, a point of special interest to Northeast dairymen and poultry raisers. It also would promote more stable acreage and prices for the large cash crops, which in turn should mean better marketing conditions for other crops.

Those, although very important to farmers and consumers of the Northeast, are indirect effects. Some of the direct effects which should be of special interest at this time are as follows:

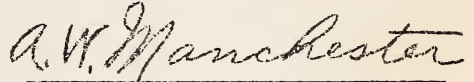
Several details of the 1938 conservation program have been modified. In spelling out just how the program shall operate, the new Act gives directions as to how payments are to be made, and how they are to be divided between different commodities. In other words, Congress has written a formula to be followed. As a result, several of the rates originally announced must be revised, some of them downward, because of the limit to the money authorized. On the other hand, total payments to most farms in the Northeast will be about the same as they have been, because the Act also provides for special increases in rates to family-sized farms. All payments of up to \$200 will be increased. The lower the payments are the higher the proportionate increases will be. The list of soil-building practices approved for each State will not be changed.

The only marketing quotas which might apply to the Northeast are for tobacco and wheat. The Act states that no quota for type 41 tobacco can be effective until 1940. There will be no quota on other kinds of cigar tobacco in 1938. Marketing quotas for wheat cannot be made effective in 1938 unless parity payments are made for wheat. Congress has made no appropriation for such payments.

Detailed information on the revisions in the conservation program, on the programs for tobacco and wheat, and on crop insurance for wheat is being prepared and will be sent to you soon.



Chas. D. Lewis,
Assistant Director, Northeast Division.



A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D. C.

LIBRARY

MAR 17 1938

February 5, 1938.

LETTER TO COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMEN
Northeast Division.

Please accept our congratulations on your election to the community committee of the Agricultural Conservation Program for 1938. We look forward to cooperating with you in the attempt to develop a more permanent and profitable agriculture.

We believe that you as a community committeeman have three particular duties; first, to see that the farmers in your community are kept informed about the program; second, to help see that acreages, goals, yields, and reports of performance for each farm in the community are accurately and fairly established so that the program will make the greatest possible progress toward its objectives; and third, keep on the alert for ways that would improve the program in 1939.

In all your work in connection with the program we believe that you should remember that its purposes are:

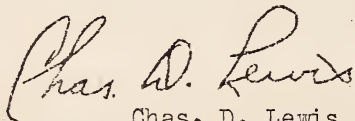
- (1) to conserve and improve our land resources by devoting the land not needed for the production of depleting crops to conserving uses. Those uses would aim at a better soil-conserving cover of legumes, grasses, and forest trees through the use of better seed, green manures, cover crops, terracing, liming and fertilizing, reforestation and improved forest management. Such conservation lays the necessary basis for a permanent agriculture built on efficient low-cost production;
- (2) to stabilize agricultural production at a level that will provide enough for consumers, and at the same time reduce the ups and downs of production that are so costly to both farmers and consumers; and,
- (3) to improve farm incomes so that farmers will receive a fair share of the national income.

If we were asked to set down in black and white a few suggestions to help community committeemen do their job more effectively, the list would be about as follows:

- (1) Be sure that you understand the purposes and details of the program.

- (2) Arrange to have some qualified person discuss the program at gatherings of farm people in your community, such as Grange meetings, farmer clubs, dairy meetings, etc. You will, of course, find the various farm organizations and the Extension Service of great assistance in this work.
- (3) Check on the information as to acreages and yields submitted to the county committee and the reports of performance for each farm in the community to make sure that they are accurate and fair.
- (4) Plan for next year and, remembering the purposes of the program, recommend any desirable changes that should be made. Discuss such changes with your fellow committeemen and the farmers in your community to make sure that the majority of the members of your association support your recommendations.
- (5) Let your county committee know if you find any way in which the program may be operated more efficiently or economically in your community.

This office, and your State and county offices, will send you from time to time material which should help you carry out your duties as community committeeman. We sincerely hope that you will study this and all other available material on the farm problem carefully, so that you may be of greatest service to the farmers of your community in the advancement of a sound, practicable national farm program.



Chas. D. Lewis,
Assistant Director, Northeast Division.



A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D.C.

MAR 17 1938

February 15, 1938.

LETTER TO COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMEN
Northeast Division.

Quotations from recent talks by Agricultural Adjustment Administration representatives:

Tolley says A.A.A. program must help small farmer.....promote general prosperity.

"In the past four years I have read literally volumes about the high cost of the farm program. It seems to me that the high costs of neglecting agriculture deserve attention every time it is proposed to do without a farm program.

".....General farm income, however, is not enough to consider. The small farmer in this country needs special protection. The family-sized farm contributes to the welfare of all society. But many economic conditions destroy some of the most valuable features of farm family life.

".....To do the job that is necessary, our program must contribute to the welfare of the small farmer and give him a square deal.

".....Now since real wealth consists of useful things, it follows inevitably that prosperity depends largely upon abundance of production. The nation can never enjoy a rising standard of living unless more goods and services are produced.

"But while abundant production is essential to prosperity, it is not sufficient in itself to create prosperity. After goods are produced, they have to be distributed among the people who want them in order to improve the standard of living. A farmer may raise 10,000 bushels of wheat, but that does not make him prosperous until he can exchange it for things he can use. He can not eat that much wheat. That wheat is not useful to the factory worker, the shop clerk, the coal miner or their families unless they are able to keep their jobs so they can buy bread.

".....'The farmer must have markets for abundance if he is to keep on producing bountifully'." - H. R. Tolley, A.A.A. Administrator,
January 26, 1938.

Use of lime almost doubled.

"Estimates released by the National Lime Association indicate that about 6,300,000 tons of agricultural limestone were used in 1936 as compared with 3,300,000 tons in 1935. The use of agricultural limestone in 1936, therefore, was almost double what it was in 1935. It was also about 70 percent greater than it was in the year 1929. The

sharp increase in the use of agricultural limestone in 1936 undoubtedly should be attributed largely to the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program. As a specific example, one county agricultural agent recently reported that a few years ago he made a special effort to increase the use of limestone in the county but succeeded only in getting five tons used. In 1936 about 1,500 tons were purchased by farmers in the county and applied under the program.

".....In the northeastern States - the New England States and New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania - payments were made on about 375,000 tons of limestone and the use of agricultural limestone was increased about 227,000 tons between 1935 and 1936." -

C. C. Farrington,
Assistant to A.A.A. Administrator
January 24, 1938.

Better city incomes bring better farm markets.

".....In 1929 the average employed industrial worker earned about \$1400. Of this total he paid out about \$490 for food, leaving about \$910 for other living costs. In 1933 the average employed industrial worker earned about \$1020, and his food bill, for the 1929 quantities per capita, was reduced to about \$510, leaving about \$710 for other expenditures. During the first eight months of 1937, a great many more were employed than in 1933 and their average earnings were about \$1290. The food bill had advanced to about \$400, an increase of nearly 30 percent above the low costs of 1933.

"It was this percentage increase that received most attention and not the fact that food costs in 1937, even with the advance in prices, took a smaller share of the average employed worker's earnings than in 1929. In 1929 a typical food budget required 35 percent of annual earnings, in 1937 only 30 percent.

".....families with incomes under \$1500 yearly would probably spend between \$20 and \$40 for food out of an addition of \$100 to their income. This greater increase in food expenditures among the low income groups is highly important to farmers because about 60% of the many thousands of families surveyed were in this class." - L. H. Bean,

Economic Advisor, A.A.A.
January 28, 1938.

Chas. D. Lewis

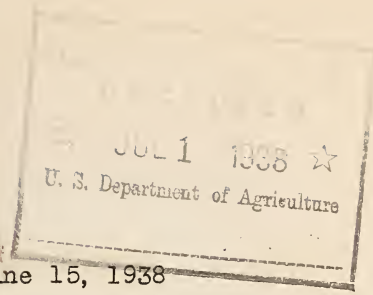
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin - Northeast Region

PROCEDURE FOR
DETERMINATION AND REPORT OF PERFORMANCE

PART I
General Instructions Applicable to All Farms

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Sec. I. The County Committee. It will be the responsibility of the county committee to employ the necessary qualified supervisors in making the determination of performance under the 1938 program. The county committee may employ community committeemen or other qualified persons to act as supervisors. No member of the county committee, however, shall be employed as supervisor in determining performance. Persons employed as supervisors in determining performance should be entirely familiar with the provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program. It is the responsibility of the county committee to provide the necessary training of persons employed as supervisors that they may have a thorough understanding of the duties which they are to perform. The State office shall furnish necessary assistance in training supervisors.

Sec. II. Preparation for Performance Work.

A. Forms To Be Used.

1. The 1938 work sheet and report of performance, NER-208, will be used in reporting performance on all farms on which performance is to be determined in 1938. Prior to the time performance work is started a copy of this form with Section I and Section II, Columns (B), (C), (D), and (E) filled out.
2. Form NER-218, Field Sheet for Reporting Performance, will also be used along with NER-208 and constitute a part of the performance report (a) in all areas where aerial photographs are to be used, (b) for all farms with individual crop or general soil-depleting acreage allotments, and (c) for such other farms and to such an extent as determined by the State committee.
3. Each county office will prepare before field work is started a listing on NER Office Form 55, in accordance with instructions in NER-ADM-86, of all farms on which performance is to be checked (or on such equivalent forms and in accordance with such instructions as are approved in advance by the regional director).

B. Material For Use of Supervisor. Each supervisor employed in checking performance should be supplied with the following:

1. A copy of NER-200 - Revised.
2. A copy of NER-203 and supplements for the State.
3. The latest map, if any, of each farm.
4. A copy of NER-208 properly prepared for each farm.
5. A supply of blank copies of NER-208.
6. A supply of blank copies of NER-218 (where used in accordance with A above).
7. A supply of blank copies of NER-10 or other suitable paper on which farm maps may be made.

8. A tape for measuring, or such other measuring equipment including wheels and chains as is approved by the State office and the regional director. All measuring equipment should be thoroughly checked before being turned over to the supervisor for use.

Sec. III. Procedure for Supervisor.

- A. The supervisor will obtain from the county office material and supplies specified in section JJ-1030. All forms relative to a single farm should be kept in a separate envelope or folder with the serial number of the farm and the name of the operator plainly marked on the outside.
- B. When the farm is visited, the assistance of the 1938 farm operator or his designated representative should be obtained in making the determination of performance on the farm. In no event should the supervisor go onto a farm to determine performance without the knowledge and consent of the owner or operator. In case the owner or operator objects to having the supervisor go onto the farm to determine performance, a note should be made to that effect on the report of performance for the farm, signed and dated by the supervisor and turned into the county office. While checking performance on a farm the supervisor will walk over the fields and pasture sufficiently to determine the 1938 crops grown and the practices carried out. Each field should be visited irrespective of whether the acreage of the particular field is to be determined by the supervisor's measurement, aerial photographs, or by estimate.

Sec. IV. Determination of Acreage.

- A. Acreage to be measured (where aerial photographs are not used).
 1. On farms with a tobacco, wheat, potato, or general and total depleting allotment, the following acreages will be measured unless a record of accurate measurements previously made is available:
 - (a) The acreage planted to each soil-depleting crop except wheat for which an individual acreage allotment is established.
 - (b) The total acreage of soil-depleting crops except where it is evident that the 1938 acreage of depleting crops is at least 20 percent less than the total depleting allotment for the farm. In case two or more general depleting crops are grown on the same field, the acreage of the entire field may be measured and the portion of the field occupied by each such crop may be estimated.

- (c) On farms with potato or tobacco allotments, the acreage devoted to commercial vegetables in 1938.
- 2. On farms with no individual crop or general soil-depleting allotments:
 - (a) The 1938 acreage of potatoes except where such acreage is obviously less than 3 acres.
 - (b) On all farms on which the acreage of soil-depleting crops in 1938 is more than 50 and on which the county committee determines there has been adopted soil-depleting practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the program.
- 3. On all farms the acreages on which soil-building practices are carried out except:
 - (a) Where it is apparent from the evidence presented (such as receipts and sales slips of materials purchased) that the quantity of materials applied to a particular field is at least equal to the minimum requirement of the practice on the area in such field as estimated by the supervisor, or
 - (b) Where it is evident that the total units of practices carried out is at least 20 percent in excess of the soil-building goal for the farm, or
 - (c) Where an acceptable measurement previously made or made in connection with the determination of the acreages of soil-depleting crops as outlined above is available.
- B. Method of Measuring. The producer or his representative should be asked to assist in making field measurements.

The areas of fields will be calculated from the measurements of the sides, diagonals, or other principal dimensions of the actual crop area, excluding uncultivated areas along fences or roads or within crop bounds. In the case of cultivated crops, one-half of the width of the row on the side and 1 1/2 feet on the end beyond the end of average rows should serve as a guide in determining the distance allowed as the outside boundary of the area devoted to the particular crop.

Distances should be measured to the nearest twentieth of a chain. If chains are calibrated in tenths, one-half of a tenth may be estimated.

Determination of field areas by chaining sides, diagonals, or other dimensions, without measuring the enclosed angles, requires that the field be "sized up" very carefully before beginning measuring. First, the shape of the field must be observed and a rough preliminary sketch made on scratch paper to determine how to measure the field, or, if necessary, how to divide the field into measurable areas.

Under instructions of the State office, supervisors will be trained in the use of measuring equipment and the methods of computing acreages.

Fractions. Fractions of acres shall be expressed to the nearest tenth of an acre, and fractions in hundredths amounting to five or less shall be dropped, while those amounting to more than five hundredths shall be considered as a whole tenth. For example: 6.12 would be 6.1; 6.15 would be 6.1; 6.16 would be 6.2.

C. Acreage to be Estimated.

1. Make a careful estimate of all crops and land uses, the measurement of which is not specifically required in subsection A (above) of this section IV.

D. Method of Making Estimate. A careful estimate involves making a determination of approximate major dimensions and the shape of each field and the comparison of the field in question with other adjacent or adjoining fields, the exact acreage of which is known.

Sec. V. Farm Maps. The preparation of farm maps is required where aerial photographs are not used in all cases where it is necessary to make measurements for the determination of acreage except for farms for which maps previously prepared are sufficiently accurate and complete and on which 1938 crops can be identified. Maps for other farms will be prepared at the discretion of the State committee. The maps cannot, of course, be drawn to scale but should be so drawn as to show the measurements made and the division of all fields by crops and with the approximate correct relationship in size between fields. Each field with permanent or semi-permanent field boundaries such as streams, fences, ditches, stone walls, trees, etc. should be indicated. Identify fields by capital letters A, B, C, D, etc. Indicate field subdivisions as A-1, A-2, A-3, etc. where two or more crops are grown on the same field. If there is likely to be any confusion of field numbers with other figures entered on the map, the field number should be circled.

Sec. VI. Supervisor's Report of Performance.

- A. A complete report of performance turned into the county committee by the supervisor shall consist of the following:

1. A copy of NER-208.
 2. A map of the farm where required pursuant to section V above, or an aerial photograph showing all measurements made and on which the fields and 1938 crops have been identified.
 3. A copy of NER-218 for farms where used.
 4. Field notes showing the computations of acreages from measurements made and any special data or recommendations relative to the determination of performance on each farm.
- B. Preparation of NER-208, Report of Performance.
1. Section I. Names and Addresses of Producers Sharing in Payment. Particular care should be exercised by the supervisor at the time performance is determined to verify the names of persons previously entered in this section by the county office and to make sure that the names of any additional persons who are entitled to share in the payment for the farm to which the report of performance relates are entered in this section. Care should be exercised also to make sure that the names entered in Section I are exactly the same as they will appear as signatures on the application for payment.
 2. Section II - Division of Payment. Wherever applicable, it will be necessary to provide for another column in this section in which division of the wheat payment may be indicated.

For every farm the supervisor will enter in columns A, B, C, D (and E for wheat) opposite each producer's name a figure showing such producer's percentage share of the acreage of tobacco, potatoes, wheat and general depleting crops respectively, grown on the farm in 1938.

Enter in column D of Section II opposite the name of each producer listed in Section I a percentage figure which represents the proportion which each such producer contributed to the total soil-building practices carried out. For example, where a soil-building payment is to be divided between an owner and a tenant, if the owner purchased and paid for the materials used in carrying out the practices and the tenant furnished the labor and equipment with which the materials were applied, the soil-building payment for the farm would be divided between the tenant and the owner in the proportion that the actual or estimated expense incurred by each bears to the total expense incurred in carrying out all of the practices.

3. Section III - Utilization of Land. The following instructions with respect to entries in column C of this section will apply in all cases except that where NER-218 is also used no entries need be made by the supervisor on lines 1 - 23, inclusive, of column C. Where NER-218 is used, entries in column C for these lines will be made in the county office.

Lines 1 - 15. Enter on lines 1 - 15 in column C the actual 1938 acreage of all soil-depleting crops on the farm in 1938, including grain seeded in the fall of 1937 for harvest in 1938 and inserting on lines 13, 14, and 15 the names and acreage of any soil-depleting crops not listed elsewhere. In the case of grain crops it should be indicated by the letters "s.d." or "n.s." in column A following the name of such crop whether the land occupied by the crop was or was not seeded to legumes and grasses. In the case of grain crops grown as a nurse crop it should also be indicated in column A following the name of the crop whether the grain was cut for hay or for grain. In the case of a soil-depleting crop interplanted in an orchard, this fact should be indicated by a suitable notation such as "int." following the name of the crop in column A. In the case of two or more soil-depleting crops grown consecutively on the same land, enter the acreage of each such crop and circle the acreage of all except one of such crops. The acreage of the uncircled crop will determine the land classification for 1938 and will be determined in accordance with the provisions of Section XIII of NER-200, Revised.

Line 16. Enter on this line the total of the uncircled entries on lines 1 - 15, inclusive.

Lines 17 - 23. Enter on these lines the acreage of all non-depleting cropland uses. Enter on one of these lines the acreage of non-commercial orchard, if any, on the farm. Circle any acreage of legumes and grasses seeded with or following a soil-depleting crop harvested in 1938 and circle the acreage of any green manure crop following a soil-depleting crop.

Line 24 - Commercial Orchards. For orchards not interplanted with a soil-depleting crop, enter the total area of the orchard on line 24, column C and circle the entry. For orchards interplanted with a soil-depleting crop, enter the total area on line 24 (a), column A; enter the area and name(s) of the interplanted crop(s) on line 24 (b), column A; and enter the net area on line 24, column C as a circled figure.

Line 25 - Total Cropland. Enter on this line in column C the total of the uncircled entries on lines 16 - 23, inclusive.

Line 26. Enter on this line in column C the acreage of fenced non-crop open pasture found on the farm in 1938 which will carry at least one animal unit for each five acres.

Line 27. Enter here the acreage of all other pasture land not included in the entry on line 26.

Line 28. Enter here the total woodland acreage not included in the entry on line 27.

Line 29. Enter here the acreage of any other land on the farm not classified as cropland, woodland, or pasture.

Line 30. - Total Land in the Farm. The figure entered here should be the total of the entries on lines 25 to 29, inclusive, plus the circled orchard entry on line 24.

4. Section IV. Location of Farm. This section should have been completed by the county office. However, in case the farm has not been visited previously this year, the information in this section should be verified by the supervisor and corrected if necessary.
5. Section V. Payment for Full Performance. No entries will be made in this section by the supervisor.
6. Section VI. Soil-Building Goal. No entries will be made in this section by the supervisor.
7. Section VII. Livestock.

Line 1. Enter on this line in the blank column after the word "cows" the number of dairy cows on the farm at the time performance is checked. In this connection a dairy cow is interpreted as meaning any cow which has been milked at any time during the preceding twelve months. Enter also on this line immediately after the word "cows" the usual number of dairy cows on the farm, which is interpreted to mean and should represent as nearly as can be determined the average number of dairy cows on the farm during the five-year period 1933-1937. The entries for other items in this section should be made to an extent and as specified by the State committee.

8. Section VIII. In case no previous contact has been made with the farm in 1938, the name of "present legal owner" and the name of "1937 farm operator" should be entered in

this section, or if previously entered by the county office, such entries for these items should be verified at the time of checking performance.

9. Section IX. Soil-Building Practices.

(a) Entries for Section IX.

Column A. Enter in column A the number of the practice listed in State bulletin NER-203 which identifies the practice described in column B.

Column B. Enter in column B of this section a comprehensive description of the approved practices carried out on each field. In the case of practices involving the application of lime, fertilizer, or seeding materials the description should show the kind, analysis, and total amount of such material applied and also the name of the crop in connection with which such material is applied. For example, if 2,000 pounds of ground limestone are applied in connection with a clover or timothy seeding with oats as a nurse crop and cut for grain, the description of the practice might be as follows: "2,000 lbs. ground limestone with oats for grain seeded." In all cases where practices are carried out in connection with the seeding of legumes and grasses with grain as a nurse crop, the description of the practice should show whether such grain crop was harvested for hay or for grain.

Column C. Enter in column C of Section IX the number of acres on which the practice was carried out. For example, if superphosphate was applied to pasture land, there would be entered in column C the number of acres of pasture to which the superphosphate was applied.

Column D. Enter in this column the field letter (A, B, C, D, or A-1, A-2, A-3, etc.) by which the field or fields on which each practice is carried out is identified on the farm map and on NER-218 (if used).

Column E. The entries, if any, for this column will have been made previously.

Column F. Enter in this column for each practice the number of units of credit earned by each practice carried out. This column should be totaled to show the total number of units of practice carried out on the farm.

- (b) Evidence Required and Suggested Methods for Determining Performance of Particular Practices. It is suggested that the State offices issue supplementary instructions for supervisors with respect to particular evidence to be required and the methods of determining performance of individual soil-building practices approved for the State.

In all cases with respect to practices which require prior approval of the county committee the supervisor should be furnished with a copy of the description of the practice as approved by the county committee in order that he may determine whether the practice was carried out in accordance therewith.

In the case of practices carried out with labor or materials more than half of which are furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, such practices will be listed as outlined in A above and a notation made in column B showing the name of the agency supplying the material and the amount furnished; except that in such an event there will be no credit earned and consequently no units of credit should be entered in column F. In the event that a portion, but less than half, of the labor and materials used in carrying out a practice are furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the credit otherwise earned will be allowed and consequently one-half the regular credit for carrying out the practice should be recorded in column F.

In all cases where all or a portion of the labor and material are furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the supervisor's report should carry a statement showing the amount of such material furnished and the name of the agency furnishing the material. In the case of material furnished by the Soil Conservation Service, the share furnished should be verified by the county committee by information submitted to them by the Soil Conservation Service on Form ACP-74.

10. Section X. There should be recorded in this section on lines 3 and 4 after the report of performance is completed the signature of the operator or other person, who representing the operator, assisted the supervisor in determining performance on the farm and the signature of the supervisor who checked performance on the farm. There should also be recorded in this section on the line provided the date or dates of determining performance on the farm to which this report of performance relates.

C. Preparation of NER-218 - Field Sheet for Reporting Performance.

It should be noted that this section is so arranged as to provide for totals at the bottom of the vertical columns of the acreage of each crop as well as total cropland on the farm and also to provide for totals horizontally from right to left in column 2 of all crops in each and all fields on the farm, the individual acreages of which are to be recorded for each field in the proper columns.

The small squares in each block are to be used where more than one crop is grown in the same field for entering the field subdivision numbers in the proper crop column to identify the crop grown in such field subdivision. The wide horizontal columns, 1 to 11, are for recording the acreage of each crop in a given field.

1. The following entries will be made in vertical columns 1 to 20, inclusive;

Column 1 - Enter here the field letter, A, B, C, or D, etc. which will identify each field as designated on the map of the farm or aerial photograph. A field is interpreted to mean any area of cropland or open non-crop pasture with permanent or semi-permanent boundaries, such as fences, streams, ditches, the edge of woods, etc.

Where aerial photographs are being used for the first time and where farm maps have not previously been made, the field letters will be assigned by the supervisor, otherwise the field letters previously assigned should be adhered to as far as possible.

In case two or more crops are grown on the same field in 1938, the area devoted to each crop should be identified and be recorded as subdivisions of the field. For example, if both corn and potatoes are grown on field A in 1938, the subdivision should be shown on the map and on the form as A-1 and A-2. The "1" and "2", however, should not be entered in column 1 but in the small square in the vertical column under the name of the crop to which that particular subdivision of field A is devoted.

Column 2 - Acres. Except where the acreage of fields is later to be determined in the office from aerial photographs, the acreage of each field will be determined by the supervisor and entered opposite the field letter in column 2. The total of this column will show the total acreage of cropland in the farm.

Columns 3 to 12, inclusive. Enter in these columns the actual 1938 acreages of soil-depleting crops and land uses on the farm, including grain seeded in the fall of 1937 for harvest in 1938, inserting in blank spaces at the top the names of crops which are not listed.

In case two or more soil-depleting crops are grown consecutively on the same field or subdivision, only one of such crops should be counted in the acreage totals for each crop vertically and in the field total horizontally, except as provided herein, and the acreage figure for the other crop should be entered and circled. If a crop for which an individual acreage allotment is established is harvested in 1938 on land devoted also in 1938 to a general soil-depleting crop, the acreage of the general crop should be circled. In case the crop for which an individual acreage allotment is established does not reach maturity and is followed by a general soil-depleting crop which reaches maturity, enter in the proper column and circle the acreage planted to the crop for which such allotment was established, and enter in the proper column without circling the acreage of such general soil-depleting crop.

If a soil-depleting crop for which an individual acreage allotment is established is followed by another such crop, both acreages should be entered and the second crop enclosed in a square instead of a circle; except in the case of second crop potatoes, the acreage of such second crop should be entered in the same block and circled. A note of explanation should accompany the report in such a case. In case commercial vegetables are followed on the same land by commercial vegetables, enter both acreages one above the other in the same block and circle all second or more of such crops.

Column 13. Enter here the total acreage of soil-depleting crops which should be the total of uncircled entries in columns 3 to 12, inclusive, for each field.

Columns 14 to 19, inclusive. Enter in these columns all non-depleting cropland uses called for in the column headings. Circle all acreages of legumes and grasses seeded with or following a harvested soil-depleting crop.

Columns 18 and 19. Use these columns for any other non-depleting uses of cropland not listed previously. Enter in one of these columns the acreage of cropland not devoted to any 1938 crop use including the difference between the total area of a given field and the area of such field actually devoted to a row crop, such as head lands, small wet portions of the field, etc. in

order that all items in each horizontal column will total the entry in vertical column 2. Use one of these columns for recording acreages of green-manure crops. If the green-manure crop followed a depleting crop, circle the entry for the green-manure crop. Enter in one of these columns any non-commercial orchard acreage. If such orchard is inter-planted with a soil-depleting crop, circle the total acreage covered by the orchard and enter in the same column, as an uncircled figure, the net orchard area which is the difference between the total area and the area occupied by the interplanted crop. The acreage of the interplanted crop will be entered in the proper column for that crop.

Column 20 - Com'l Orchards. In the case of commercial orchards interplanted with a soil-depleting crop, enter and circle the total acreage covered by the orchard January 1, 1938 in the proper column opposite the field letter identifying the orchard and enter also in the same block the total orchard acreage minus the acreage of any such interplanted soil-depleting crop. Enter the acreage of the interplanted crop in the proper block to be included in the total acreage of such crop and in the total of depleting crops. In case there is no interplanted soil-depleting crop in the orchard, enter the entire orchard acreage as an uncircled figure. No entry in column 20 should be added horizontally into the total in column 2.

2. Column totals.

- (a) Horizontal columns. For each field enter in vertical column 13 the sum of the entries in vertical columns 3 to 12, inclusive, entering as separate totals the sum of the circled and uncircled entries, respectively, and circling the sum of the circled entries.

For each field, enter in vertical column 2 the sum of the entries in columns 13 to 19, inclusive, entering as separate totals the sum of the circled and uncircled entries, respectively, and circling the sum of the circled entries.

- (b) Vertical columns. In horizontal column 12 enter the total of each vertical column 2 to 20, inclusive. Enter as separate totals the sums of the uncircled and circled entries in each column and circle the sum of the circled entries. In the case of entries surrounded by a square instead of a circle, enter the total of such entries as a separate figure (in a square) in horizontal column 12.

When each vertical column has been added, the sum of the uncircled entries in vertical column 2 will represent the total cropland in the farm; the sum of the uncircled entries, plus any entries entered in squares, in vertical column 13 will represent the total soil-depleting crops. The sum of the circled entries and the sum of the uncircled entries, respectively, in vertical column 2 should equal the sum of the circled entries and the sum of the uncircled entries, respectively, in horizontal column 12, vertical columns 3 to 19, inclusive.

Sec. VII. Checking Supervisor's Report in County Office.

- A. All completed reports of performance should be mailed or delivered to the county office at the end of each day during the first week they work and thereafter as instructed by the county office at intervals not to exceed a week. When the supervisor's report is submitted to the county office, all data contained in the report, including supplementary notes and computations of acreage from measurements made, should be carefully checked by the county office for accuracy.
- B. Entries to be made in Section III, of NER-208. (Applicable only in counties and for farms where NER-218 constitutes a part of the Report of Performance.) The county office will enter in column C of Section III the total acreage of each crop on the farm as reported by the supervisor on form NER-218. Such total acreage figures for each crop will be obtained from horizontal column 12, vertical columns 3 to 19, inclusive, of NER-218, and will be the uncircled figure in each case. The circled items in horizontal column 12 of NER-218 should be transferred to the left-hand margin of Section III of NER-208 opposite the name of the crop. The entries for line 16, Section III, column C will be taken from vertical column 13, horizontal column 12 of NER-218. The entry for line 25, Section III, column C of NER-208 will be taken from vertical column 2, horizontal column 12, of NER-218 and will be the uncircled figure. If any figure appears in a "square" instead of a circle in horizontal column 12, transfer such figure to the left hand margin of Section III of NER-208 and enclose it in a square. In transferring circled figures from NER-218 to NER-208 be sure to enclose them in a circle on NER-208.
- C. Entries in Section V of NER-208.
 1. Yields. Record in column A the final adjusted yield for tobacco, potatoes, and wheat, respectively. These yields will be obtained from NER-206. If, on NER-206, weighted average rates per acre were computed, the adjusted yield may be computed by dividing the rate per acre by payment per bushel, or per pound, as the case may be.

2. Acreage Allotments. If it is not already done prior to this time the county office should now record in column E, Section V the final soil-depleting acreage allotments for the farm and other acreage items used in computing maximum payment, but it is not necessary to compute any payments.
 3. Commercial Orchards. At this time the acreage of commercial orchards entered in column B and used in computing the preliminary payment for the farm should be verified and a different figure entered in column E for commercial orchards if necessary. The acreage of commercial orchards entered on line 7, column E of Section V should agree with the circled acreage of commercial orchard reported by the supervisor on line 24 of Section III, column C.
 4. Pasture for Payment. Likewise the acreage of pasture for payment entered on line 8, column B of Section V should be verified. The entry on line 8, column E of Section V should represent the number of acres of fenced open non-crop pasture as reported by the supervisor on line 26, column C of Section III in excess of one-half the total cropland figure reported by the supervisor on line 25, column C of Section III.
 5. Cropland for Payment. It will not be necessary to verify or recompute this entry, since the total acreage of cropland will be entered on the application and the acres for payment will be computed in Washington.
 6. Columns F and G. It is only necessary to enter in column F, the per acre rate for commercial vegetable farms; other rates will be computed in Washington. Neither is it necessary to compute entries for column G.
- D. Soil-building Goal. It is not required that this item be verified or recomputed unless the State committee so directs.
- E. Section IX - Soil-building Practices. The county office will check carefully the description and extent of each approved soil-building practice carried out as reported by the supervisor in this section and verify the supervisor's entries in column F with respect to the number of units of credit earned with respect to each and all practices carried out. The number of units of credit recorded by the supervisor for soil-building practices carried out with labor and materials furnished in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency, other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration should be checked against any record of materials furnished by any such agency and in the case of the Soil Conservation Service the amount and proportion of such material furnished will

be determined on the basis of the information submitted by the Soil Conservation Service on Form ACP-74.

Sec. VIII. Failure to plant 80 percent of wheat or tobacco acreage allotments.

In the case of farms on which the 1938 acreage of tobacco or wheat is determined to be less than 80 percent of the wheat and tobacco acreage allotments, respectively, if such failure with respect to tobacco is due to flood, drought, or plant bed disease or if with respect to wheat, such failure was due to flood or drought this fact should be reported by the supervisor in the notes turned in by him as a part of the report of performance for the farm.

Sec. IX. Other Farms in county or State.

A. Other Farms in the County. It is required that if a person has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds therefrom produced on more than one farm in a county and makes application for payment with respect to one of such farms, such person must make application for payment with respect to all such farms which he operates or rents to other persons. When the supervisor visits a farm, he should record on the back of NER-218 the serial number, if known, and location of each other farm in the county in which each producer, who will be entitled to a share in the payment on the farm covered by the particular NER-218, has an interest as owner or operator. If on any farm on which NER-218 is not required this data should be recorded on a separate piece of paper and attached to NER-208. At the time of the farm visit the supervisor will verify this information and record full information with respect to such other farms as have not already been recorded by the county office. The farms which should be cross-referenced are as follows:

1. Each other farm which the producer owns or operates.
2. Each other farm owned by the producer and rented to another on shares.
3. Each other farm which the producer rents on shares from another.
4. Each other farm on which the producer share-rents one or more fields.
5. Each other farm owned by the producer which is rented for cash to another producer and on which the owner has contributed to the expense of carrying out approved soil-building practices.

Under this provision it will be necessary that performance be checked and report of performance be

filed for each such other farm and that the producer file an application for payment on each such other farm.

- B. Other Farms in the State. If required by the State Committee, each producer shall also file with the county committee a report of performance and an application for payment with respect to any other farm in the State in connection with which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or the proceeds thereof. Under such requirement the serial numbers and location of such other farms in the State will be cross-referenced on the back of NER-218 (or on another form provided by the State office) in accordance with paragraph A above.

Sec. X. Spot-Checking. The State office will be responsible for spot-checking the work of local supervisors in order to determine that performance under the 1938 program is being checked by supervisors in accordance with applicable instructions and approved methods for checking performance. The persons designated to do spot-checking will spot check at least two percent (in no event less than one farm) of the farms on which performance is reported by each local supervisor who has experience in previous programs and at least three percent (in no event less than one farm) of the farms on which performance is reported by new supervisors with no previous experience. No payment will be made for the services of the supervisor until a report of performance submitted by him has been spot-checked and a spot-checking report made. This report will be made on NER Office Form 22, in quadruplicate and distributed as specified on the form.

The first farm spot-checked for which a report of performance has been turned in by a particular supervisor and at least half of the total number of farms spot-checked in the county will be selected at random from the files. The spot-checking of a farm should include a check of the activity of the local supervisor in making the original determination of performance sufficient to determine the degree of completeness and accuracy of such original check. A spot-checker should measure a sufficient amount of acreage which had previously been estimated and measured by the supervisor to make sure his estimates and measurements are reasonably accurate. The findings of the spot-checker are final, subject only to appeal to the State Committee.

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NER-219 - Part I

Issued June 28, 1938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region

PROCEDURE FOR
DETERMINATION AND REPORT OF PERFORMANCE

PART I

General Instructions Applicable to All Farms

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Sec. I. The County Committee. It will be the responsibility of the county committee to employ the necessary qualified supervisors in making the determination of performance under the 1938 program. The county committee may employ community committeemen or other qualified persons to act as supervisors. No member of the county committee, however, shall be employed as supervisor in determining performance. Persons employed as supervisors in determining performance should be entirely familiar with the provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program. It is the responsibility of the county committee to provide the necessary training of persons employed as supervisors in order that they may have a thorough understanding of the duties which they are to perform. The State office shall furnish necessary assistance in training supervisors.

Sec. II. Preparation for Performance Work.

A. Forms To Be Used.

1. The 1938 work sheet and report of performance, NER-208, will be used in reporting performance on all farms on which performance is to be determined in 1938. Prior to the time performance work is started a copy of this form with Section I filled out and Section II filled out if the data for division of payments are known.
2. Form NER-218, Field Sheet for Reporting Performance, will also be used along with NER-208 and constitute a part of the performance report (a) in all areas where aerial photographs are to be used, (b) for all farms with individual crop or general soil-depleting acreage allotments, and (c) for such other farms and to such an extent as determined by the State committee.
3. Each county office will prepare before field work is started a listing on NER Office Form-55, in accordance with instructions in NER-ADM-86, of all farms on which performance is to be checked (or on such equivalent forms and in accordance with such instructions as are approved in advance by the regional director).

B. Material for Use of Supervisor. Each supervisor employed in checking performance should be supplied with the following:

1. A copy of NER-200 - Revised.
2. A copy of NER-203 and supplements for the State.
3. The latest map, if any, of each farm.
4. A copy of NER-208 properly prepared for each farm.
5. A supply of blank copies of NER-208.
6. A supply of blank copies of NER-218 (where used in accordance with A above).
7. A supply of blank copies of NER-10 or other suitable paper on which farm maps may be made.

8. A tape for measuring, or such other measuring equipment including wheels and chains as is approved by the State office and the regional director. All measuring equipment should be thoroughly checked for accuracy before being turned over to the supervisor for use.

Sec. III. Procedure for Supervisor.

- A. Supplies needed. The supervisor will obtain from the county office material and supplies specified in Section II B above. All farms relative to a single farm should be kept in a separate envelope or folder with the serial number of the farm and the name of the operator plainly marked on the outside.
- B. The Farm Visit. When the farm is visited, the assistance of the 1938 farm operator or his designated representative should be obtained in making the determination of performance on the farm. In no event should the supervisor go onto a farm to determine performance without the knowledge and consent of the owner or operator. In case the owner or operator objects to having the supervisor go onto the farm to determine performance, a note should be made to that effect on the report of performance set aside for the farm, signed and dated by the supervisor and turned into the county office. while checking performance on a farm the supervisor will walk over the fields and pasture sufficiently to determine the 1938 crops grown and the practices carried out. Each field should be visited irrespective of whether the acreage of the particular field is to be determined by the supervisor's measurement, aerial photographs, or by estimate.

Sec. IV. Determination of Acreage.

- A. Acreage to be measured (where aerial photographs are not used).
 1. On farms with a tobacco, wheat, potato, or general and total soil-depleting allotment, the following acreages will be measured unless a record of accurate measurements previously made is available:
 - (a) The acreage planted to each soil-depleting crop except wheat for which an individual acreage allotment is established.
 - (b) The total acreage of soil-depleting crops except where it is evident that the 1938 acreage of depleting crops is at least 20 percent less than the total depleting allotment for the farm. In case two or more general depleting crops are grown on the same field, the acreage of the entire field may be measured and the portion of the field occupied by each such crop may be estimated.
 - (c) On farms with potato or tobacco allotments, the acreage devoted to commercial vegetables in 1938.

2. On farms with no individual crop or general soil-depleting allotments:
 - (a) The 1938 acreage of tobacco, if any, and the 1938 acreage of potatoes except where such potato acreage is obviously less than 3 acres.
 - (b) On all farms on which the acreage of soil-depleting crops in 1938 is more than 50 acres and on which the county committee determines there has been adopted any soil-depleting practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the program.
3. On all farms the acreages on which soil-building practices are carried out except:
 - (a) Where it is apparent from the evidence presented (such as receipts and sales slips of materials purchased) that the quantity of materials applied to a particular field is at least equal to the minimum, and at least 20 percent above or below the maximum, requirement of the practice on the area in such field as estimated by the supervisor, or
 - (b) Where it is evident that the total units of practices carried out is at least 20 percent in excess of the soil-building goal for the farm, or
 - (c) Where an acceptable measurement previously made or made in connection with the determination of the acreages of soil-depleting crops as outlined above is available.
- B. Method of Measuring. The producer or his representative should be asked to assist in making field measurements.

The areas of fields will be calculated from the measurements of the sides, diagonals, or other principal dimensions of the actual crop area, excluding uncultivated areas along fences or roads or within crop bounds. In the case of cultivated crops, one-half of the width of the row on the side and 1-1/2 feet on the end beyond the end of average rows should serve as a guide in determining the distance allowed as the outside boundary of the area devoted to the particular crop.

Distances should be measured to the nearest twentieth of a chain. If chains are calibrated in tenths, one-half of a tenth may be estimated.

Determination of field areas by chaining sides, diagonals, or other dimensions, without measuring the enclosed angles, requires that the field be "sized up" very carefully before beginning measuring. First, the shape of the field must be

observed and a rough preliminary sketch made on scratch paper to determine how to measure the field, or, if necessary, how to divide the field into measurable areas.

Under instructions of the State office, supervisors will be trained in the use of measuring equipment and the methods of computing acreages.

Fractions. Fractions of acres shall be expressed to the nearest tenth of an acre, and fractions in hundredths amounting to five or less shall be dropped, while those amounting to more than five hundredth shall be considered as a whole tenth. For example: 6.12 would be 6.1; 6.15 would be 6.1; 6.16 would be 6.2.

C. Acreage to be estimated.

1. Make a careful estimate of all crops and land uses, the measurement of which is not specifically required in subsection A (above) of this section IV.

- D. Method of Making Estimate. A careful estimate involves making a determination of approximate major dimensions and the shape of each field and the comparison of the field in question with other adjacent or adjoining fields, the exact acreage of which is known.

Sec. V. Farm Maps. The preparation of farm maps is required where aerial photographs are not used in all cases where it is necessary to make measurements for the determination of acreage except for farms for which maps previously prepared are sufficiently accurate and complete and on which 1938 crops can be identified. Maps for other farms will be prepared at the discretion of the State committee. The maps should not, of course, be drawn to scale but should be so drawn as to show the measurements made and the division of all fields by crops and with the approximate correct relationship in size between fields. Each field with permanent or semi-permanent field boundaries such as streams, fences, ditches, stone walls, trees, etc., should be indicated. Identify fields by capital letters A, B, C, D, etc. Indicate field subdivisions as A-1, A-2, A-3, etc. where two or more crops are grown on the same field. If there is likely to be any confusion of field numbers with other figures entered on the map, the field number should be circled.

Sec. VI. Supervisor's Report of Performance.

- A. Content of Complete Report. A complete report of performance turned into the county committee by the supervisor shall consist of the following:

1. A copy of NER-208.

2. A map of the farm where required pursuant to section V above, or an aerial photograph showing all measurements made and on which the fields and 1938 crops have been identified.
3. A copy of NER-218 for farms where used.
4. Field notes showing the computations of acreages from measurements made and any special data or recommendations relative to the determination of performance on each farm.

B. Preparation of NER-208, Report of Performance.

1. Section I-Names and Addresses of Producers Sharing in Payment. Particular care should be exercised by the supervisor at the time performance is determined to verify the names and addresses of persons previously entered in this section by the county office and to make sure that the names and addresses of any additional persons who are entitled to share in the payment for the farm to which the report of performance relates are entered in this section. Care should be exercised also to make sure that the names entered in Section I are exactly the same as they will appear as signatures on the application for payment.
2. Section II - Division of Payment. Wherever applicable, it will be necessary to provide for another column in this section in which division of the wheat payment may be indicated.

For every farm the supervisor will enter in columns A, B, C, D (and E for wheat) opposite each producer's name a figure showing such producer's percentage share of the acreage of tobacco, potatoes, wheat, and general depleting crops, respectively, grown on the farm in 1938.

Enter in column D of Section II opposite the name of each producer listed in Section I a percentage figure which represents the proportion which each such producer contributed to the total soil-building practices carried out. Each person contributing to the practice carried out on a particular acreage shall be deemed to have contributed equally to the units of such practice, unless such persons establish to the satisfaction of the county committee that their contribution was not equal, in which event such units shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines each such person contributed thereto.

3. Section III-- Utilization of Land. The following instructions with respect to entries in column C of this section will apply in all cases except that where NER-218 is also

used no entries need be made by the supervisor on lines 1 - 23, inclusive, of column C. Where NER-218 is used, entries in column C for these lines will be made in the county office.

Lines 1 - 15. Enter on lines 1 - 15 in column C the actual 1938 acreage of all soil-depleting crops on the farm in 1938, including grain seeded in the fall of 1937 for harvest in 1938, and inserting on lines 13, 14, and 15 the names and acreage of any soil-depleting crops not listed elsewhere. In the case of grain crops it should be indicated by the letters "s.d." or "n.s." in column A following the name of such crop whether the land occupied by the crop was or was not seeded to legumes and grasses. In the case of grain crops grown as a nurse crop it should also be indicated in column A following the name of the crop whether the grain was cut for hay or for grain. In the case of a soil-depleting crop interplanted in an orchard, this fact should be indicated by a suitable notation such as "int." following the name of the crop in column A. In the case of two or more soil-depleting crops grown consecutively on the same land, enter the acreage of each such crop and circle the acreage of all except one of such crops. The acreage of the uncircled crop will determine the land classification for 1938 and such acreage will be determined in accordance with the provisions of Section XIII of NER-200, Revised.

Line 16. Enter on this line the total of the uncircled entries on lines 1 - 15, inclusive.

Line 17 - 23. Enter on these lines the acreage of all non-depleting cropland uses. Enter on one of these lines the acreage of non-commercial orchard, if any, on the farm. Circle any acreage of legumes and grasses seeded with or following a soil-depleting crop harvested in 1938 and circle the acreage of any green manure crop following a soil-depleting crop.

Line 24 - Commercial Orchards. For orchards not interplanted with a soil-depleting crop, enter the total area of the orchard on line 24, column C, and circle the entry. For orchards interplanted with a soil-depleting crop, enter the total area on line 24 (a), column A; enter the area and name(s) of the interplanted crop(s) on line 24 (b), column A; and enter the net area on line 24, column C, as a circled figure.

Line 25 - Total Cropland. Enter on this line in column C the total of the uncircled entries in lines 16-23 inclusive.

Line 26. Enter on this line in column C the acreage of fenced non-crop open pasture found on the farm in 1938 which will carry at least one animal unit for each five acres.

Line 27. Enter here the acreage of all other pasture land not included in the entry on line 26.

Line 28. Enter here the total woodland acreage not included in the entry on line 27.

Line 29. Enter here the acreage of any other land on the farm not classified as cropland, woodland, or pasture.

Line 30. Total Land in Farm. The figure entered here should be the total of the entries on lines 25 to 29, inclusive, plus the circled orchard entry on line 24.

4. Section IV - Location of Farm. This section should have been completed by the county office. However, in case the farm has not been visited previously this year, the information in this section should be verified by the supervisor and corrected if necessary.
5. Section V - Payment for Full Performance. No entries will be made in this section by the supervisor.
6. Section VI - Soil-Building Goal. No entries will be made in this section by the supervisor.
7. Section VII.- Livestock.

Line I. Enter on this line in the blank column after the word "cows" the number of dairy cows on the farm at the time performance is checked. In this connection a dairy cow is interpreted as meaning any cow which has been milked at any time during the preceding twelve months. Enter also on this line immediately after the word "cows" the usual number of dairy cows on the farm, which is interpreted to mean and should represent as nearly as can be determined the average number of dairy cows on the farm during the five-year period 1933-1937, omitting any years in which the number was abnormally high or abnormally low. The entries for other items in this section should be made to an extent and as specified by the State committee.

8. Section VIII. In case no previous contact has been made with the farm in 1938, the name of "present legal owner" and the name of "1937 farm operator" should be entered in this section, or if previously entered by the county office, such entries for these items should be verified at the time of checking performance.

9. Section IX - Soil-Building Practices.

(a) Entries for Section IX.

Column A. Enter in column A the number of the practices listed in State bulletin NER-203 which identifies the practice described in column B.

Column B. Enter in column B of this section a comprehensive description of the approved practices carried out on each field. In the case of practices involving the application of lime, fertilizer, or seeding materials the description should show the kind, analysis, and total amount of such material applied and also the name of the crop in connection with which such material is applied. For example, if 2,000 pounds of ground limestone are applied in connection with a clover or timothy seeding with oats as a nurse crop and cut for grain, the description of the practice might be as follows: "2,000 lbs. ground limestone with oats for grain seeded." In all cases where practices are carried out in connection with the seeding of legumes and grasses with grain as a nurse crop, the description of the practice should show whether such grain crop was harvested for hay or for grain.

Column C. Enter in column C of Section IX the number of acres on which the practice was carried out. For example, if superphosphate was applied to pasture land, there would be entered in column C the number of acres of pasture to which the superphosphate was applied.

Column D. Enter in this column the field letter (A, B, C, D, or A-1, A-2, A-3, etc.) by which the field or fields on which each practice is carried out is identified on the farm map and on NER-218 (if used).

Column E. The entries, if any, for this column will have been made previously.

Column F. Enter in this column for each practice the number of units of credit earned by each practice carried out. This column should be totaled to show the total number of units of practice carried out on the farm.

(b) Evidence Required and Suggested Methods for Determining Performance of Particular Practices. It is suggested that the State offices issue supplementary instructions for supervisors with respect to particular

evidence to be required and the methods of determining performance of individual soil-building practices approved for the State.

In all cases with respect to practices which require prior approval of the county committee the supervisor should be furnished with a copy of the description of the practice as approved by the county committee in order that he may determine whether the practice was carried out in accordance therewith.

In the case of practices carried out with labor or materials more than half of which are furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, such practices will be listed as outlined in A above and a notation made in column B showing the name of the agency supplying the material and the amount furnished; except that in such an event there will be no credit earned and consequently no units of credit should be entered in column F. In the event that a portion, but less than half, of the labor and materials used in carrying out a practice are furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the credit otherwise earned will be allowed and consequently one-half the regular credit for carrying out the practice should be recorded in column F.

In all cases where all or a portion of the labor or materials is furnished by a State or Federal Agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the supervisor's report should carry a statement showing the amount of such material furnished and the name of the agency furnishing the material. In the case of material furnished by the Soil Conservation Service, the share furnished should be verified by the county committee by information submitted to them by the Soil Conservation Service on Form ACP-74.

10. Section X. There should be recorded in this section on the lines provided after the report of performance is completed the signature of the operator or other person, who representing the operator, assisted the supervisor in determining performance on the farm and the signature of the supervisor who checked performance on the farm. There should also be recorded in this section on the line provided the date or dates of determining performance on the farm to which this report of performance relates.

C. Preparation of NER-218 - Field Sheet for Reporting Performance.

It should be noted that this form is so arranged as to provide for totals at the bottom of the vertical columns of the acreage of each crop as well as total cropland on the farm and also to provide for totals horizontally from right to left in column 2 of all crops in each and all fields on the farm, the individual acreages of which are to be recorded for each field in the proper columns.

The small squares in each block are to be used where more than one crop is grown in the same field for entering the field subdivision numbers in the proper crop column to identify the crop grown in such field subdivision. The wide horizontal columns, 1 to 11, are for recording the acreage of each crop in a given field.

1. The following entries will be made in vertical columns 1 to 20, inclusive:

Column 1 - Enter here the field letter, A, B, C, or D, etc. which will identify each field as designated on the map of the farm or aerial photograph. A field is interpreted to mean any area of cropland or open non-crop pasture with permanent or semi-permanent boundaries, such as fences, streams, ditches, the edge of woods, etc.

Where aerial photographs are being used for the first time and where farm maps have not previously been made, the field letters will be assigned by the supervisor, otherwise the field letters previously assigned should be adhered to as far as possible.

In case two or more crops are grown on the same field in 1938, the area devoted to each crop should be identified and be recorded as subdivisions of the field. For example, if both corn and potatoes are grown on field A in 1938, the subdivision should be shown on the map and on the form as A-1 and A-2. The "1" and "2", however, should not be entered in column 1 but in the small square in the vertical column under the name of the crop to which that particular subdivision of field A is devoted.

Column 2 - Acres. Except where the acreage of fields is later to be determined in the office from aerial photographs, the acreage of each field will be determined by the supervisor and entered opposite the field letter in column 2. The total of this column will show the total acreage of cropland in the farm.

Columns 3 - 12, inclusive. Enter in these columns the actual 1938 acreages of soil-depleting crops and land uses on the farm, including grain seeded in the fall of 1937 for harvest in 1938, inserting in blank spaces at the top the names of crops which are not listed.

In case two or more soil-depleting crops are grown consecutively on the same field or subdivision, only one of such crops should be counted in the acreage totals for each crop vertically and in the field total horizontally, except as provided herein, and the acreage figure for the other crop should be entered and circled. If a crop for which an individual acreage allotment is established is harvested in 1938 on land devoted also in 1938 to a general soil-depleting crop, the acreage of the general crop should be circled. In case the crop for which an individual acreage allotment is established does not reach maturity and is followed by a general soil-depleting crop which reaches maturity, enter in the proper column and circle the acreage planted to the crop for which such allotment was established, and enter in the proper column without circling the acreage of such general, soil-depleting crop.

If a soil-depleting crop for which an individual acreage allotment is established is followed by another such crop, both acreages should be entered and the second crop enclosed in a square instead of a circle; except in the case of second crop potatoes, the acreage of such second crop should be entered in the same block and circled. A note of explanation should be made on the back of the report in such a case. In case commercial vegetables are followed on the same land by commercial vegetables, enter both acreages one above the other in the same block and circle all second or more of such crops.

In the case of all circled entries or entries made in a square, the supervisor will make a note on the back of the form fully explaining the entry so that the county committee may later determine just what occurred on the field and why the entry was circled or squared.

Column 13. Enter here the total acreage of soil-depleting crops which should be the total of uncircled entries in columns 3 to 12, inclusive, for each field.

Columns 14 to 19, inclusive. Enter in these columns all non-depleting cropland uses called for in the column headings. Circle all acreages of legumes and grasses seeded with or following a harvested soil-depleting crop.

Columns 18 and 19. Use these columns for any other non-depleting uses of cropland not listed previously. Enter in one of these columns the acreage of cropland not devoted to any 1938 crop use including the difference between the total area of a given field and the area of such field actually devoted to a row crop, such as head lands, small wet portions of the field, etc., in order that all items in each horizontal column will total the entry in vertical column 2. Use one of these columns for recording acreages of green-manure crops. If the green-manure crop followed a depleting crop, circle the entry for the green-manure crop. Enter in one of these columns any non-commercial orchard acreage. If such orchard is interplanted with a soil-depleting crop, circle the total acreage covered by the orchard and enter in the same column, as an uncircled figure, the net orchard area which is the difference between the total area and the area occupied by the interplanted crop. The acreage of the interplanted crop will be entered in the proper column for that crop as an uncircled figure.

Column 20 - Com'l Orchards. In the case of commercial orchards interplanted with a soil-depleting crop, enter and circle the total acreage covered by the orchard January 1, 1938, in the proper column opposite the field letter identifying the orchard and enter also in the same block the total orchard acreage minus the acreage of any such interplanted soil-depleting crop. Enter the acreage of the interplanted crop in the proper block to be included in the total acreage of such crop and in the total of depleting crops. In case there is no interplanted soil-depleting crop in the orchard, enter the entire orchard acreage as an uncircled figure. No entry in column 20 should be added horizontally into the total in column 2.

2. Column totals.

- (a) Horizontal columns. For each field enter in vertical column 13 the sum of the entries in vertical columns 3 to 12, inclusive, entering as separate totals the sum of the circled and uncircled entries, respectively, and circling the sum of the circled entries. Do not include in any column total any circled entry which appears in the same block with an uncircled entry.

For each field, enter in vertical column 2 the sum of the entries in column 13 to 19, inclusive, entering as separate totals the sum of the circled and uncircled entries, respectively, and circling the sum of the circled entries. Do not include in any column total any circled entry which appears in the same block with an uncircled entry.

- (b) Vertical columns. In horizontal column 12 enter the total of each vertical column 2 to 20, inclusive. Enter as separate totals the sums of the uncircled and circled entries in each column and circle the sum of the circled entries. In the case of entries surrounded by a square instead of a circle, enter the total of such entries as a separate figure (in a square) in horizontal column 12. Do not include in any column total any circled entry which appears in the same block with an uncircled entry.

When each vertical column has been added, the sum of the uncircled entries in vertical column 2 will represent the total cropland in the farm; the sum of the uncircled entries, plus any entries entered in squares, in vertical column 13 will represent the total soil-depleting crops. The sum of the circled entries and the sum of the uncircled entries, respectively, in vertical column 2 should equal the sum of the circled entries and the sum of the uncircled entries, respectively, in horizontal column 12, vertical columns 3 to 19, inclusive.

Sec. VII. Checking Supervisor's Report in County Office.

- A. Submitting Report. All completed reports of performance should be mailed or delivered to the county office at the end of each day during the first week supervisors work and thereafter as instructed by the county office at intervals not to exceed a week. When the supervisor's report is submitted to the county office, all data contained in the report, including supplementary notes and computations of acreage from measurements made, should be carefully checked by the county office for accuracy.
- B. Entries to Be Made in Section III of NER-208. (Applicable only in counties and for farms where NER-218 constitutes a part of the Report of Performance.)

The county office will enter in column C of Section III the total acreage of each crop on the farm as reported by the supervisor on form NER-218. Such total acreage figures for each crop will be obtained from horizontal column 12, vertical columns 3 to 19, inclusive, of NER-218, and will be the uncircled figure in each case. The circled items in horizontal column 12 of NER-218 should be transferred to the left-hand margin of Section III of NER-218 opposite the name of the crop. The entries for line 16, Section III, column C will be taken from vertical column 13, horizontal column 12 of NER-218. The entry for line 25, Section III, column C of NER-208 will be taken from vertical column 2, horizontal column 12, of NER-218 and will be the encircled figure. If any figure appears in a "square" instead of a

circle in horizontal column 12, transfer such figure to the left-hand margin of Section III of NER-208 and enclose it in a square. In transferring circled figures from NER-218 to NER-208 be sure to enclose them in a circle on NER-208.

C. Entries in Section V of NER-208.

1. Yields. Record in column A the final adjusted yield for tobacco, potatoes, and wheat, respectively. These yields will be obtained from NER-206. If, on NER-206, weighted average rates per acre were computed, the adjusted yield may be computed by dividing the rate per acre by payment per bushel, or per pound, as the case may be.
2. Acreage Allotments. If it is not done prior to this time the county office should now record in column E, Section V, the final soil-depleting acreage allotments for the farm and other acreage items used in computing maximum payment, but it is not necessary to compute any payments.
3. Commercial Orchards. At this time the acreage of commercial orchards entered in column B and used in computing the preliminary payment for the farm should be verified and a different figure entered in column E for commercial orchards if necessary. The acreage of commercial orchards entered on line 7, column E, of Section V should agree with the circled acreage of commercial orchard reported by the supervisor on line 24 of Section III, column C.
4. Pasture for Payment. Likewise the acreage of pasture for payment entered on line 8, column B, of Section V should be verified. The entry on line 8, column E, of Section V should represent the number of acres of fenced open non-crop pasture as reported by the supervisor on line 26, column C, of Section III in excess of one-half the total cropland figure reported by the supervisor on line 25, column C, of Section III.
5. Cropland for Payment. It will not be necessary to verify or recompute this entry, since the total acreage of cropland will be entered on the application and the acres for payment will be computed in Washington.
6. Columns F and G. It is only necessary to enter in column F the per acre rate for commercial vegetable farms; other rates will be computed in Washington. Neither is it necessary to compute entries for column G.

D. Section VI - Soil-Building Goal. It is not required that this item be verified or recomputed unless the State committee so directs.

E. Section IX - Soil-Building Practices. The county office will check carefully the description and extent of each approved soil-building practice carried out as reported by the supervisor in this section and verify the supervisor's entries in column F with respect to the number of units of credit earned with respect to each and all practices carried out. The number of units of credit recorded by the supervisor for soil-building practices carried out with labor and materials furnished in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency, other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, should be checked against any record of materials furnished by any such agency, and in the case of the Soil Conservation Service the amount and proportion of such material furnished will be determined on the basis of the information submitted by the Soil Conservation Service on Form ACP-74.

Sec. VIII. Failure to Plant 80 Percent of Wheat or Tobacco Acreage Allotments. In the case of farms on which the 1938 acreage of tobacco or wheat is determined to be less than 80 percent of the wheat and tobacco acreage allotments, respectively, if such failure with respect to tobacco is due to flood, drought, or plant-bed disease or if with respect to wheat such failure was due to flood or drought this fact should be reported by the supervisor in the notes turned in by him as a part of the report of performance for the farm.

Sec. IX. Other Farms in County or State.

A. Other Farms in the County. It is required that if a person has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds therefrom produced on more than one farm in a county and makes application for payment with respect to one of such farms, such person must make application for payment with respect to all such farms which he operates or rents to other persons. When the supervisor visits a farm, he should record on the back of NER-218 or on a form provided by the State office the serial number, if known, and location of each other farm in the county in which each producer, who will be entitled to a share in the payment on the farm covered by the particular NER-218, has an interest as owner or operator. At the time of the farm visit the supervisor will verify this information and record full information with respect to such other farms as have not already been recorded by the county office. The farms which should be cross-referenced are as follows:

1. Each other farm which the producer owns or operates.
2. Each other farm owned by the producer and rented to another on shares.

3. Each other farm which the producer rents on shares from another.
4. Each other farm on which the producer share-rents one or more fields.
5. Each other farm owned by the producer which is rented for cash to another producer and on which the owner has contributed to the expense of carrying out any approved soil-building practice.

Under this provision it will be necessary that performance be checked and report of performance be filed for each such other farm and that the producer file an application for payment on each such other farm.

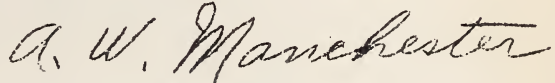
- B. Other Farms in the State. If required by the State committee, each producer shall also file with the county committee a report of performance and an application for payment with respect to any other farm in the State in connection with which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or the proceeds thereof. Under such requirement the serial numbers and location of such other farms in the State will be cross-referenced on the back of NER-218 (or on another form provided by the State office) in accordance with paragraph A above.

Sec. X. Spot-Checking. The State office will be responsible for spot-checking the work of local supervisors in order to determine that performance under the 1938 program is being checked by supervisors in accordance with applicable instructions and approved methods for checking performance. The persons designated to do spot-checking will spot check at least two percent (in no event less than one farm) of the farms on which performance is reported by each local supervisor who has had experience in previous programs and at least three percent (in no event less than one farm) of the farms on which performance is reported by new supervisors with no previous experience. No payment will be made for the services of the supervisor until a report of performance submitted by him has been spot-checked and a spot-checking report made. This report will be made on NER Office Form 22, in quadruplicate, and distributed as specified on the form.

The first farm spot-checked for which a report of performance has been turned in by a particular supervisor and at least half of the total number of farms spot-checked in the county will be selected at random from the files. The spot-checking of a farm should include a check of the activity of the local supervisor in making the original determination of performance sufficient to determine the degree of completeness and accuracy of such original check. A spot-checker should measure a sufficient amount of acreage which had previously been estimated and

measured by the supervisor to make sure his estimates and measurements are reasonably accurate. The findings of the spot-checker are final, subject only to appeal to the State Committee.

Issued June 28, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "A. W. Manchester". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

1938 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - - - - - NORTHEAST REGION

PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINATION AND REPORT OF
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PART I—GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS APPLICABLE
TO ALL FARMS

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SEC. I. THE COUNTY COMMITTEE

It will be the responsibility of the county committee to employ the necessary qualified supervisors in making the determination of performance under the 1938 program. The county committee may employ community committeemen or other qualified persons to act as supervisors. No member of the county committee, however, shall be employed as supervisor in determining performance. Persons employed as supervisors in determining performance should be entirely familiar with the provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program. It is the responsibility of the county committee to provide the necessary training of persons employed as supervisors in order that they may have a thorough understanding of the duties which they are to perform. The State office shall furnish necessary assistance in training supervisors.

SEC. II. PREPARATION FOR PERFORMANCE WORK

A. FORMS TO BE USED

1. The 1938 work sheet and report of performance, NER-208, will be used in reporting performance on all farms on which performance is to be determined in 1938. Prior to the time performance work is started a copy of this form with Section I filled out and Section II filled out if the data for division of payments are known.

2. Form NER-218, Field Sheet for Reporting Performance, will also be used along with NER-208 and constitute a part of the performance report (a) in all areas where aerial photographs are to be used; (b) for all farms with individual crop or general soil-depleting acreage allotments; and (c) for such other farms and to such an extent as determined by the State committee.

3. Each county office will prepare before field work is started a listing on NER Office Form 55, in accordance with instructions in NER-ADM-86, of all farms on which performance is to be checked (or on such equivalent forms and in accordance with such instructions as are approved in advance by the regional director).

B. MATERIAL FOR USE OF SUPERVISOR

Each supervisor employed in checking performance should be supplied with the following:

1. A copy of NER-200—Revised.
2. A copy of NER-203 and supplements for the State.
3. The latest map, if any, of each farm.
4. A copy of NER-208 properly prepared for each farm.
5. A supply of blank copies of NER-208.
6. A supply of blank copies of NER-218 (where used in accordance with A above).
7. A supply of blank copies of NER-10 or other suitable paper on which farm maps may be made.
8. A tape for measuring, or such other measuring equipment, including wheels and chains as is approved by the State office and the regional director. All measuring equipment should be thoroughly checked for accuracy before being turned over to the supervisor for use.

SEC. III. PROCEDURE FOR SUPERVISOR

A. SUPPLIES NEEDED

The supervisor will obtain from the county office material and supplies specified in Section IIB above. All forms relative to a single farm should be kept in a separate envelope or folder with the serial number of the farm and the name of the operator plainly marked on the outside.

B. THE FARM VISIT

When the farm is visited, the assistance of the 1938 farm operator or his designated representative should be obtained in making the determination of performance on the farm. In no event should the supervisor go onto a farm to determine performance without the knowledge and consent of the owner or operator. In case the owner or operator objects to having the supervisor go onto the farm to determine performance, a note should be made to that effect on the report of performance set aside for the farm, signed and dated by the supervisor, and turned in to the county office. While checking performance on a farm the supervisor will walk over the fields and pasture sufficiently to determine the 1938 crops grown and the practices carried out. Each field should be visited irrespective of whether the acreage of the particular field is to be determined by the supervisor's measurement, aerial photographs, or by estimate.

SEC. IV. DETERMINATION OF ACREAGE

A. ACREAGE TO BE MEASURED (where aerial photographs are not used)

1. On farms with a tobacco, wheat, potato, or general and total soil-depleting allotment, the following acreages will be measured unless a record of accurate measurements previously made is available:

(a) The acreage planted to each soil-depleting crop except wheat for which an individual acreage allotment is established.

(b) The total acreage of soil-depleting crops except where it is evident that the 1938 acreage of depleting crops is not in excess of the total depleting allotment for the farm. In case two or more general depleting crops are grown on the same field, the acreage of the entire field may be measured and the portion of the field occupied by each such crop may be estimated.

(c) On farms with potato or tobacco allotments, the acreage devoted to commercial vegetables in 1938.

2. On farms with no individual crop or general soil-depleting allotments:

(a) The 1938 acreage of tobacco, if any, and the 1938 acreage of potatoes except where such potato acreage is obviously less than 3 acres.

(b) On all farms on which the acreage of soil-depleting crops in 1938 is more than 50 acres and on which the county committee determines there has been adopted any soil-depleting practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the program.

3. On all farms and acreages on which soil-building practices are carried out except—

(a) Where it is apparent from the evidence presented (such as receipts and sales slips of materials purchased) that the quantity of materials applied to a particular field is at least equal to the minimum, and at least 20 percent above or below the maximum, requirement of the practice on the area in such field as estimated by the supervisor, or

(b) Where it is evident that the total units of practices carried out is at least 20 percent in excess of the soil-building goal for the farm, or

(c) Where an acceptable measurement previously made or made in connection with the determination of the acreages of soil-depleting crops as outlined above is available.

B. METHOD OF MEASURING

The producer or his representative should be asked to assist in making field measurements.

The areas of fields will be calculated from the measurements of the sides, diagonals, or other principal dimensions of the actual crop area, excluding uncultivated areas along fences or roads or within crop bounds. In the case of cultivated crops, one-half of the width of the row on the side and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet on the end beyond the end of average rows should serve as a guide in determining the distance allowed as the outside boundary of the area devoted to the particular crop.

Distances should be measured to the nearest twentieth of a chain. If chains are calibrated in tenths, one-half of a tenth may be estimated.

Determination of field areas by chaining sides, diagonals, or other dimensions, without measuring the enclosed angles, requires that the field be "sized up" very carefully before beginning measuring. First, the shape of the field must be observed and a rough, preliminary sketch made on scratch paper to determine how to measure the field, or, if necessary, how to divide the field into measurable areas.

Under instructions of the State office, supervisors will be trained in the use of measuring equipment and the methods of computing acreages.

Fractions.—Fractions of acres shall be expressed to the nearest tenth of an acre, and fractions in hundredths amounting to five or less shall be dropped, while those amounting to more than five hundredths shall be considered as a whole tenth. For example: 6.12 would be 6.1; 6.15 would be 6.1; 6.16 would be 6.2.

C. ACREAGE TO BE ESTIMATED

1. Make a careful estimate of all crops and land uses, the measurement of which is not specifically required in subsection A (above) of this section IV.

D. METHOD OF MAKING ESTIMATE

A careful estimate involves making a determination of approximate major dimensions and the shape of each field and the comparison of the field in question with other adjacent or adjoining fields, the exact acreage of which is known.

SEC. V. FARM MAPS

The preparation of farm maps is required where aerial photographs are not used in all cases where it is necessary to make measurements for the determination of acreage except for farms for which maps previously prepared are sufficiently accurate and complete and on which 1938 crops can be identified. Maps for other farms will be prepared at the discretion of the State committee. The maps should not, of course, be drawn to scale but should be so drawn as to show the measurements made and the division of all fields by crops and with the approximate correct relationship in size between fields. Each field with permanent or semipermanent field boundaries such as streams, fences, ditches, stone walls, trees, etc., should be indicated. Identify fields by capital letters A, B, C, D, etc. Indicate field subdivisions as A-1, A-2, A-3, etc., where two or more crops are grown on the same field. If there is likely to be any confusion of field numbers with other figures entered on the map, the field number should be circled.

SEC. VI. SUPERVISOR'S REPORT OF PERFORMANCE

A. CONTENT OF COMPLETE REPORT

A complete report of performance turned into the county committee by the supervisor shall consist of the following:

1. A copy of NER-208.
2. A map of the farm where required pursuant to section V above, or an aerial photograph showing all measurements made and on which the fields and 1938 crops have been identified.
3. A copy of NER-218 for farms where used.
4. Field notes showing the computations of acreages from measurements made and any special data or recommendations relative to the determination of performance on each farm.

B. PREPARATION OF NER-208, REPORT OF PERFORMANCE

1. Section I. Names and Addresses of Producers Sharing in Payment.—Particular care should be exercised by the supervisor at the time performance is determined to verify the names and addresses of persons previously entered in this section by the county office and to make sure that the names and addresses of any additional persons who are entitled to share in the payment for the farm to which the report of performance relates are entered in this section. Care should be exercised also to make sure that the names entered in Section I are exactly the same as they will appear as signatures on the application for payment.

2. Section II. Division of Payment.—Wherever applicable, it will be necessary to provide for another column in this section in which division of the wheat payment may be indicated.

For every farm the supervisor will enter in columns A, B, C (and E for wheat) opposite each producer's name a figure showing such producer's percentage share of the acreage of tobacco, potatoes, wheat, and general depleting crops, respectively, grown on the farm in 1938.

Enter in column D of Section II opposite the name of each producer listed in Section I a percentage figure which represents the proportion which each such producer contributed to the total soil-building practices carried out. Each person contributing to the practice carried out on a particular acreage shall be deemed to have contributed equally to the units of such practice, unless such persons establish to the satisfaction of the county committee that their contribution was not equal, in which event such units shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines each such person contributed thereto.

3. Section III. Utilization of Land.—The following instructions with respect to entries in column C of this section will apply in all cases except that where NER-218 is also used no entries need be made by the supervisor on lines 1 to 23, inclusive, of column C. Where NER-218 is used, entries in column C for these lines will be made in the county office.

Lines 1-15.—Enter on lines 1-15 in column C the actual 1938 acreage of all soil-depleting crops on the farm in 1938, including grain seeded in the fall of 1937 for harvest in 1938 and inserting on lines 13, 14, and 15 the names and acreage of any soil-depleting crops not listed elsewhere. In the case of grain crops it should be indicated by the letters "sd." or "n. s." in column A following the name of such crop whether the land occupied by the crop was or was not seeded to legumes and grasses. In the case of grain crops grown as a nurse crop it should also be indicated in column A following the name of the crop whether the grain was cut for hay or for grain. In the case of a soil-depleting crop interplanted in an orchard, this fact should be indicated by a suitable notation such as "int." following the name of the crop in column A. In the case of two or more soil-depleting crops grown consecutively on the same land, enter the acreage of each such crop and circle the acreage of all except one of such crops. The acreage of the uncircled crop will determine the land classification for 1938 and such acreage will be determined in accordance with the provisions of Section XIII of NER-200, Revised.

Line 16.—Enter on this line the total of the uncircled entries on lines 1-15, inclusive.

Lines 17-23.—Enter on these lines the acreage of all non-depleting cropland uses. Enter on one of these lines the acreage of non-commercial orchard, if any, on the farm. **Circle** any acreage of legumes and grasses seeded with or following a soil-depleting crop harvested in 1938 and **circle** the acreage of any green manure crop following a soil-depleting crop.

Line 24—Commercial Orchards.—For orchards not interplanted with a soil-depleting crop, enter the total area of the orchard on line 24, column C, and circle the entry. For orchards interplanted

with a soil-depleting crop, enter the total area on line 24 (a), column A; enter the area and name(s) of the interplanted crop(s) on line 24 (b), column A; and enter the net area on line 24, column C, as a circled figure.

Line 25—Total Cropland.—Enter on this line in column C the total of the uncircled entries in lines 16–23, inclusive.

Line 26.—Enter on this line in column C the acreage of fenced non-crop open pasture found on the farm in 1938 which will carry at least one animal unit for each five acres.

Line 27.—Enter here the acreage of all other pasture land not included in the entry on line 26.

Line 28.—Enter here the total woodland acreage not included in the entry on line 27.

Line 29.—Enter here the acreage of any other land on the farm not classified as cropland, woodland, or pasture.

Line 30—Total Land in Farm.—The figure entered here should be the total of the entries on lines 25 to 29, inclusive, plus the circled orchard entry on line 24.

4. Section IV—Location of Farm.—This section should have been completed by the county office. However, in case the farm has not been visited previously this year, the information in this section should be verified by the supervisor and corrected if necessary.

5. Section V—Payment for Full Performance.—No entries will be made in this section by the supervisor.

6. Section VI—Soil-Building Goal.—No entries will be made in this section by the supervisor.

7. Section VII—Livestock.—*Line 1.*—Enter on this line in the blank column after the word “cows” the number of dairy cows on the farm at the time performance is checked. In this connection a dairy cow is interpreted as meaning any cow which has been milked at any time during the preceding twelve months. Enter also on this line immediately after the word “cows” the *usual* number of dairy cows on the farm, which is interpreted to mean and should represent as nearly as can be determined the average number of dairy cows on the farm during the five-year period 1933–1937, omitting any years in which the number was abnormally high or abnormally low. The entries for other items in this section should be made to an extent and as specified by the State committee.

8. Section VIII.—In case no previous contact has been made with the farm in 1938, the name of “present legal owner” and the name of “1937 farm operator” should be entered in this section, or if previously entered by the county office, such entries for these items should be verified at the time of checking performance.

9. Section IX—Soil-Building Practices.—(a) **Entries for Section IX.—Column A.**—Enter in column A the number of the practice listed in the State bulletin NER-203 which identifies the practice described in column B.

Column B.—Enter in column B of this section a comprehensive description of the approved practices carried out on each field. In the case of practices involving the application of lime, fertilizer, or seeding materials the description should show the kind, analysis, and total amount of such material applied and also the name of the crop in connection with which such material is applied. For example, if 7,350

pounds of ground limestone are applied in connection with a clover or timothy seeding with oats as a nurse crop and cut for grain, the description of the practice might be as follows: "7,350 lbs. ground limestone, 43% total oxides, 95% thru 20 mesh screen, with oats for grain seeded with clover and timothy." If in any area, lime can be identified by a registered brand name with a known analysis, it would be sufficient, if authorized by the State office, to describe the lime used by recording only the brand name. In the case of an application of a complete fertilizer with a new seeding with a nurse crop harvested for grain, the description should read: "5,250 lbs. of 4-12-4 with oats for grain seeded with clover and timothy." In all cases where practices are carried out in connection with the seeding of legumes and grasses with grain as a nurse crop, the description of the practice should show whether such grain crop was harvested for hay or for grain. In the case of the application of any materials sufficient data should be recorded so that the county and State office will readily be able to determine the kind and analysis.

Column C.—Enter in column C of Section IX the number of acres on which the practice was carried out. For example, if superphosphate was applied to pasture land, there would be entered in column C the number of acres of pasture to which the superphosphate was applied.

Column D.—Enter in this column the field letter (A, B, C, D, or A-1, A-2, A-3, etc.) by which the field or fields on which each practice is carried out is identified on the farm map and on NER-218 (if used).

Column E.—The entries, if any, for this column will have been made previously.

Column F.—If required by the State office, enter in this column for each practice the number of units of credit earned by each practice carried out. This column should be totaled to show the total number of units of practice carried out on the farm. If the supervisor makes any entry in this column, he should definitely inform the farmer the units of credit entered are not final but are subject to the approval of the county committee.

(b) **Evidence required and Suggested Methods for Determining Performance of Particular Practices.**—It is suggested that the State offices issue supplementary instructions for supervisors with respect to particular evidence to be required and the methods of determining performance of individual soil-building practices approved for the State.

In all cases with respect to practices which require prior approval of the county committee the supervisor should be furnished with a copy of the description of the practice as approved by the county committee in order that he may determine whether the practice was carried out in accordance therewith.

In the case of practices carried out with labor or materials more than half of which are furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, such practices will be listed as outlined in A above and a notation made in column B showing the name of the agency supplying the material and the amount furnished; except that in such an event there will be no credit earned and consequently no units of credit should be entered in

column F, and also in such event the supervisor will enter in column B the phrase, "more than half furnished by _____ Agency," naming the agency. In the event that a portion, but less than half, of the labor and materials used in carrying out a practice are furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the credit otherwise earned will be allowed and consequently one-half the regular credit for carrying out the practice should be recorded in column F, and in column B should be recorded the phrase "less than half furnished by _____ Agency," naming the agency.

In all cases where all or a portion of the labor or materials is furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the supervisor's report should carry a statement showing the amount of such material furnished and the name of the agency furnishing the material. In the case of material furnished by the Soil Conservation Service, the share furnished should be verified by the county committee by information submitted to them by the Soil Conservation Service on Form ACP-74.

10. **Section X.**—There should be recorded in this section on the lines provided after the report of performance is completed, the *signature* of the operator or other person who, representing the operator, assisted the supervisor in determining performance on the farm and the signature of the supervisor who checked performance on the farm. There should also be recorded in this section on the line provided the date or dates of determining performance on the farm to which this report of performance relates.

C. PREPARATION OF NER-218—FIELD SHEET FOR REPORTING PERFORMANCE

It should be noted that this form is so arranged as to provide for totals at the bottom of the vertical columns of the acreage of each crop, as well as total cropland on the farm, and also to provide for totals horizontally from right to left in column 2 of all crops in each and all fields on the farm, the individual acreages of which are to be recorded for each field in the proper columns.

The small squares in each block are to be used where more than one crop is grown in the same field for entering the field subdivision numbers in the proper crop column to identify the crop grown in such field subdivision. The wide horizontal columns, 1 to 11, are for recording the acreage of each crop in a given field.

1. The following entries will be made in vertical columns 1 to 20, inclusive:

Column 1.—Enter here the field letter A, B, C, or D, etc., which will identify each field as designated on the map of the farm or aerial photograph. A field is interpreted to mean any area of cropland or open non-crop pasture with permanent or semi-permanent boundaries, such as fences, streams, ditches, the edge of woods, etc. Open non-crop pasture will not, however, be entered on NER-218 but will be entered by the supervisor on line 26, column C, Section III, of NER-208.

Where aerial photographs are being used for the first time and where farm maps have not previously been made, the field letters

will be assigned by the supervisor, otherwise the field letters previously assigned should be adhered to as far as possible.

In case two or more crops are grown on the same field in 1938, the area devoted to each crop should be identified and be recorded as subdivisions of the field. For example, if both corn and potatoes are grown on field A in 1938, the subdivision should be shown on the map and on the form as A-1 and A-2. The "1" and "2," however, should not be entered in column 1 but in the small square in the vertical column under the name of the crop to which that particular subdivision of field A is devoted.

Column 2—Acres.—Except where the acreage of fields is later to be determined in the office from aerial photographs, the acreage of each field will be determined by the supervisor and entered opposite the field letter in column 2. The total of this column will show the total acreage of cropland in the farm.

Columns 3-12, inclusive.—Enter in these columns the actual 1938 acreages of soil-depleting crops and land uses on the farm, including grain seeded in the fall of 1937 for harvest in 1938, inserting in blank spaces at the top the names of crops which are not listed.

In case two or more soil-depleting crops are grown consecutively on the same field or subdivision, only one of such crops should be counted in the acreage totals for each crop vertically and in the field total horizontally, except as provided herein, and the acreage figure for the other crop should be entered and **circled**. If a crop for which an individual acreage allotment is established is harvested in 1938 on land devoted also in 1938 to a general soil-depleting crop, the acreage of the general crop should be **circled**. In case the crop for which an individual acreage allotment is established does not reach maturity and is followed by a general soil-depleting crop which reaches maturity, enter in the proper column and **circle** the acreage planted to the crop for which such allotment was established, and enter in the proper column without circling the acreage of such general soil-depleting crop.

If a soil-depleting crop for which an individual acreage allotment is established is followed by another such crop both acreages should be entered and the second crop enclosed in a **square** instead of a circle; except in the case of second crop potatoes, the acreage of such second crop should be entered in the same block and **circled**. A note of explanation should be made on the back of the report in such a case. In case commercial vegetables are followed on the same land by commercial vegetables, enter both acreages one above the other in the same block and **circle** all second or more of such crops.

In the case of all circled entries or entries made in a square, the supervisor will make a note on the back of the form fully explaining the entry so that the county committee may later determine just what occurred on the field and why the entry was circled or squared.

Column 13.—Enter here the total acreage of soil-depleting crops which should be the total of uncircled entries in columns 3 to 12, inclusive, for each field.

Columns 14-19, inclusive.—Enter in these columns all non-depleting cropland uses called for in the column headings. **Circle** all acreages of legumes and grasses seeded with or following a harvested soil-depleting crop.

Columns 18 and 19.—Use these columns for any other non-depleting uses of cropland not listed previously. Enter in one of these columns the acreage of cropland not devoted to any 1938 crop use including the difference between the total area of a given field and the area of such field actually devoted to a row crop, such as head lands, small wet portions of the field, etc., in order that all items in each horizontal column will total the entry in vertical column 2. Use one of these columns for recording acreages of green-manure crops. If the green-manure crop followed a depleting crop, circle the entry for the green-manure crop. Enter in one of these columns any non-commercial orchard acreage. If such orchard is interplanted with a soil-depleting crop, circle the total acreage covered by the orchard and enter in the same column, as an uncircled figure, the net orchard area which is the difference between the total area and the area occupied by the interplanted crop. The acreage of the interplanted crop will be entered in the proper column for that crop as an uncircled figure.

Column 20—Commercial Orchards.—In the case of commercial orchards interplanted with a soil-depleting crop, enter and **circle** the total acreage covered by the orchard January 1, 1938, in the proper column opposite the field letter identifying the orchard and enter also in the same block the total orchard acreage minus the acreage of any such interplanted soil-depleting crop. Enter the acreage of the interplanted crop in the proper block to be included in the total acreage of such crop and in the total of depleting crops. In case there is no interplanted soil-depleting crop in the orchard, enter the entire orchard acreage as an uncircled figure. No entry in column 20 should be added horizontally into the total in column 2.

2. Column totals.—(a) **Horizontal columns.**—For each field enter in vertical column 13 the sum of the entries in vertical columns 3 to 12, inclusive, entering as separate totals the sum of the circled and uncircled entries, respectively, and circling the sum of the circled entries. Do not include in any column total any circled entry which appears in the same block with an uncircled entry.

For each field, enter in vertical column 2 the sum of the entries in columns 13 to 19, inclusive, entering as separate totals the sum of the circled and uncircled entries, respectively, and circling the sum of the circled entries. Do not include in any column total any circled entry which appears in the same block with an uncircled entry.

(b) **Vertical columns.**—In horizontal column 12 enter the total of each vertical column 2 to 20, inclusive. Enter as separate totals the sums of the uncircled and circled entries in each column and circle the sum of the circled entries. In the case of entries surrounded by a square instead of a circle, enter the total of such entries as a separate figure (in a square) in horizontal column 12. Do not include in any column total any circled entry which appears in the same block with an uncircled entry.

When each vertical column has been added, the sum of the uncircled entries in vertical column 2 will represent the total cropland in the farm; the sum of the uncircled entries, plus any entries entered in squares, in vertical column 13 will represent the total soil-depleting crops. The sum of the circled entries and the sum of the un-

circled entries, respectively, in vertical column 2 should equal the sum of the circled entries and the sum of the uncircled entries, respectively, in horizontal column 12, vertical columns 3 to 19, inclusive.

SEC. VII. CHECKING SUPERVISOR'S REPORT IN COUNTY OFFICE

A. SUBMITTING REPORT

All completed reports of performance should be mailed or delivered to the county office at the end of each day during the first week supervisors work and thereafter as instructed by the county office at intervals not to exceed a week. When the supervisor's report is submitted to the county office, all data contained in the report, including supplementary notes and computations of acreage from measurements made, should be carefully checked by the county office for accuracy.

B. ENTRIES TO BE MADE IN SECTION III OF NER-208

(Applicable only in counties and for farms where NER-218 constitutes a part of the Report of Performance)

The county office will enter in column C of Section III the total acreage of each crop on the farm as reported by the supervisor on form NER-218. Such total acreage figures for each crop will be obtained from horizontal column 12, vertical columns 3 to 19, inclusive, of NER-218, and will be the uncircled figure in each case. The circled items in horizontal column 12 of NER-218 should be transferred to the left-hand margin of Section III of NER-208 opposite the name of the crop. The entries for line 16, Section III, column C, will be taken from vertical column 13, horizontal column 12, of NER-218. The entry for line 25, Section III, column C, of NER-208, will be taken from vertical column 2, horizontal column 12, of NER-218, and will be the uncircled figure. If any figure appears in a "square" instead of a circle in horizontal column 12, transfer such figure to the left-hand margin of Section III of NER-208 and enclose it in a square. In transferring circled figures from NER-218 to NER-208 be sure to enclose them in a circle on NER-208.

C. ENTRIES IN SECTION V OF NER-208

1. **Yields.**—Record in column A the final adjusted yield for tobacco, potatoes, and wheat, respectively. These yields will be obtained from NER-206. If, on NER-206, weighted average rates per acre were computed, the adjusted yield may be computed by dividing the rate per acre by payment per bushel, or per pound, as the case may be; that is, 1¢ per pound for tobacco, 3.6¢ per bushel for potatoes, and 12¢ per bushel in the case of wheat.

2. **Acreage Allotments.**—If it is not done prior to this time the county office should now record in column E, Section V, the final soil-depleting acreage allotments for the farm and other acreage items used in computing maximum payment, but it is *not* necessary to compute any payments.

3. **Commercial Orchards.**—At this time the acreage of commercial orchards entered in column B and used in computing the preliminary payment for the farm should be verified and a different figure entered in column E for commercial orchards if necessary. The acreage of commercial orchards entered on line 7, column E, of Section V should agree with the circled acreage of commercial orchard reported by the supervisor on line 24 of Section III, column C.

4. **Pasture for Payment.**—Likewise the acreage of pasture for payment entered on line 8, column B, of Section V should be verified. The entry on line 8, column E, of Section V should represent the number of acres of fenced open non-crop pasture as reported by the supervisor on line 26, column C, of Section III in excess of one-half the total cropland figure reported by the supervisor on line 25, column C, of Section III.

5. **Cropland for Payment.**—It will not be necessary to verify or recompute this entry, since the total acreage of cropland will be entered on the application and the acres for payment will be computed in Washington.

6. **Columns F and G.**—It is only necessary to enter in column F, line 3, the per acre rate for commercial vegetable farms; other rates will be computed in Washington. Neither is it necessary to compute entries for column G.

D. SECTION VI—SOIL-BUILDING GOAL

It is not required that this item be verified or recomputed unless the State committee so directs.

E. SECTION IX—SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The county office will check carefully the description and extent of each approved soil-building practice carried out as reported by the supervisor in this section and verify the supervisor's entries in column F with respect to the number of units of credit earned with respect to each and all practices carried out. The number of units of credit recorded by the supervisor for soil-building practices carried out with labor and materials furnished in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency, other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, should be checked against any record of materials furnished by any such agency, and in the case of the Soil Conservation Service the amount and proportion of such material furnished will be determined on the basis of the information submitted by the Soil Conservation Service on Form ACP-74.

SEC. VIII. FAILURE TO PLANT 80 PERCENT OF WHEAT OR TOBACCO ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In the case of farms on which the 1938 acreage of tobacco or wheat is determined to be less than 80 percent of the wheat and tobacco acreage allotments, respectively, if such failure with respect to tobacco is due to flood, drought, or plant-bed disease or if with respect to wheat such failure was due to flood or drought this fact should be reported by the supervisor in the notes turned in by him as a part of the report of performance for the farm.

SEC. IX. OTHER FARMS IN COUNTY OR STATE

A. OTHER FARMS IN THE COUNTY

It is required that if a person has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds therefrom produced on more than one farm in a county and makes application for payment with respect to one of such farms, such person must make application for payment with respect to all such farms which he operates or rents to other persons. When the supervisor visits a farm, he should record on the back of NER-218 or on a form provided by the State office the serial number, if known, and location of each other farm in the county in which each producer, who will be entitled to a share in the payment on the farm covered by the particular NER-218, has an interest as owner or operator. At the time of the farm visit the supervisor will verify this information and record full information with respect to such other farms as have not already been recorded by the county office. The farms which should be cross-referenced are as follows:

1. Each other farm which the producer owns or operates.
2. Each other farm owned by the producer and rented to another on shares.
3. Each other farm which the producer rents on shares from another.
4. Each other farm on which the producer share-rents one or more fields.
5. Each other farm owned by the producer which is rented for cash to another producer and on which the owner has contributed to the expense of carrying out any approved soil-building practice.

Under this provision it will be necessary that performance be checked and report of performance be filed for each such other farm and that the producer file an application for payment on each such other farm.

B. OTHER FARMS IN THE STATE

If required by the State committee, each producer shall also file with the county committee a report of performance and an application for payment with respect to any other farm in the State in connection with which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or the proceeds thereof. Under such requirement the serial numbers and location of such other farms in the State will be cross-referenced on the back of NER-218 (or on another form provided by the State office) in accordance with paragraph A above.

SEC. X. SPOT-CHECKING

The State office will be responsible for spot-checking the work of local supervisors in order to determine that performance under the 1938 program is being checked by supervisors in accordance with applicable instructions and approved methods for checking performance. The persons designated to do spot-checking will spot check at least two percent (in no event less than one farm) of the farms on which

performance is reported by each local supervisor who has had experience in previous programs and at least three percent (in no event less than one farm) of the farms on which performance is reported by new supervisors with no previous experience. No payment will be made for the services of the supervisor until a report of performance submitted by him has been spot-checked and a spot-checking report made. This report will be made on NER Office Form 22, in quadruplicate, and distributed as specified on the form.

The first farm spot-checked for which a report of performance has been turned in by a particular supervisor and at least half of the total number of farms spot-checked in the county will be selected at random from the files. The spot-checking of a farm should include a check of the activity of the local supervisor in making the original determination of performance sufficient to determine the degree of completeness and accuracy of such original check. A spot-checker should measure a sufficient amount of acreage which had previously been estimated and measured by the supervisor to make sure his estimates and measurements are reasonably accurate. The findings of the spot-checker are final, subject only to appeal to the State Committee.

Issued July 12, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

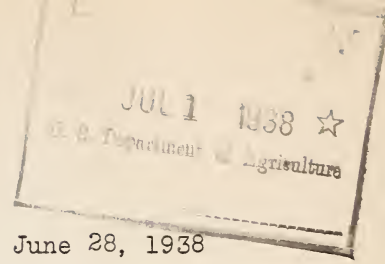
[Signed] A. W. MANCHESTER,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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NER-219 - Part II

Issued June 28, 1938



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region

(Not Applicable in New Jersey)

PROCEDURE FOR
DETERMINATION AND REPORT OF PERFORMANCE

PART II

Use of Aerial Photographs and Maps
In Determining Performance

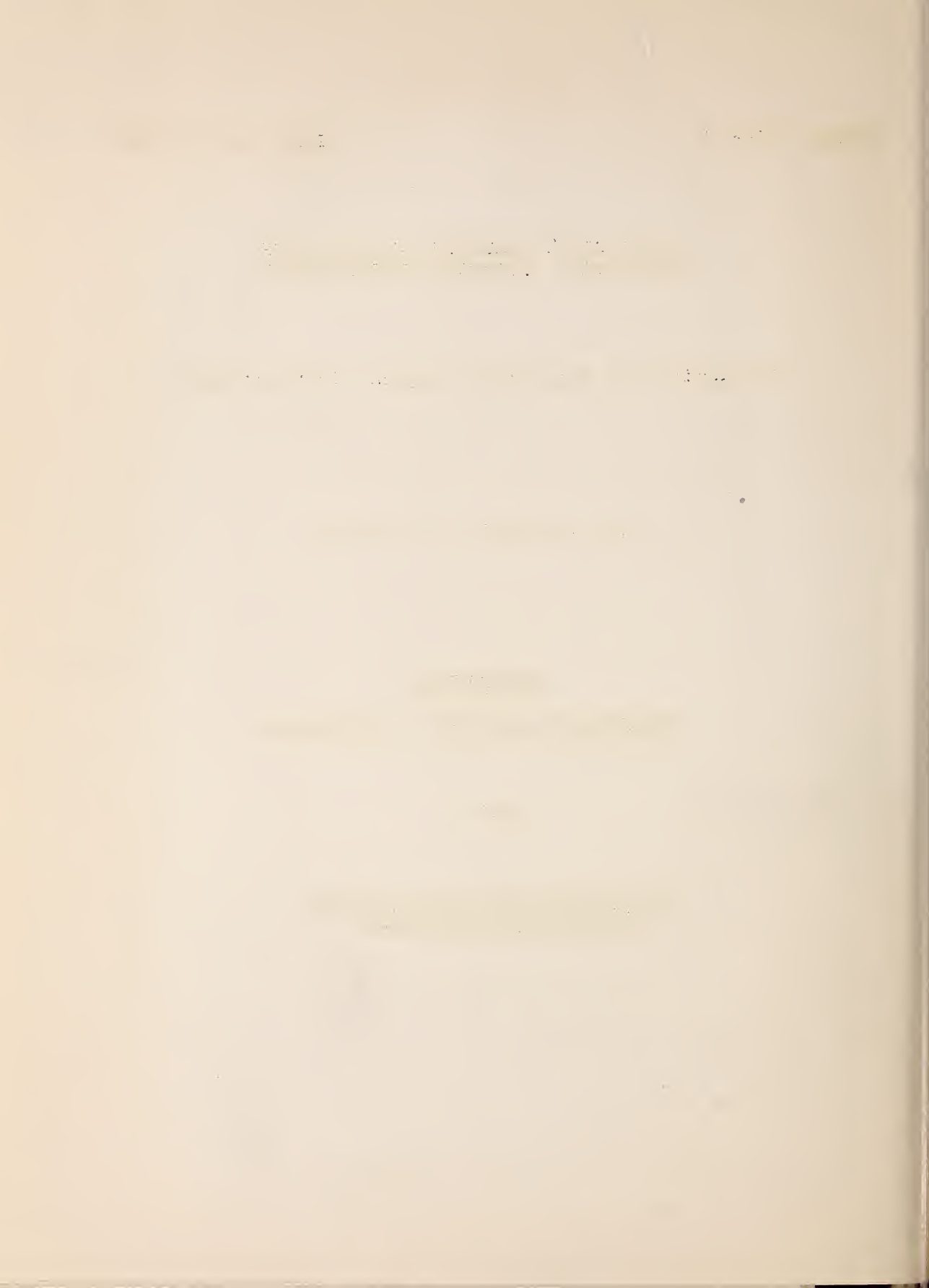


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The following instructions set forth the procedure to be followed in using aerial photographs for determining performance under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Committeemen, as well as supervisors and other county office employees, should have a complete understanding of the 1938 program and should be thoroughly familiar with these instructions as well as the instructions contained in NER-219 - Part I, Procedure for Determination and Report of Performance.

Sec. I. Purpose of Aerial Photographs and Farm Maps. The purpose of using aerial photographs and farm maps is to make possible the accurate determination of the acreage of each crop and land use and of each soil-building practice carried out under the 1938 and subsequent programs. It is therefore extremely important that any process involving the preparation, handling, and use of the photographs and maps be performed in a manner and with sufficient care and accuracy to accomplish the purpose for which these materials are being supplied.

Sec. II. Materials to Be Used.

A. Photographs.

1. Scale. The photographs available for use by the county office are enlargements at a scale of approximately 660 feet to the inch. In some cases there may be a departure from this scale to some extent, in which case the scale used will be shown. At the scale of 660 feet to the inch, one square inch on the photograph is equivalent to 10 acres on the ground.
2. Zones. In many cases the photographs are divided into two or more zones each of which will have an individual scale or correction factor. The zone lines are drawn on the face of each photograph in blue ink and the scale of the zone or the correction factor for each zone is indicated within the boundaries of the zones of every photograph.
3. Net Area of the Photographs. The State office has also indicated on the face of every enlargement boundary lines outlining the net area within which measurements and tracings for farm maps should be made. The boundary lines divide the overlapping areas of adjoining photographs in equal parts and are indicated on the enlargement by red lines.

B. Photo Indexes. Each county office is furnished photo-indexes at the approximate scale of 1 inch equals 1 mile, or 2 inches equals 1 mile. These indexes will show by means of serial numbers the relative location of photographs in the county. The index will also serve to locate the photograph on which any particular farm appears, by the study of the location of highways, towns, railroads, streams, etc.

Upon receipt of photographs and indexes from the State office, the county office should check the letters of transmittal and return a signed copy of each such letter to the State office.

Sec. III. Selection and Training of Supervisors. The selection and proper training of supervisors in counties where aerial photographs or maps made from aerial photographs are to be used is extremely important. The training of supervisors, including those persons who will make the determination of acreage in the county office from the farm map or photograph will be conducted by qualified persons from the State office. Such training will include:

- A. General instructions with respect to the use of forms and applicable provisions of the 1938 program.
- B. Special instructions concerning the use, in the field and in the office, of aerial photographs.
- C. Actual practice in the method of indicating field and farm boundaries on the aerial photograph.
- D. Actual practice in determining performance on one or more farms.
- E. And for those persons who are selected for the work, special instructions relative to the operation and use of the planimeter and the rotometer.

Sec. IV. Identification of Farms on the Photograph.

- A. Method. Wherever possible each participating farm should be identified accurately on the photograph before the supervisor takes the photograph to the field. This may be done by supervisors, committeemen, the county agent, or others who are most familiar with the farms in the area covered by the photograph. The supervisors will identify all remaining participating farms on the photographs in the field while checking performance. Whether the farms are identified in the field or in the office, it will be necessary in each case for the supervisor to obtain the assistance of the farmer or his representative to determine the areas devoted to each 1938 crop and land use on the farm.
- B. Indicating Farm Boundaries.
 - 1. Identification Arrows. Farm boundaries should be indicated in red by small arrows placed inside of and at right angles to the boundary line and with the points just touching the line, thus:



A sufficient number of arrows should be used to definitely indicate the boundary line but do not use more than is necessary. When a boundary line is indefinite, a broken line shall be used. These lines do not require the small red arrows. Where boundary lines lie within a shadow, the supervisor should carefully identify and indicate the line on the photograph.

2. Numbering of Farms. A number in red color for each farm should be placed on the photograph with small clear figures encircled. The number should be placed approximately near the center of the farm in a position where it will not interfere with the identification of fields. The farms should be numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., on each photograph starting in the upper left-hand corner of the photographs and lettering left to right as far as possible to make it convenient for finding numbers. The name of the farm owner or operator should also be placed within the boundary of the farm in a position where it would not interfere with identification of field boundaries.
3. Extent of Boundaries. Farm boundaries need be indicated only to the extent necessary for the determination of performance. In woodland or other uncultivated areas, other than non-crop open pasture land, the exact location of farm boundaries is not essential to the program and may be shown approximately.
4. Farm Lying on Two or More Photographs. In some cases a farm will be too large for all of the farm to appear within the net area of one photograph. The farm number should be placed on the photograph where the larger portion of the farm appears. The smaller portion of the farm should be identified on the adjacent print and within the boundaries of this small portion should be placed the number of the farm and the number of the photograph on which the larger portion of the farm appears, thus: Photo #169, Farm #5. In cases where only a small portion of the farm lies outside the net area, it will be permissible to identify such small portions outside the net area lines.

C. Indicating Field Boundaries.

1. Permanent Field Boundaries. Every field having permanent boundaries such as fence lines, hedgerows, tree lines, streams, edges of woods, etc., should be identified by small blue arrows in the same manner as the farm boundaries were identified with small red arrows. A letter should be inserted near the center of each of these permanent fields with blue pencil, using printed capital letters, as A, B, C, D, etc.

2. Subdivisions. The portion of a field devoted to each crop on a farm in 1938 constituting a subdivision of the field should, in case the boundary line between crops can easily be identified on the photograph, be indicated by a broken line drawn by a sharp pointed blue pencil.

Wherever actual field or crop divisions for 1938 cannot be identified on the photograph or where field subdivisions in 1938 are not the same as when the photographs were taken, the supervisor should make sufficient ground measurements, from features which can be identified on the photograph, to determine the location of the correct 1938 crop subdivisions accurately. In this event a rough sketch map showing the measured distances and the points between which such measurements were made should be drawn and turned in with the report of performance for the farm.

Each field subdivision should be lettered for identification as illustrated by the following: Permanent field "A" is divided into three subdivisions on the basis of 1938 crops such as corn, potatoes, and wheat. Such subdivisions should be identified by A-1, A-2, and A-3.

D. Small Areas.

1. Cropland Not Devoted to Crops. In order to obtain accurately the acreage of soil-depleting crops for which acreage allotments are established, it will often be necessary to make a deduction from the total area of the field for strips of cropland within fields, probably along the border, which are not actually devoted to such crops. An example of such an area is a headland used for turning at the end of the rows. In such cases the supervisor will determine the average width of such unused areas and indicate on a rough sketch map of the field the approximate location and the measured width and also the length, if the length cannot be determined directly from the photograph. Make explanation in notes.
2. Waste Land. In some cases there will be small areas of non-crop, untillable, or waste land within the boundaries of a field, such as groups of trees, rock outcroppings, sink holes, lanes, buildings, etc. If such areas can be identified on the photograph, the boundaries of such areas should be indicated by the supervisor by a solid line with a sharp-pointed blue pencil. The letter "W" should be placed within the boundaries of the area. In case such areas cannot be identified on the photograph, their approximate location should be indicated by the supervisor on a rough sketch map of the field. Where possible, the dimensions of the areas of waste land should be indicated on the sketch map. However, in the case of small irregular

areas the acreage of which would be difficult to compute from any dimensions given, a careful estimate of the area from measurements made by the supervisor should be recorded on the sketch map and explained in notes.

E. Recording Farm and Field Data.

1. Record of Farms Identified. A record should be kept by the supervisor on a form provided by the State office of each farm identified on each photograph, showing the number assigned to the farm on the photograph, the location, the names of the owner and operator, and the serial number of the farm.
2. Recording Field Letters on NER-218. The letter assigned to each field and crop subdivision on the photograph should be recorded on NER-218 by the supervisor. Letters A, B, C, D, etc., identifying fields with permanent boundaries should be entered in column 1 of NER-218. If field A is devoted in 1938 simultaneously to three crops, corn for grain, potatoes, and wheat, identified on the photograph as A-1, A-2, and A-3, the numbers "1", "2", and "3" should be entered in the small squares opposite the field letter A in vertical columns 5, 3, and 7, respectively. In cases where it is necessary for the supervisor to draw a sketch map showing areas of unused cropland or waste land within boundaries of the field in accordance with D 1 and 2 above, a notation should be made by the supervisor, such as "See map" or "See notes" in the space on NER-218 in which the field is identified.

Sec. V. Determination of Acreage.

- A. Method. The acreage of fields and the acreage of 1938 crops will be determined in the county office by the use of planimeters or rotometers from the photograph on which 1938 crops have been identified, and after the report of performance, including sketch maps and notes, has been turned in by the supervisor. This work will be done by persons trained in the operation of planimeters and rotometers and in the computation of acreages by this method.
- B. Recording Acreage on NER-218. The acreage of each field and each 1938 crop or field subdivision as determined from the photograph should be recorded in the proper column on NER-218. The acreage of the entire field should be recorded in column 1 opposite the field letter which identifies the field, and the acreage of each subdivision should be recorded in the column headed by the name of the crop to which each such field subdivision is devoted. The planimeter or rotometer operator in recording the acreage of any particular crop should first deduct and enter in column 19 or 20 for the field the area of any portion of the field which according to the supervisor's

report is not actually devoted to the crop in question. For example, if the total area of field A is determined to be 10 acres and within the boundary of field A there is .3 acre of waste land, the figure to be entered for field A in column 2 should be 9.7 acres. If the acreage of field B devoted to potatoes is determined to be 5 acres and the report of the supervisor indicates that headlands and other unused strips of cropland within the field comprise .3 acre, the figure to be entered for field B in column 2 is 5 acres; but the acreage of potatoes entered in column 3 should be 4.7 acres. The difference between the total area of the field and the area of the potatoes, which in this case is .3 acre, should be entered in column 18 or 19. In cases of field subdivisions such as B-1 or B-2, the figure "1" or "2" should also be entered in the space provided in columns 18 or 19 the same as in the column headed by the crop grown on the subdivisions to indicate the field subdivision from which the area of unused cropland was deducted. (See also Section VI C of NER-219 - Part I.)

C. Operation of Planimeters and Rotometers.

1. Instructions for Use. Operators will follow carefully the instructions issued by the State office with respect to the operation and care of these instruments. Care and precision in the use of these instruments cannot be over-emphasized.
2. Recording of Readings. The operator should record the readings as obtained on form No. A.F.S. - 1 and should compute the differences and acreages as indicated on the form.
3. Correction Factors and Scale Tables. Correction factors or scale tables applicable to the county will be supplied each county office by the State office. These factors or tables should be used in accordance with instructions accompanying them in making all acreage determinations.

Sec. VI. Care of Photographs.

- A. In the Office. Care should be exercised in the handling and use of photographs in the office in order that they may be effectively used over an extended period of time. Adequate provision should be made for filing the photographs and index maps in the county office when not in use. Photographs should at all times be protected from moisture and direct sunlight and should never be rolled or folded. Some person in the county office should be made responsible for the safekeeping of photographic materials and an accurate record should be kept of all instances where photographs are taken from the office by a supervisor or other persons for use in the field. All photo-

graphs are the property of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and should be used only in connection with the programs administered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and should not be loaned to private individuals or other agencies.

- B. Handling in the Field. A light but rigid board to which the photograph may be fastened, forming a smooth flat surface, should be used by the supervisor in working on photographs in the field. Veneer board, masonite, celotex, or similar material is considered satisfactory for this purpose. Photographs while not in actual use should be kept in a suitable case or box. A waterproof cover, such as oilcloth or other suitable material, should be fastened to the board for protection of the photograph against weather and other damage. The photograph should at all times be kept flat and should never be rolled, folded, or cracked.
- C. Marking on Photographs. Use should be made only of pencils designated by the State office ("Winner", "Unique", or "Scripto", or other thin lead) for marking on photographs. No marks and notations other than boundary lines, letters, and figures as specifically authorized herein should be made on photographs. Pencils must be kept sharp. If one end of the pencil is sharpened to a point and the other end to a chisel point for use on lines, much better work can be done.

Sec. VII. Farm Maps. In counties where farm maps are to be made, such maps will be made from tracings of each farm after farm and permanent field boundaries have been identified on the enlargement.

As soon as such farm maps are available, they should be used in place of the photograph in the field for determining performance and in determining acreages.

Sec. VIII. Equipment Needed in Counties Using Photography.

A. In County Offices.

1. All available maps of the county (to assist in the location of roads and farms).
2. One planimeter for each 5 supervisors, or one rotometer for each 6 supervisors.
3. One magnifying glass for each planimeter or rotometer operator.
4. One photograph filing case.
5. One or more large tables.

6. Supply of red and blue pencils ("Winner", "Unique", or "Scripto").
7. 6-inch, flat, engineer's scales graduated to tenths and hundredths of an inch for each operator.
8. One gooseneck lamp with day-light bulb for each operator.
9. One triangle - 30° x 60° (5"), for each planimeter operator.
10. Dividers, or map-measuring sheet, for each operator.
11. Needles, for pricking points on photograph.

B. Supervisor's Supplies in Field.

1. A board (veneer board, masonite, or celotex), slightly larger than the photographs (on which to fasten photographs for work in field).
2. Oilcloth or other suitable cover for board.
3. Case for carrying photographs.
4. Red and blue pencils ("Winner", "Unique", or "Scripto").
5. One 6-inch, flat, engineer's scale graduated to tenths and hundredths of an inch.
6. Magnifying glass.
7. Sandpaper for sharpening pencils.
8. Large binder clips (for fastening photographs to board).
9. Tape or chain.

Issued June 28, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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NER-219 - Part II - A

Issued June 28, 1938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region

PROCEDURE FOR
DETERMINATION AND REPORT OF PERFORMANCE

PART II - A

Use of Aerial Photographs and Maps
(Applicable only in New Jersey)

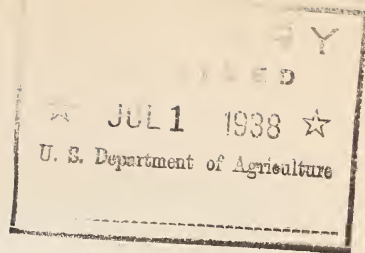


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The following instructions set forth the procedure to be followed in using aerial photographs and farm maps for determining performance in New Jersey under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Each supervisor employed should have a complete understanding of the provisions of the 1938 program and should be thoroughly familiar with these instructions as well as the instructions contained in NER-219 - Part I, Procedure for Determination and Report of Performance.

Sec. I. Purpose of Aerial Photographs and Farm Maps. The aerial photographs and farm maps have been provided as a means of making an accurate determination of the acreage of each crop and land use and the acreage on which soil-building practices are carried out. It is, therefore, extremely important that any process involving the use of the photographs and maps be performed in a manner and with sufficient care and accuracy to accomplish the purpose for which these materials have been supplied.

Sec. II. Materials Available for Use.

A. Photographs.

1. Scale. The photographs available for use by the county office are enlargements at a scale of approximately 660 feet to the inch, but which will vary to some extent from this scale. At the exact scale of 660 feet to the inch, one square inch on the photograph is equivalent to 10 acres on the ground. Farm boundaries and fields with permanent boundaries have been identified on these photographs.
2. Zones. In many cases the photographs are divided into two or more zones each of which has an individual scale. These zone lines are drawn on the face of the photograph in blue ink. The scale of each zone is indicated within the boundaries of the zones on every photograph.
3. Net Area of Photograph. The State office has also indicated on the face of the photographs delivered to the county offices by red lines dividing the overlapping areas of adjoining photographs the areas within which measurements and tracings for farm maps should be made.

- B. Index Maps. Each county office has been furnished a copy of a photo-index map for that county at the approximate scale of 1 inch equals 2 miles. These indexes may be used to determine the relative location of photographs within the county by means of serial numbers of the photographs.
- C. Farm Maps. The farm maps provided will include the total area of cropland on the farm and will show permanent field boundaries. These maps are in general prepared on sheets 8 by 10 1/2 inches.

The scale of these maps will vary substantially depending upon whether made from a direct tracing from the enlargement or whether made from a pantographed reduction or enlargement of the farm as shown on the photograph.


Sec. III. Selection and Training of Supervisors. The selection and proper training of supervisors in counties where aerial photographs or maps made from aerial photographs are to be used is extremely important. The training of supervisors, including those persons who will make the determination of acreage in the county office from the farm map or photograph, will be conducted by qualified persons from the State office. Such training will include:

- A. General instructions with respect to the use of forms and applicable provisions of the 1938 program.
- B. Special instructions concerning the use, in the field and in the office, of aerial photographs and farm maps.
- C. Actual practice in determining performance on one or more farms.
- D. And for those persons who are selected for the work, special instructions relative to the operation and use of the planimeter.

Sec. IV. Field Procedure to be Followed by Supervisor.

- A. Use of Farm Map. In addition to the material listed in NER-219 - Part I, the supervisor in New Jersey will be furnished with a farm map for use in determining performance on each farm. In the event that a farm map has not been prepared for a farm on which performance is to be determined, it will be necessary for the supervisor to procure from the county office the photograph on which such farm is located for use in the field in place of the farm map. In case it is necessary to use the photograph for determining performance on a farm for which a map has not been made, the supervisor will identify the farm boundaries and permanent field boundaries in the same manner as this has been done in the case of the farms for which maps have already been made.
- B. Identification of 1938 Crops. At the time of determining performance it will be necessary for the supervisor to identify the areas devoted to each 1938 crop and land use on the farm. In cases where the boundaries between crops on the farm in 1938 are not the same as the field boundaries shown on the farm map or photograph, it will be necessary for the supervisor to make sufficient ground measurements in order that all 1938 crop boundaries may be identified. The boundary lines between crops and land uses on the farm in 1938 should be shown on the farm map by a broken line, in their approximate location along with the distance expressed in feet of all necessary measurements. A

record of the measured distance along the boundary from the corner of the field will, therefore, make a determination of the areas in each field subdivision possible by the county office after scaling in on the map or photograph the measured distance reported by the supervisor.

- C. Use of Photographs. In case the aerial photograph on which a farm is located is used by the supervisor in the field, in place of or in addition to the farm map, it will only be necessary to make measurements which will identify the location of field boundaries from the nearest point which can be identified on the photograph. Such measured distance should be recorded by the supervisor on the farm map, if available, and otherwise on a sketch map showing the measured distance and the points between which such measurement was made.
- D. Recording Field Letters on NER-218. In the case of fields shown on the farm map which on the basis of 1938 crops or land uses are divided into one or more subdivisions, each such subdivision should be given an identifying number. For example, field A shown on the map is devoted in 1938 simultaneously to three different crops. The three subdivisions would be labeled A-1, A-2, and A-3. Each such identifying letter and number should then be recorded by the supervisor on NER-218 by inserting the letter A in vertical column 1, and the subdivision numbers 1, 2, and 3 in the small squares in the vertical columns provided for the crops grown on such field subdivisions.
- E. Change of Field Boundaries. In some cases lines will appear on the farm map and on the photograph which originally were considered permanent field boundaries but which are not divisions between 1938 crops. In such cases to indicate that the fields on both sides of such lines should be considered as one field in 1938 place the following symbol across the line: 
- F. Small Areas of Cropland. Any field on which a soil-depleting crop for which an acreage allotment is established (potatoes or wheat) is grown in 1938 having an acreage of less than one-half acre or an average width of less than 50 feet should be measured by the supervisor and the measurements recorded on the farm map. In the case of long narrow areas the average width of which is less than 50 feet, the narrow dimension only should be measured by the supervisor and this dimension indicated on the farm map. The length of such an area will be scaled in the county office and the area of the field computed.
- G. Areas of Cropland Within Field Boundaries Not Devoted to Crops. In order to obtain accurately the acreage of tobacco, potatoes, or other soil-depleting crops for which acreage allotments are established, it will often be necessary to make a deduction from the total area of the field for a strip of cropland around the

border of the field which is not actually devoted to such soil-depleting crop. In such cases the supervisor will indicate on the farm map the approximate location of such unused areas, measured and record the average width of the area to be deducted and also the length, if it cannot be determined from the map. When the area of the field is later determined in the county office by the planimeter operator, the acreage recorded in column 2 of Form NER-218 will be the total area of the field and the acreage recorded in the column provided for the crop grown on the field will be the total area of the field minus the area of any such strip or strips of land not actually devoted to the crop being measured. For example, field B has a total area of 20 acres. Record this figure in column 2. The 1938 crop on the field is potatoes. Headlands occupy .5 acre. Record 19.5 acres in vertical column 3 of NER-218, representing the net acreage of potatoes. Record .5 acre in column 18 of 19 for the same field.

- H. Waste Land. In the case of small areas of untillable or waste land within the boundaries of the field such as groups of trees, rock outcroppings, sink holes, lanes, buildings, etc., which have not been previously identified and which do not appear on the farm map, such areas should be indicated by the supervisor on the farm map as accurately as possible, but the acreage of such areas should be determined from ground measurements made by the supervisor. Such areas may be designated on the farm map or on the photograph by the letter "W". Where possible the dimension of any such areas of waste land should be indicated on the farm map and the acreage computed and deducted from the total area of the field by the planimeter operator. However, in the case of small irregular areas, the acreage of which would be difficult to compute from any dimensions given, a careful estimate of the area from measurements made by the supervisor should be recorded by the supervisor on the farm map. The planimeter operator will in the case of small areas of waste land within the boundaries of the field record the total area of the field minus the area of waste land in column 2 of NER-218.

Sec. V. Determination of Acreage.

- A. Method. The acreage of fields and the acreage of 1938 crops on the farm will be determined from the farm map or aerial photograph in the county office after the report of performance and farm map on which 1938 crops have been identified have been turned in by the supervisor. This work will be done by persons trained in the operation of planimeters and in the computation of acreage by this method. In determining the acreage of a 1938 crop which occupies a portion of a field the total acreage of which has been determined from the photograph, the area of the field subdivision occupied by such crop should be determined and also the other subdivision or subdivisions of the field should be determined. Where the area of such field subdivision is determined from the farm map the total area of all such subdivisions

determined in this manner should check with the total area of the field, including all such subdivisions, originally determined from the photograph. In the event that the area of the field subdivisions determined from the map do not check with the total area of the field originally determined from the photograph, the difference should be distributed proportionately among the field subdivisions.

- B. Operation of Planimeters. Operators will follow carefully the instructions issued by the State office with respect to the operation and care of these instruments. Care and precision in the use of these instruments cannot be overemphasized.
- C. Scale Tables. The county office will be provided with tables supplied by the State office which will show the number of acres per square inch on the enlargements or farm maps for various scales. Following is an example of such tables:

<u>Scale</u>	<u>Acres Per Square Inch</u>
660	10.0000
661	10.0303
662	10.0607

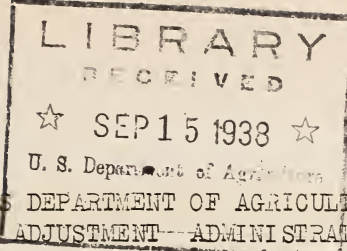
Sec. VI. Care of Photographs. Care should be exercised in the handling and use of photographs both in the office and in the field in order that they may be effectively used over an extended period of time. Adequate provision should be made for filing the photographs and index maps in the county office when not in use. Photographs should at all times be protected from moisture and direct sunlight and should never be rolled or folded. Some person in the county office should be made responsible for the safekeeping of photographic materials and an accurate record should be kept of all instances where photographs are taken from the office by a supervisor or other persons for use in the field. All photographs are the property of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and should be used only in connection with the programs administered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and should not be loaned for use by private individuals or other agencies.

Issued June 28, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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NER-221



Issued August 25, 1938

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region

Bulletin NER-221

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF 1938 APPLICATIONS FOR PAYMENT (NER-220)

Section I. - Use of Form.

A. Farms for which to be used. Form NER-220 will be used for any farm in the Northeast Region with respect to which an application for payment is filed under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program.

B. Land which may be included under a single application. A single application shall cover neither more nor less than a farm as defined in NER-200-Revised or NER-200-A-Revised, whichever is applicable.

C. Preparation of applications. Except as noted below, each application for payment will be prepared in the county office after the supervisor has completed and turned in to the office the report of performance for the farm. After the application is prepared, it will be submitted to the persons on the farm who are entitled to share in the payment, for their signatures.

However, a different procedure may be followed with respect to farms for which no 1938 soil-depleting acreage allotments have been established. If specifically authorized by the State committee, supervisors may enter, when at the farm checking performance, certain data on the application in ink or indelible pencil and obtain the producer's signature on the application at that time. The entries which supervisors may be authorized to make will be those indicated in section II of these instructions.

D. State and county code and serial number. Enter in the space provided in the upper right-hand corner the State and county code and serial number as shown in the upper right-hand corner of NER-208.

E. Number of copies to be prepared. Each application will be prepared in triplicate with an original white copy (NER-220) to be signed by the producer and two yellow copies (NER-220a).

Section II. Entries to be made in Section I.

Section I will be used for recording the necessary data upon which payments and deductions are based and for computing such payments and deductions. The spaces in each column in which data will

be entered by the county office (or supervisors, if authorized) are those indicated on the form by dotted horizontal lines. ALL SOLID HORIZONTAL LINES INDICATE SPACES TO BE USED ONLY IN WASHINGTON.

The entries to be made in Section I and the sources from which such entries will be obtained are as follows:

Line 1, column D - Total 1938 cropland acreage.

Enter the figure shown on NER-208, Section III, line 25, column C.

Line 2, column B - Total soil-depleting acreage allotment.

Enter the figure shown on NER-208, Section V, line 4, Column E.

Line 2, Column D - Total 1938 acres classified as soil-depleting.

Enter the total of the figures (both uncircled and in a square) shown on NER-208, Section III, line 16, both column C and left-hand margin.

Line 3, column B - Tobacco acreage allotment.

Enter the tobacco acreage allotment as shown on NER-208, Section V, line 1, column E.

Line 3, column C - 1938 planted acres of tobacco.

Enter the total of the figures (circled, in a square, and uncircled) shown on NER-208, Section III, line 1, both column C and left-hand margin.

Line 3, column D - 1938 acres classified as tobacco.

Enter the total of the figures (both uncircled and in a square) shown on NER-208, Section III, line 1, column C and left-hand margin.

Line 3, column E - Tobacco yield per acre.

Enter the figure shown on NER-208, Section V, line 1, column A.

Line 3 - Footnote 1.

If this footnote is applicable enter opposite the word "tobacco" in the footnote the notation "flood", "drought", or "plant-bed disease", whichever is correct.

Line 4, column B - Potato acreage allotment.

Enter the figure shown on NER-208, Section V, line 2, column E.

Line 4, column C - 1938 planted acres of potatoes.

Enter the total of the figures (circled, in a square, and uncircled) on NER-208, Section III, line 2, both column C and left-hand margin.

Line 4, column D - 1938 acres classified as potatoes (for all farms).

Enter the total of the figures (both uncircled and in a square) shown on NER-208, Section III, line 2, both column C and left-hand margin.

Line 4, column E - Potato yield per acre.

Enter the figure shown on NER-208, Section V, line 2, column A. Enter the notation "bu." to the right of the figure.

Line 5, column B - Wheat acreage allotment.

Enter the figure shown on NER-208, Section V, column E, line 9 if the farm is a commercial vegetable farm or line 3 if it is not a commercial vegetable farm. In New Jersey enter the figure shown on NER-208, Section V, column E, line 1.

Line 5, column C - 1938 planted acres of wheat.

Enter the total of the figures (circled, in a square, and uncircled) shown on NER-208, Section III, line 6, column C and left-hand margin.

Line 5, column D - 1938 acres classified as wheat.

Enter the total of the figures (both uncircled and in a square) shown on NER-208, Section III, line 6, column C.

Line 5, column E - Wheat yield per acre.

Enter the figure shown opposite the word "wheat" on NER-208, Section V, column A, line 9 if the farm is a commercial vegetable farm or line 3 if it is not a commercial vegetable farm. In New Jersey enter the figure shown opposite the word "wheat" on NER-208, Section V, column A, line 1. Enter the notation "bu." to the right of the figure.

Line 5 - Footnote 1,

If footnote 1. is applicable, enter the notation "flood" or "drought" whichever is correct, opposite the word "wheat" in the footnote.

Line 6, column B - General depleting acreage allotment (commercial vegetable farms and potato farms in Aroostook County).

If the farm is located in Aroostook County and has a potato allotment, or if it is a commercial vegetable farm, enter the figure shown on NER-208, Section V, line 3, column E.

Line 6, column C - 1938 planted acres of general depleting crops (commercial vegetable farms and potato farms in Aroostook County).

Enter the total of the figures (both circled and uncircled) shown on NER-208, Section III, column C, and left-hand margin, lines 1 to 15, inclusive, except 1, 2, or 6 if a tobacco, potato, or wheat allotment is established for the farm.

Line 6, column D - 1938 acres classified as general depleting (commercial vegetable farms and potato farms in Aroostook County).

Enter the figure shown on NER-208, Section III, line 16, column C minus the figures in lines 1, 2, or 6, column C if a tobacco, potato, or wheat allotment is established for the farm.

Line 6, column G - General depleting rate of payment per acre (commercial vegetable farms and potato farms in Aroostook County).

Enter the figure shown on NER-208, Section V, line 3, column F.

Line 7, column D - 1938 acres classified as commercial vegetables. (Farms with tobacco or potato allotments.)

Enter the figure shown on NER-208, Section III, line 3, column C, plus the figure shown on line 2 of the same column if a tobacco allotment and no potato allotment is established for the farm.

Line 9(a) - Practice Number.

Enter, in the spaces provided, the practice number shown on NER-208, Section IX, column A, for the practices carried out and approved by the county committee. Where the same practice was carried out on more than one field and is listed on NER-208 in more than one place, the practice number shall be shown in only one place on the line 9(a) of NER-220.

Line 9(b) - Number of units.

Enter in the spaces provided the number of units of each practice shown on NER-208, Section IX, column F, which the county committee has approved for payment. Where the same practice was carried out on more than one field and is listed on NER-208 in more than one place, it is required that the number of units of such practice be shown as a total on line 9(b) of NER-220.

Line 9, column F - Total units of soil-building practices carried out.

Enter the total of the figures on NER-220, line 9(b).

Line 11, column F - Commercial orchards.

Enter the figure shown on NER-208, Section V, line 7, column E.

Line 12, column F - 1936-1937 average acreage of commercial vegetables.

Enter the figure shown on NER-208, Section V, line 6, column E.

Line 13 - Total acres of fenced non-crop open pasture.

Enter on the dotted line in the parentheses to the left of column F the figure shown on NER-208, Section III, line 26, column C.

Line 16(a) - Name of each applicant.

Enter the name of each person entitled to share in the payment for the farm as shown on NER-208, Section I, column A. If the applicant obtained a loan from the Farm Security Administration, the following notation will be entered in this space:

"Farm Security Administration and _____, joint payees".
The name of the producer indebted to the Farm Security Administration for such loan shall be entered in the space provided in this notation.

Line 16(b) - Address of each applicant.

Enter the correct mailing address of each applicant as shown on NER-208, Section I, column C. The name of the State should be shown in all cases.

Line 16(c) - Signature of each applicant.

The signature of the applicant should be obtained on this line in the same column in which his name appears after all of the data applicable to the farm has been entered. Applicants' signatures should be in ink whenever practicable. If, however, the signature is made in pencil, the signature must not be traced in ink.

Each signature by mark must be witnessed by one person whose signature must be in the original and handwritten. A person interested in any payment under the application may witness the signature of any one or more other persons so interested.

In connection with an application signed by a person in a representative or fiduciary capacity (as agent, attorney-in-fact, officer of a corporation, executor, etc.) the county committee must determine that such person is properly authorized to so sign. If the county committee does not have knowledge of the fact that such person is properly authorized to sign in such capacity, it must require the presentation of documentary proof of authority. The execution of the "Certificate of County Committee" in Section III of the application shall constitute a certification on behalf of the committee that the person who signs the application in a representative or fiduciary capacity possesses the necessary authority to so sign, and therefore the documentary proof should be returned to the applicant or retained in the county files. It should not be sent to the State office.

Refer to ACP-16, Signatures and Authorizations, issued in connection with the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program for a detailed explanation with respect to the form of signatures and the type of documentary authority which should be accepted in the case of a person signing in a representative or fiduciary capacity.

The following points should be borne in mind in obtaining signatures of applicants:

1. In any case a signature when subscribed must be as complete as the typed name. The following is an example:

TYPED NAME

ACCEPTABLE SIGNATURE

J. H. Doe

J. H. Doe, John H. Doe, J. Henry Doe,
John Henry Doe.

John H. Doe

John H. Doe, John Henry Doe.

J. Henry Doe

J. Henry Doe, John Henry Doe.

John Henry Doe

John Henry Doe.

2. In cases where married women use their husbands' given names or initials, the title "Mrs." must in each such case precede the typed name and the signature. The following is an example:

TYPED NAME

ACCEPTABLE SIGNATURE

Mrs. R. N. Henry

Mrs. R. N. Henry, Mrs. Richard N. Henry,
Mrs. R. Nelson Henry,
Mrs. Richard Nelson Henry.

Mrs. Richard N. Henry

Mrs. Richard N. Henry,
Mrs. Richard Nelson Henry.

Mrs. R. Nelson Henry

Mrs. R. Nelson Henry,
Mrs. Richard Nelson Henry.

<u>TYPED NAME</u>	<u>ACCEPTABLE SIGNATURE</u>
Mrs. Richard Nelson Henry	Mrs. Richard Nelson Henry.
Elizabeth A. Henry	Elizabeth A. Henry,
	Elizabeth Agnes Henry.
E. Agnes Henry	E. Agnes Henry,
	Elizabeth Agnes Henry.
Elizabeth Agnes Henry	Elizabeth Agnes Henry.

3. In cases where an application is signed by a person who is acting in a representative or fiduciary capacity, title such as administrator, executor, guardian, agent, or attorney-in-fact should be subscribed as a part of the signature.
4. An "illegible signature" is acceptable provided the signature subscribed is decipherable to such an extent that when compared with the applicant's typed name, it may be interpreted as a reasonable identification of the person to whom payment is to be made.
5. The title of any State, county, municipal or Federal officer signing for a State, county, municipal or Federal agency must be given with his signature.

If for any reason the signature of a person who otherwise would share in the payment cannot be obtained on an application, a statement as to the reason for his failure to sign should be made on the blank lines of Section III, "Certification of County Committee," on the application. For example: "John Doe refused to sign"; or "John Doe cannot be located"; or "John Doe is traveling and cannot be reached."

Line 16(d) - Signature of witness.

Any person acting as witness to the signature of an applicant by mark should sign on this line beneath the signature of the applicant.

Line 15 - Serial numbers of other farms in which applicant has an interest.

Enter in the column in which the name of the applicant appears the serial numbers of any other farms in the county in which the applicant has an interest. Applications for these farms should be submitted to the State office in one group on the same transmittal sheet. The farms whose serial numbers should be entered on this line are those referred to in NER-219, Part I, Section IX, A.

Attention is called to the requirement that if a person has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds therefrom produced on more than one farm in a county and makes application for payment with respect to one such farm, such person must make application for payment with respect to all such farms which he operates or rents to other persons.

If required by the State committee, the serial number for other farms in the State in which the applicant has an interest shall be entered.

Line 18, columns D, F, and H - Shares of tobacco payment.

Enter in columns D, F, and H for each applicant the percentage figure shown on NER-208, Section II, column A, opposite the applicant's name when any of the following three conditions is applicable:

1. When there are less than three applicants for the tobacco payment.
2. When the entry on NER-220, Section I, line 3, column D (acreage classified as tobacco), is less than the entry on NER-220, Section I, line 3, column C (planted acreage).
3. When footnote 1 of NER-220 is executed indicating that failure to plant 80 percent of the tobacco acreage allotment was due to flood, drought or plant bed disease.

When any of the above three conditions prevails the total of the entries in columns D, F, and H must equal 100 percent.

If there are three or more applicants for the tobacco payment and the entry on NER-220, Section I, line 3, column D (acreage classified as tobacco) is equal to the entry on NER-220, Section I, line 3, column C (planted acreage) and there is no entry in footnote 1, enter for each applicant the figure obtained by multiplying the figure shown on NER-220, Section I, line 3, column D, by the percentage figure shown on NER-208, Section II, column A, opposite the applicant's name. In this event the total of the entries in columns D, F, and H must equal the figure on NER-220, Section I, line 3, column D.

Line 19, columns D, F, and H - Shares of potato payment.

Enter in columns D, F, and H for each applicant the percentage figure shown on NER-208, Section II, column B, opposite the applicant's name when either of the following two conditions is applicable:

1. When there are less than three applicants for the potato payment.
2. When the entry on NER-220, Section I, line 4, column D (acreage classified as potatoes) is less than the entry on NER-220, Section I, line 4, column C (planted acreage).

When either of the above two conditions prevails the total of the entries in columns D, F, and H must equal 100 percent.

If there are three or more applicants for the potato payment and the entry on NER-220, Section I, line 4, column D (acreage classified as potatoes) is equal to the entry on NER-220, Section I, line 4, column C (planted acreage), enter for each applicant the figure obtained by multiplying the figure shown on NER-220, Section I, line 4, column D, by the percentage figure shown on NER-208, Section II, column B, opposite the applicant's name. In this event the total of

the entries in columns D, F, and H must equal the figure on NER-220, Section I, line 4, column D.

Line 20, columns D, F, and H - Shares of wheat payment.

Enter in columns D, F, and H for each applicant the percentage figure shown on NER-208, Section II, column E, opposite the applicant's name when any of the following three conditions is applicable;

1. When there are less than three applicants for the wheat payment.
2. When the entry on NER-220, Section I, line 5, column D (acreage classified as wheat) is less than the entry on NER-220, Section I, line 5, column C (planted acreage).
3. When footnote 2 of NER-220 is executed indicating that failure to plant 80 percent of the wheat acreage allotment was due to flood or drought.

When any of the above three conditions prevails the total of the entries in columns D, F, and H must equal 100 percent.

If there are three or more applicants for the wheat payment and the entry on NER-220, Section I, line 5, column D (acreage classified as wheat) is equal to the entry on NER-220 Section I, line 5, column C (planted acreage) and there is no entry in footnote 2, enter for each applicant the figure obtained by multiplying the figure shown on NER-220, Section I, line 5, column D, by the percentage figure shown on NER-208, Section II, column E, opposite the applicant's name. In this event the total of the entries in columns D, F, and H must equal the figure on NER-220, Section I, line 5, column D.

Line 21, columns D, F, and H - Shares of general depleting crop payment.

Enter in columns D, F, and H for each applicant the percentage figure shown on NER-208, Section II, column C, opposite the applicant name when either of the following two conditions is applicable:

1. When there are less than three applicants for the general payment
2. When the entry on NER-220, Section I, line 6, column C, (acreage classified as general) is less than the entry on NER-220, Section I, line 6, column C (planted acreage).

When either of the above two conditions prevails the total of the entries in columns D, F, and H must equal 100 percent.

If there are three or more applicants for the general payment and the entry on NER-220, Section I, line 6, column D (acreage classified as general) is equal to the entry on NER-220, Section I, line 6, column C (planted acreage) enter for each applicant the figure obtained by multiplying the figure shown on NER-220, Section I, line 6, column D, by the percentage figure shown on NER-208, Section II, column C, opposite the applicant's name. In this event the total of the entries in columns D, F, and H must equal the figure on NER-220, Section I, line 6, column D.

Line 22, columns D, F, and H - Shares of soil-building payment.

If there are less than three applicants for the soil-building payment, enter for each applicant the figure shown on NER-208, Section II, column D, opposite the applicant's name. The total of the entries in columns D, F, and H must equal 100 percent.

If there are more than two applicants for the soil-building payment, enter for each applicant the figure obtained by multiplying the figure shown on NER-220, Section I, line 9, column F, by the figure shown on NER-208, Section II, column D, opposite the applicant's name. The total of the entries in columns D, F, and H should be equal to the figure on NER-220, Section I, line 9, column F.

Line 36, columns D, F, and H - Kind of materials furnished as grants of aid.

If Form No. ACP-65 filed in the county office indicates that the applicant obtained liming material or triple superphosphate as a grant of aid, enter the words "lime" or "superphosphate" in the column below the applicant's name. If both have been furnished enter both words.

Line 36, columns E, G, and I - Amount of materials furnished as grants of aid.

Enter the number of tons or yards of liming material, or bags of triple superphosphate shown opposite the applicant's name on Form No. ACP-65 as having been delivered to the applicant. Enter the notation "tons", "yds.", or "bags", whichever is applicable, after the amount.

Line 39 - Unpaid amount assigned on Form ACP-69.

Enter each applicant's unpaid balance of any assignment as shown on Form ACP-69, Section II. If Section III of Form ACP-69 for an applicant has been correctly executed no figure will be entered on line 39 for that applicant.

Prior to submission of any applications for payment the county office should prepare an original and two copies of a list of unpaid assignments. This list should show (1) the serial number of the application on which the name of the assignee appears.

(2) the name of the assignee, (3) the name of the assignor, and (4) the amount of the unpaid balance. This list should be signed by a member of the county committee. One copy should be retained in the county file and the original and one copy forwarded to the State office. The State office will forward the original to the Examining Section at Washington, D. C. Forms ACP-69 are NOT to be forwarded with the application to the State office but will be retained in the county files.

Line 40 - Name and address of assignee.

Enter the name and address of the person to whom such applicant made an assignment as shown on Form ACP-69, Section I, fifth and sixth lines of the body of the assignment. If the applicant has made no assignment of his payment or if Section III of Form ACP-69 for an applicant has been correctly executed, the word "none" must be entered on line 40 in the column below his name.

Section III. Certificate of County Committee.

There are several blank lines in Section III which may be used by the county committee to make special recommendations with reference to the farm. In some cases the county committee may have ascertained that one or more applicants on the farm (1) has adopted practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the program, (2) is participating in off-setting in whole or in part the performance for which the payment applied for on the application is authorized, (3) has allowed livestock to graze in woodland areas on which payment was made under previous programs for their exclusion, (4) has allowed forest lands owned or controlled by him to have been abused by improper cutting, or (5) has employed some scheme or device to deprive another person of the payment to which such other person is entitled. If any of these conditions is found, the committee should recommend that a part or all of the payment which would otherwise be made to the applicant be withheld. If the landlord has reduced the number of sharetenants or sharecroppers, or changed the lease or cropping arrangement, the committee should recommend that the landlord's share of the payment be reduced. Any such recommendation should be made in Section III on the blank lines provided.

The county committee shall review all applications for payment and reports of supervisors, and after the committee has satisfied itself that the representations entered on the applications are true and that the data were determined in accordance with the provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program one member of the committee shall sign the certificate, Section III, for the committee. The date on which he signs should be shown.

Section IV. Transmittal of Applications.

A. Disposition of original and copies of applications. The original and first yellow copy shall be forwarded to the State office and the second yellow copy shall be retained in the county office in the farm file.

B. Transmittal by county offices to State offices. When transmitting applications for payment to the State office, the county office will prepare in triplicate a transmittal sheet showing the serial number and the name of the applicant for all applications transmitted in the same shipment (applications for applicants who have received loans from the Farm Security Administration shall be listed on and transmitted with a separate transmittal sheet). The original should be forwarded by the county office with each shipment of applications, and the first copy should be mailed to the State office in a separate envelope. For each shipment of applications the State office will check the applications against those mentioned in the transmittal sheet and will return to the county office the first copy of the transmittal sheet showing thereon its receipt for the applications received.

C. Transmittal by State offices to Washington. After applications have been carefully checked in the State office, they will be transmitted to the Washington office in the same manner as under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, using the transmittal sheet, BOR-IER Office Form No. 12.

Issued August 25, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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Revised October 13, 1938

Line 4, column C - 1938 planted acres of potatoes (for potato allotment farms).

Enter the total of the figures (circled, in a square, and uncircled) on NER-208, Section III, line 2, both column C and left-hand margin.

Line 4, column D - 1938 acres classified as potatoes (for all farms).

Enter the total of the figures (both uncircled and in a square) shown on NER-208, Section III, line 2, both column C and left-hand margin.

Line 4, column E - Potato yield per acre (for potato allotment farms and farms with more than three acres of potatoes).

If the farm has a potato allotment, enter the figure shown on NER-208, Section V, line 2, column A. If there are more than three acres of potatoes and no potato allotment is established enter the county average yield. Enter the notation "bu." to the right of the figure.

Line 5, column B - Wheat acreage allotment (for wheat allotment farms only).

Enter the figure shown on NER-208, Section V, column E, line 9 if the farm is a commercial vegetable farm or line 3 if it is not a commercial vegetable farm. In New Jersey enter the figure shown on NER-208, Section V, column E, line 1.

Line 5, column C - 1938 planted acres of wheat (for wheat allotment farms only).

Enter the total of the figures (circled, in a square, and uncircled) shown on NER-208, Section III, line 6, column C and left-hand margin.

Line 5, column D - 1938 acres classified as wheat (for wheat allotment farms only).

Enter the total of the figures (both uncircled and in a square) shown on NER-208, Section III, line 6, column C.

Line 5, column E - Wheat yield per acre (for wheat allotment farms).

Enter the figure shown opposite the word "wheat" on NER-208, Section V, column A, line 9 if the farm is a commercial vegetable farm or line 3 if it is not a commercial vegetable farm. In New Jersey enter the figure shown opposite the word "wheat" on NER-208, Section V, column A, line 1. Enter the notation "bu." to the right of the figure.

Line 5 - Footnote 1.

If footnote 1. is applicable, enter the notation "flood" or "drought" whichever is correct, opposite the word "wheat" in the footnote.

Line 6, column B - General depleting acreage allotment (commercial vegetable farms and potato farms in Aroostook County).

If the farm is located in Aroostook County and has a potato allotment, or if it is a commercial vegetable farm, enter the figure shown on NER-208, Section V, line 3, column E.

Line 6, column C - 1938 planted acres of general depleting crops (commercial vegetable farms and potato farms in Aroostook County).

Enter the total of the figures (both circled and uncircled) shown on NER-208, Section III, column C, and left-hand margin, lines 1 to 15, inclusive, except 1, 2, or 6 if a tobacco, potato, or wheat allotment is established for the farm.

Line 6, column D - 1938 acres classified as general depleting (commercial vegetable farms and potato farms in Aroostook County).

Enter the figure shown on NER-208, Section III, line 16, column C minus the figures in lines 1, 2, or 6, column C if a tobacco, potato, or wheat allotment is established for the farm.

Line 6, column G - General depleting rate of payment per acre (commercial vegetable farms and potato farms in Aroostook County).

Enter the figure shown on NER-208, Section V, line 3, column F.

Line 7, column D - 1938 acres classified as commercial vegetables. (Farms with tobacco or potato allotments.)

Enter the figure shown on NER-208, Section III, line 3, column C, plus the figure shown on line 2 of the same column if a tobacco allotment and no potato allotment is established for the farm.

Line 9(a) - Practice Number.

Enter, in the spaces provided, the practice number shown on NER-208, Section IX, column A, for the practices carried out and approved by the county committee. Where the same practice was carried out on more than one field and is listed on NER-208 in more than one place, the practice number shall be shown in only one place on the line 9(a) of NER-220.

Line 9(b) - Number of units.

Enter in the spaces provided the number of units of each practice shown on NER-208, Section IX, column F, which the county committee has approved for payment. Where the same practice was carried out on more than one field and is listed on NER-208 in more than one place, it is required that the number of units of such practice be shown as a total on line 9(b) of NER-220.

NER-221

Revised October 13, 1938.

B. Transmittal by county offices to State offices. When transmitting applications for payment to the State office, the county office will prepare in triplicate a transmittal sheet showing the serial number and the name of the applicant for all applications transmitted in the same shipment. The original should be forwarded by the county office with each shipment of applications, and the first copy should be mailed to the State office in a separate envelope. For each shipment of applications the State office will check the applications against those mentioned in the transmittal sheet and will return to the county office the first copy of the transmittal sheet showing thereon its receipt for the applications received.

Applications for applicants who have received loans from the Farm Security Administration shall be listed on and transmitted with a separate transmittal sheet. Applications for applicants who have assigned all or a part of their payments shall also be listed on and transmitted with a separate transmittal sheet. If there are any applications which indicate that one of the applicants received a loan from the Farm Security Administration and another has assigned a part or all of his payment, these shall be listed on and transmitted with yet another separate transmittal sheet.

C. Transmittal by State offices to Washington. After applications have been carefully checked in the State office, they will be transmitted to the Washington office in the same manner as under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, using the transmittal sheet, ECR-NER Office Form No. 12.

Issued August 25, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(2) the name of the assignee, (3) the name of the assignor, and (4) the amount of the unpaid balance. This list should be signed by a member of the county committee. One copy should be retained in the county file and the original and one copy forwarded to the State office. The State office will forward the original to the Examining Section at Washington, D. C. Forms ACP-69 are NOT to be forwarded with the application to the State office but will be retained in the county files.

Line 40 - Name and address of assignee.

Enter the name and address of the person to whom such applicant made an assignment as shown on Form ACP-69, Section I, fifth and sixth lines of the body of the assignment. If the applicant has made no assignment of his payment or if Section III of Form ACP-69 for an applicant has been correctly executed, the word "none" must be entered on line 40 in the column below his name.

Section III. Certificate of County Committee.

There are several blank lines in Section III which may be used by the county committee to make special recommendations with reference to the farm. In some cases the county committee may have ascertained that one or more applicants on the farm (1) has adopted practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the program, (2) is participating in off-setting in whole or in part the performance for which the payment applied for on the application is authorized, (3) has allowed livestock to graze in woodland areas on which payment was made under previous programs for their exclusion, (4) has allowed forest lands owned or controlled by him to have been abused by improper cutting, or (5) has employed some scheme or device to deprive another person of the payment to which such other person is entitled. If any of these conditions is found, the committee should recommend that a part or all of the payment which would otherwise be made to the applicant be withheld. If the landlord has reduced the number of sharetenants or sharecroppers, or changed the lease or cropping arrangement, the committee should recommend that the landlord's share of the payment be reduced. Any such recommendation should be made in Section III on the blank lines provided.

The county committee shall review all applications for payment and reports of supervisors, and after the committee has satisfied itself that the representations entered on the applications are true and that the data were determined in accordance with the provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program one member of the committee shall sign the certificate, Section III, for the committee. The date on which he signs should be shown.

Section IV. Transmittal of Applications.

A. Disposition of original and copies of applications. The original and first yellow copy shall be forwarded to the State office and the second yellow copy shall be retained in the county office in the farm file.

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NER-221 - Supplement (1)

Issued May 1, 1939

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program - Northeast Region
Bulletin NER-221
Supplement (1)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF 1938 APPLICATIONS FOR PAYMENT (NER-220)

The paragraph on page 4 under the heading "Line 7, column D - 1938 acres classified as commercial vegetables. (Farms with tobacco or potato allotments.)" is hereby amended to read as follows:

Enter the figure shown on NER-208, Section III, line 3, column C, plus the figure shown on line 2 of the same column if a tobacco allotment and no potato allotment is established for the farm; except that if there is no entry on line 3 or the entry on line 3 is less than the acreage figure in line 2 and the figure shown on line 2 represents potatoes to be used on the farm and not sold off the farm, this figure should not be added in, but a certification should be entered in Section III of NER-220 to the effect that the potato acreage shown on line 4 column B of NER-220 is for home use only.

Issued May 1, 1939, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Issued July 26, 1938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

NORTHEAST DIVISION

★ AUG 25 1938
U. S. Department of Agriculture

PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY FOR WHEAT LOANS AND FOR
ACCEPTING, COMPLETING, AND TRANSMITTING APPLICATIONS FOR WHEAT
LOANS UNDER THE 1938 WHEAT-LOAN PROGRAM

(For Use by State and County Agricultural Conservation
Committees and County Wheat Loan Supervisors).

F O R E W O R D

Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, loans on wheat, corn, and other agricultural commodities are made a definite part of a coordinated national farm program. Although the procedure for handling the 1938 wheat loans is similar in many respects to that for previous agricultural commodity loan programs, the following principles are now definitely established policy: (1) Commodity loans represent only one feature of the efforts to solve the farm problem; (2) In years of excessively low prices, loans to farmers at harvest time will enable them to defer sale of some or all of their wheat and thus prevent or lessen the degree of seasonal price depression; (3) A sound commodity loan program requires cooperative effort on the part of farmers, to prevent excessive surpluses from burdening the market with resulting low prices; (4) The county agricultural conservation committees furnish a reliable Federally-sponsored, locally-elected organization for enabling farmers to obtain loans quickly.

Section 302 of the Act directs the Federal Commodity Credit Corporation to make wheat loans available to cooperators upon recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and with the approval of the President of the United States, in any marketing year when the farm price of wheat on June 15 is below 52 percent of parity or when the Federal crop estimate for wheat for July is in excess of a normal year's domestic consumption and exports.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 directs the Commodity Credit Corporation to utilize, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, the services, facilities, and personnel of the Department of Agriculture in carrying out the loan provisions. This includes the services of the State and county agricultural conservation committees by which the wheat loan program will largely be conducted in the States and counties. It is important, therefore, that county committeemen elected to serve in the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program, acquaint themselves fully with the various phases of the program so as to render farmers in their States and counties a reliable service.

PART I. THE 1938 WHEAT LOAN PROGRAM

The Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized, upon recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and with the approval of the President, to make loans available on agricultural commodities. These loans are made pursuant to regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture with the approval of the Commodity Credit Corporation. State and county agricultural conservation committeement will be guided by the regulations issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation (1938 CCC Wheat Form 1) and by the procedure outlined in these instructions.

The Loan Rates on wheat of the designated grades and subclasses in approved commercial warehouses will be as follows:

1. No. 2 Red Winter, in all counties
in the State of Pennsylvania 72 ¢ per bushel
2. No. 2 Red Winter and No. 2 Soft White
in all counties in the State of New York 73 ¢ per bushel
3. Loan rates for other eligible grades and subclasses
than those designated in 1 and 2 above shall be at the
following schedule of premium and discounts from the basic
rates named above;
 - a. No. 1 Wheat shall be valued at 1 cent over No. 2.
 - b. No. 3 Wheat shall be at a discount of 3 cents under No. 2.
 - c. The loan rate on Hard White shall be 1 cent more than the
loan rate on Soft White.
 - d. Discounts for garlic and smut shall be made at the following
rates:

Light smutty	3 ¢ per bushel
Smutty (or heavy)	8 ¢ per bushel
Light garlicky	3 ¢ per bushel
Garlicky (or heavy)	8 ¢ per bushel

Loans, which are without recourse, will bear interest at 4 percent and will be for seven months. Loans may be obtained through December 31, 1938.

Loans will be secured by negotiable warehouse receipts.

Storage and other charges will be paid by the Commodity Credit Corporation if the producer does not repay his loan and the wheat is acquired by the Corporation.

PART II. OUTLINE OF WHEAT LOAN PROCEDURE

The following outline of the various steps involved in connection with making a wheat loan is supplied as a guide for County Agricultural Conservation Committees:

1. PRODUCER asks COUNTY OFFICE for information on how to get a wheat loan.
2. COUNTY OFFICE gives PRODUCER information on the following points:
 - a. His eligibility for a loan.
 - b. Eligibility of his wheat as collateral for a loan.
 - c. Eligibility of the warehouse in which his wheat is or will be stored.
3. THE COUNTY COMMITTEE: The county committee will do the following:
 - a. Notify applicant in writing of acceptance or non-acceptance of his application.
 - b. Have a clerk check, in the county or town office of public records the chattel records for lien holders.
 - c. Prepare note and loan agreement for signatures.
 - d. Prepare for the applicant a copy of Producer's "Letter of Transmittal" if the applicant is to send his note directly to the Commodity Credit Corporation.
4. THE APPLICANT: The applicant for loan will do the following:
 - a. Obtain waiver or waivers from lien holders and submit the same to the county committee.
 - b. Execute "Wheat Producer's Note" and "Loan Agreement" on 1938-39 C.C.C. Wheat Form B.
 - c. Submit to the county committee all papers relating to his application.
 - d. Pay his loan fee of \$1.50 to the Treasurer of the County Agricultural Conservation Association.
5. COUNTY COMMITTEE: The county committee does the following:

- a. Complete examination of all papers relating to the application.
 - b. Certify the "Loan Agreement".
 - c. Attach Warehouse Receipt to note and loan agreement.
 - d. Make record of all loans completed.
 - e. Send weekly reports to the State Agricultural Conservation Committee on the number of loans approved; the amount of each loan approved; and the number of bushels, and the grade and subclass of the wheat approved as collateral in each case.
6. THE TREASURER OF THE ASSOCIATION: As soon as the county committee certifies the "Loan Agreement", the treasurer of the association will collect from the applicant the loan fee of \$1.50 and issue a receipt for the same to such applicant.
7. THE APPLICANT: The applicant then does the following:
- a. If the loan is to be obtained from a local bank or other agency, he submits the wheat producer's note and the loan agreement to the lending agency and receives the loan.
 - b. If the loan is to be obtained direct from the Commodity Credit Corporation, he submits the wheat producer's note and the loan agreement together with his letter of transmittal to the local agency of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and receives the loan.

PART III. LIENS

Prior to the preparation of the note and loan agreement, the county committee should make certain that no prior lien of record exists on the wheat for which the loan is intended. This should be done by having a member of the county committee or the Wheat Loan Supervisor check the lists of applicants against the liens on the 1938 wheat crop on record in the Court House or other office for recording such liens. These records are so maintained that a county office clerk will have no difficulty in quickly ascertaining the existence of any liens of public record with respect to wheat offered as collateral for a loan. Where a lien or liens exist on the wheat crop, the applicant should supply the names of the lien holder or lien holders and should furnish a waiver or waivers before the application for a loan can be completed. It is the duty of the producer to secure the waivers, but often times the county office can secure them for him and thus avoid delay, and at the same time render a helpful service

to the producer. The name(s) of lien holder(s) will be inserted, and the signature(s) of such lien holder(s) will be obtained, in the spaces provided in section 9 of the "Loan Agreement" (C.C.C. Wheat Form B).

PART IV. ELIGIBLE PRODUCER, WHEAT AND STORAGE

A producer who desires to obtain a wheat loan must be an eligible and must have eligible wheat stored in eligible storage. Care should be used to eliminate the obvious cases of ineligibility before the producer goes to any expense in connection with obtaining a loan. The conditions under which a loan may be obtained, and the requirements to be met by a producer before a loan may be approved, should be explained fully to an applicant before he is asked to complete any loan document or to pay any fee. Such eligibility is defined, and will be determined as follows:

A. Eligible Producer.

The applicant is an eligible producer if he produced the wheat as landlord, landowner, or tenant, and if the total acreage of soil-depleting crops on the farm producing the wheat did not exceed 105 percent of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment.

In order to determine the eligibility of a producer the county agricultural conservation committee must determine the following:

1. Whether the applicant produced the wheat himself or under a rental provision in his capacity as landowner, landlord, or tenant. The producer may be required to furnish a copy of the lease, or in the absence of such a lease, a written statement signed by the landlord and tenant showing the leasing arrangement.
2. Whether the total acreage of soil-depleting crops in 1938 on the farm producing the wheat exceeds or exceeded 105 percent of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment established for the farm under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program. In computing the acreage, fractions of acres shall be expressed in the nearest tenth of an acre, fractions amounting to five or fewer hundredths shall be dropped, and more than five hundredths shall be considered as a whole tenth.

The county committee (after 1938 performance has been checked on the farm); will determine the above by checking Form NER-208, "Work Sheet and Report of Performance", under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program for the total 1938 acreage of soil-depleting crops on the farm, as defined under said program, producing the wheat, and for total soil-depleting acreage allotment established for the farm.

- 6 -

B. Eligible Storage.

Elevators and warehouses which meet the following requirements will be eligible for the storage of wheat under the program:

- the
1. Federally-licensed elevators and warehouses licensed under the Federal Warehouse Act.
 2. Other elevators and warehouses approved by the Commodity Credit Corporation. (If the name or address of the Commodity Credit Corporation representative having authority to give such approval, or the name or location of eligible warehouse, is not known, the county committee should ask the State Executive Officer of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the information desired). Before elevators and warehouses can be approved as eligible they must enter into an agreement with the Commodity Credit Corporation on a form which may be obtained from the nearest loan agency of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This agreement will limit the warehouseman's lien and define his obligation to Commodity Credit Corporation.

C. Eligible Wheat.

Wheat stored in an eligible warehouse is eligible for a loan if the county committee determines 1/ that:

1. The beneficial title is and always has been in the name of the eligible producer.
2. The wheat was produced in 1938.
3. The wheat was stored after June 15, 1938.
4. The warehouse receipt shows the wheat to be of No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3 of the class Soft Red Winter Wheat, or White as defined in the official grain standards of the United States, effective October 1, 1937, except that wheat shall not contain more than 14 percent moisture.

Smutty or garlicky wheat of the above grades is eligible for a loan subject to a deduction in the amount per bushel which may be loaned on the wheat, as set forth in Part I hereof.

PART V. COMPLETION OF LOAN AGREEMENT

The wheat producer's notes and loan agreements (which are part of C.C.C. Wheat Form B) are to be prepared in the county office. It is not

1/ Determination must be based upon regulations and definitions in 1938-39 C.C.C. Wheat Form No. 1.

necessary that the producer sign the note in the county office, but it is important that the county office secure the name of the bank or lending agency to whom the producer plans to sell the note if the loan is not made direct. (See Part VII for explanation of DIRECT LOANS). Each loan agreement and note must be assigned a serial number.

The date the note is signed by the producer should be entered. The amount of money entered on the face of the note as the amount of the loan must not exceed the amount of money calculated by multiplying the number of bushels of eligible wheat indicated on the warehouse receipt by the rate specified in Part I hereof. In cases of indirect loans the payee will be the local lending agency to the order of which the producer promises to pay. The number of bushels of wheat which stand as the collateral security for the note will be the number of bushels stated on the warehouse receipt.

Special notice should be taken of the fact that notes must be filled out in ink, indelible pencil, or typewriter, and any erasures or changes made on a note will render the said note not acceptable by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The loan agreement requires that the State, county, serial numbers, the producer's name and address, the amount of money, and the name of the payee thereon, must be exactly the same as they appear on the note.

The schedule of warehouse receipts must be shown in the loan agreement. The county committee should make sure that all wheat secured by the producer's note is in the same warehouse. If the wheat is in two or more warehouses, a separate "Note and Loan Agreement" shall be executed for the wheat stored in each warehouse.

In completing the wheat producer's loan agreement the county committee should make certain that the producer has read completely and understands the representations and warranties stated therein; and the producer should not sign the loan agreement unless he fully understands the certifications and warranties.

Section 11 of the loan agreement provides for the certification by a member of the County Agricultural Conservation Committee for and on behalf of the county committee. After the note and loan agreement form (C.C.C. Form B) has been filled out the information should be carefully checked to make sure that it is complete and proper insofar as the applicant and the county committee are concerned.

PART VI. INSURANCE

There are two kinds of insurance which will be required in connection with wheat loans, "primary" and "secondary".

The first kind of insurance is primary insurance. When wheat is stored in a Federally-licensed or otherwise approved warehouse, this primary insurance will be included in the storage cost and will be charged against the wheat.

The secondary insurance necessary for the protection of loans is a blanket policy provided by the Commodity Credit Corporation. This insurance will protect the Corporation against loss on account of theft, conversion, and certain other risks not covered by the primary insurance. The cost of this secondary insurance is 0.9 ¢ per \$100 per month on the daily average balance of the loans. This cost will be charged against the wheat while the note is held by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

PART VII. DIRECT LOANS

It is contemplated that producers ordinarily will convert their notes into cash by taking them to their local banks or other lending agencies, which in turn will sell the paper to the Commodity Credit Corporation. However, if the producer desires, he may present his note and loan agreement directly to the Commodity Credit Corporation. In such cases it will be necessary to designate the Commodity Credit Corporation as the payee (on C.C.C. Wheat Form B) and deliver the note and loan agreement, together with C.C.C. Wheat Form C, "Producer's Letter of Transmittal", to the local agency of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation prior to January 1, 1939. The county committee can get a list of local agents of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from the State committee upon request.

PART VIII. APPEALS

Sections 300 and 301 of Commodity Loans Regulations No. 1, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, July 20, 1938, shall be applicable herein. They are as follows:

"Sec. 300. RIGHT TO APPEAL. Any owner aggrieved by any ruling or decision of the county committee may appeal in writing, within 15 days, to the State committee. The State committee shall render its decision within 30 days of the receipt of the appeal, and its decision shall be final.

"Sec. 301. PROCEDURE IN CASE OF APPEALS. If any owner shall feel aggrieved by any action of the county committee, he may submit his appeal in writing to the State committee within 15 days after such action and no appeal shall be entertained thereafter. The State committee shall, as soon after the receipt of the appeal as possible, cause an investigation to be made at such place as shall be desirable and proper, having regard to the character of the controversy and the locality of the stored commodity and residence of the parties involved."

Any applicant for a loan who is not satisfied with the action taken in regard to his application may, within 10 days after receiving notice from the county committee informing him of the action taken, request the committee to reconsider his application. This request

for reconsideration must be submitted to the county committee in writing, and it should be a complete statement of the reasons why the request is made. The county committee shall, within 10 days after receipt of the request for reconsideration, review all the facts pertaining to the case, and then shall promptly notify the applicant, in writing, of its final determination.

If, after such reconsideration by the county committee, the applicant still is not satisfied with the action taken, he may, at any time within 15 days after receiving notice from the county committee of its final determination, appeal to the State Agricultural Conservation Committee for a review of his case. This appeal must be made in writing, and it must be a complete statement of the reasons why it is made. The applicant shall mail the appeal direct to the State office, and the county office will, upon his request, furnish him the address for the mailing.

Upon receipt of such appeal by the State committee, that committee shall notify both the appellant and the county committee of the date when consideration will be given to the case. On this date the State committee will hear both the appellant and the county committee on the facts in the case, or, if it is not convenient or possible for the parties to be present for personal presentation of the facts, then the State committee will base its determination upon the written statements of the facts submitted by both the parties on or before the date indicated by the State committee for its consideration of the case.

After a full and complete consideration of the evidence submitted, and after any investigation which the State committee may deem it advisable to make, the State committee shall render its decision. Such decision shall be made as soon as possible after receipt of the appeal. One copy of the decision of the State committee shall be submitted to the county committee and another copy to the appellant.

PART IX. FRAUDULENT CERTIFICATION

Any owner, agent, or servant of an owner, inspector, member, or employee of the county agricultural conservation committee, who fraudulently makes or aids in fraudulently making a false certification for any commodity, knowing that it contains any false statement, shall be subject to the provisions of the United States Criminal Code.

Issued July 26, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A W Manchester

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D. C.

DEC 1 1938

November 16, 1938

Dear Committeeman:

During the past year the Northeast Region of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has experimented in several States with furnishing lime and triple-strength superphosphate to farmers, instead of making payments for the use of these materials.

In the period up to November 1, the following quantities of these materials were furnished:

<u>State</u>	<u>Triple</u> <u>Super</u> (tons)	<u>Lime</u> (tons)
Maine	1310.25	2429
New Hampshire	778.20	*
Vermont	5176.05	
Connecticut	278.70	2067
Pennsylvania	300.35	2937

* New Hampshire will furnish
about 1700 tons of lime
under Agricultural Con-
servation Program during
November

A conference regarding the furnishing of materials was held recently in New York. At that time it was agreed that the facts be made available to the committeemen in the various States. This letter is written in accordance with that agreement.

Purposes. Among the ends that it was hoped might be served through furnishing materials instead of making payments, were the following:

1. Wherever practicable, to develop new and cheaper sources of phosphate and lime.

2. To greatly increase the use of lime and superphosphate. While the amount of these materials used has expanded greatly under the AAA program, we are using now in connection with pastures and conserving crops only from 10 to 25 percent of the total amounts that are advised by experts.

If the total of all the soil building payments for the Northeast Region under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program were used to purchase lime and phosphate, roughly only one-half of the quantity of these materials recommended by the Agricultural Colleges and Extension Services could be applied.

Reports are that when materials have been furnished the quantity used has been decidedly increased.

3. To make it possible for farmers who are not in good enough financial position to buy lime and superphosphate to obtain them and use them for conservation purposes. Again reports from the areas where the tests have been carried on indicate that many farmers were enabled through the furnishing of materials to participate in the Agricultural Conservation Program.

4. To discourage the tendency that was reported in certain places to increase the prices of essential farm materials under the expanded demand provided by the AAA program. The upward trend in prices attributed to this cause appears to have been checked.

How the Materials Were Furnished. The procedure was very simple. County committees arranged for assembling orders from farmers through the community committeemen and for the unloading of cars where the materials were distributed in carlots. The order forms were not complicated. The farmer made a very small payment to the county committee to offset costs of freight and local handling charges. There was no problem of collecting for the materials, since a farmer could not receive a total quantity of materials the cost of which exceeded his soil building payment. If any farmer fails to use the materials in accordance with the provisions of the program the full cost of the materials will be collected from him either in the form of a deduction from any payment which might otherwise be due him or in cash.

Procedure for 1939. It is planned to furnish materials in 1939 in those States or parts of States approved by State committees. It has already been decided to supply materials in all the New England States and in certain counties in Pennsylvania. Any county committee that is interested may recommend the plan to its State committee. In any county in which materials are furnished, a cooperating farmer may receive the materials upon application to the county committee, and approval by the community and county committee based on determination (1) that the cost of the materials to be furnished will not exceed the maximum 1939 soil building payment for the farm, and (2) that in the opinion of the county committee, the materials will be used in connection with the approved soil building practices and in accordance with the provisions of the program.

Each farmer requesting materials will be required to make a cash advance to the county committee of approximately 10 percent of the cost of materials that he is to receive. If, upon check-up, it is found

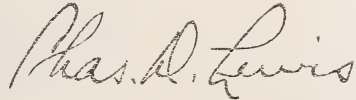
that any materials furnished a farmer have not been used in accordance with the provisions of the program. the total cost of such materials will be deducted from any other payment due the farmer.

It appears that the available supply of triple superphosphate will be limited in 1939. For that reason early estimates of the quantity of this material needed in each county will help prevent the taking of orders for material which cannot be secured.

It should be understood that materials will be furnished only in those areas in which the Government finds it practical to purchase and distribute the materials advantageously.

Forms and instructions for procedure will be made available to county committees in all counties in which the materials are to be supplied.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Chas. D. Lewis". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Chas. D. Lewis.
Assistant Director, Northeast Division.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

1938 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

NORTHEAST REGION

[NOT APPLICABLE IN NEW JERSEY]

PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINATION AND REPORT OF
PERFORMANCE

PART II—USE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND
MAPS IN DETERMINING PERFORMANCE

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The following instructions set forth the procedure to be followed in using aerial photographs for determining performance under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Committeemen, as well as supervisors and other county office employees, should have a complete understanding of the 1938 program and should be thoroughly familiar with these instructions as well as the instructions contained in *NER-219—Part I, Procedure for determination and report of performance.*

SECTION I. PURPOSE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND FARM MAPS

The purpose of using aerial photographs and farm maps is to make possible the accurate determination of the acreage of each crop and land use and of each soil-building practice carried out under the 1938 and subsequent programs. It is therefore extremely important that any process involving the preparation, handling, and use of the photographs and maps be performed in a manner and with sufficient care and accuracy to accomplish the purpose for which these materials are being supplied.

SECTION II. MATERIALS TO BE USED

A. PHOTOGRAPHS

1. **Scale.**—The photographs available for use by the county office are enlargements at a scale of approximately 660 feet to the inch. In some cases there may be a departure from this scale to some extent, in which case the scale used will be shown. At the scale of 660 feet to the inch, one square inch on the photograph is equivalent to 10 acres on the ground.

2. **Zones.**—In many cases the photographs are divided into two or more zones each of which will have an individual scale or correction factor. The zone lines are drawn on the face of each photograph in blue ink and the scale of the zone or the correction factor for each zone is indicated within the boundaries of the zones of every photograph.

3. **Net area of the photographs.**—The State office has also indicated on the face of every enlargement boundary lines outlining the net area within which measurements and tracings for farm maps should be made. The boundary lines divide the overlapping areas of adjoining photographs in equal parts and are indicated on the enlargement by red lines.

B. PHOTO INDEXES

Each county office is furnished photo-indexes at the approximate scale of 1 inch equals 1 mile, or 2 inches equals 1 mile. These indexes will show by means of serial numbers the relative location of photographs in the county. The index will also serve to locate the photograph on which any particular farm appears, by the study of the location of highways, towns, railroads, streams, etc.

Upon receipt of photographs and indexes from the State office, the county office should check the letters of transmittal and return a signed copy of each such letter to the State office.

SECTION III. SELECTION AND TRAINING OF SUPERVISORS

The selection and proper training of supervisors in counties where aerial photographs or maps made from aerial photographs are to be used is extremely important. The training of supervisors, including those persons who will make the determination of acreage in the county office from the farm map or photograph will be conducted by qualified persons from the State office. Such training will include:

- A. General instructions with respect to the use of forms and applicable provisions of the 1938 program.
- B. Special instructions concerning the use, in the field and in the office, of aerial photographs.
- C. Actual practice in the method of indicating field and farm boundaries on the aerial photograph.
- D. Actual practice in determining performance on one or more farms.
- E. And for those persons who are selected for the work, special instructions relative to the operation and use of the planimeter and the rotometer.

SECTION IV. IDENTIFICATION OF FARMS ON THE PHOTOGRAPH

A. METHOD

Wherever possible each participating farm should be identified accurately on the photograph before the supervisor takes the photograph to the field. This may be done by supervisors, committeemen, the county agent, or others who are most familiar with the farms in the area covered by the photograph. The supervisors will identify all remaining participating farms on the photographs in the field while checking performance. Whether the farms are identified in the field or in the office, it will be necessary in each case for the supervisor to obtain the assistance of the farmer or his representative to determine the areas devoted to each 1938 crop and land use on the farm.

B. INDICATING FARM BOUNDARIES

1. **Identification arrows.**—Farm boundaries should be indicated in red by small arrows placed inside of and at right angles to the boundary line and with the points just touching the line, thus:



A sufficient number of arrows should be used to definitely indicate the boundary line but do not use more than is necessary. When a boundary line is indefinite, a broken line shall be used. These lines

do not require the small red arrows. Where boundary lines lie within a shadow, the supervisor should carefully identify and indicate the line on the photograph.

2. Numbering of farms.—A number in red color for each farm should be placed on the photograph with small clear figures encircled. The number should be placed approximately near the center of the farm in a position where it will not interfere with the identification of fields. The farms should be numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., on each photograph starting in the upper left-hand corner of the photograph and lettering left to right as far as possible to make it convenient for finding numbers. The name of the farm owner or operator should also be placed within the boundary of the farm in a position where it would not interfere with identification of field boundaries.

3. Extent of boundaries.—Farm boundaries need be indicated only to the extent necessary for the determination of performance. In woodland or other uncultivated areas, other than noncrop open pasture land, the exact location of farm boundaries is not essential to the program and may be shown approximately.

4. Farm lying on two or more photographs.—In some cases a farm will be too large for all of the farm to appear within the net area of one photograph. The farm number should be placed on the photograph where the larger portion of the farm appears. The smaller portion of the farm should be identified on the adjacent print and within the boundaries of this small portion should be placed the number of the farm and the number of the photograph on which the larger portion of the farm appears, thus: Photo No. 169, Farm No. 5. In cases where only a small portion of the farm lies outside the net area, it will be permissible to identify such small portions outside the net area lines.

C. INDICATING FIELD BOUNDARIES

1. Permanent field boundaries.—Every field having permanent boundaries such as fence lines, hedgerows, tree lines, streams, edges of woods, etc., should be identified by small blue arrows in the same manner as the farm boundaries were identified with small red arrows. A letter should be inserted near the center of each of these permanent fields with blue pencil, using printed capital letters, as A, B, C, D, etc.

2. Subdivisions.—The portion of a field devoted to each crop on a farm in 1938 constituting a subdivision of the field should, in case the boundary line between crops can easily be identified on the photograph, be indicated by a broken line drawn by a sharp pointed blue pencil.

Wherever actual field or crop divisions for 1938 cannot be identified on the photograph or where field subdivisions in 1938 are not the same as when the photographs were taken, the supervisor should make sufficient ground measurements, from features which can be identified on the photograph, to determine the location of the correct 1938 crop subdivisions accurately. In this event a rough sketch map showing the measured distances and the points between which such measurements were made should be drawn and turned in with the report of performance for the farm.

Each field subdivision should be lettered for identification as illustrated by the following: Permanent field A is divided into three subdivisions on the basis of 1938 crops such as corn, potatoes, and wheat. Such subdivisions should be identified by A-1, A-2, and A-3.

D. SMALL AREAS

1. Cropland not devoted to crops.—In order to obtain accurately the acreage of soil-depleting crops for which acreage allotments are established, it will often be necessary to make a deduction from the total area of the field for strips of cropland within fields, probably along the border, which are not actually devoted to such crops. An example of such an area is a headland used for turning at the end of the rows. In such cases the supervisor will determine the average width of such unused areas and indicate on a rough sketch map of the field the approximate location and the measured width and also the length, if the length cannot be determined directly from the photograph. Make explanation in notes.

2. Waste land.—In some cases there will be small areas of non-crop, untillable, or waste land within the boundaries of a field, such as groups of trees, rock outcroppings, sink holes, lanes, buildings, etc. If such areas can be identified on the photograph, the boundaries of such areas should be indicated by the supervisor by a solid line with a sharp-pointed blue pencil. The letter W should be placed within the boundaries of the area. In case such areas cannot be identified on the photograph, their approximate location should be indicated by the supervisor on a rough sketch map of the field. Where possible, the dimensions of the areas of waste land should be indicated on the sketch map. However, in the case of small irregular areas the acreage of which would be difficult to compute from any dimensions given, a careful estimate of the area from measurements made by the supervisor should be recorded on the sketch map and explained in notes.

E. RECORDING FARM AND FIELD DATA

1. Record of farms identified.—A record should be kept by the supervisor on a form provided by the State office of each farm identified on each photograph, showing the number assigned to the farm on the photograph, the location, the names of the owner and operator, and the serial number of the farm.

2. Recording field letters on NER-218.—The letter assigned to each field and crop subdivision on the photograph should be recorded on NER-218 by the supervisor. Letters A, B, C, D, etc., identifying fields with permanent boundaries should be entered in column 1 of NER-218. If field A is devoted in 1938 simultaneously to three crops, corn for grain, potatoes, and wheat, identified on the photograph as A-1, A-2, and A-3, the numbers 1, 2, and 3 should be entered in the small squares opposite the field letter A in vertical columns 5, 3, and 7, respectively. In cases where it is necessary for the supervisor to draw a sketch map showing areas of unused cropland or waste land within boundaries of the field in accordance with D-1 and 2 above, a notation should be made by the supervisor, such as "See map" or "See notes" in the space on NER-218 in which the field is identified.

SECTION V. DETERMINATION OF ACREAGE

A. METHOD

The acreage of fields and the acreage of 1938 crops will be determined in the county office by the use of planimeters or rotometers from the photograph on which 1938 crops have been identified, and after the report of performance, including sketch maps and notes, has been turned in by the supervisor. This work will be done by persons trained in the operation of planimeters and rotometers and in the computation of acreages by this method.

B. RECORDING ACREAGE ON NER-218

The acreage of each field and each 1938 crop or field subdivision as determined from the photograph should be recorded in the proper column on NER-218. The acreage of the entire field should be recorded in column 1 opposite the field letter which identifies the field, and the acreage of each subdivision should be recorded in the column headed by the name of the crop to which each such field subdivision is devoted. The planimeter or rotometer operator in recording the acreage of any particular crop should first deduct and enter in column 19 or 20 for the field the area of any portion of the field which, according to the supervisor's report, is not actually devoted to the crop in question. For example, if the total area of field A is determined to be 10 acres and within the boundary of field A there is 0.3 acre of waste land, the figure to be entered for field A in column 2 should be 9.7 acres. If the acreage of field B devoted to potatoes is determined to be 5 acres and the report of the supervisor indicates that headlands and other unused strips of cropland within the field comprise 0.3 acre, the figure to be entered for field B in column 2 is 5 acres; but the acreage of potatoes entered in column 3 should be 4.7 acres. The difference between the total area of the field and the area of the potatoes, which in this case is 0.3 acre, should be entered in column 18 or 19. In cases of field subdivisions such as B-1 or B-2, the figure 1 or 2 should also be entered in the space provided in columns 18 or 19 the same as in the column headed by the crop grown on the subdivisions to indicate the field subdivision from which the area of unused cropland was deducted. (See also section VI—C of NER-219—part I.)

C. OPERATION OF PLANIMETERS AND ROTOMETERS

1. **Instructions for use.**—Operators will follow carefully the instructions issued by the State office with respect to the operation and care of these instruments. Care and precision in the use of these instruments cannot be overemphasized.

2. **Recording of readings.**—The operator should record the readings as obtained on Form No. A. F. S.-1 and should compute the differences and acreages as indicated on the form.

3. **Correction factors and scale tables.**—Correction factors or scale tables applicable to the county will be supplied each county office

by the State office. These factors or tables should be used in accordance with instructions accompanying them in making all acreage determinations.

SECTION VI. CARE OF PHOTOGRAPHS

A. IN THE OFFICE

Care should be exercised in the handling and use of photographs in the office in order that they may be effectively used over an extended period of time. Adequate provision should be made for filing the photographs and index maps in the county office when not in use. Photographs should at all times be protected from moisture and direct sunlight and should never be rolled or folded. Some person in the county office should be made responsible for the safekeeping of photographic materials and an accurate record should be kept of all instances where photographs are taken from the office by a supervisor or other persons for use in the field. All photographs are the property of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and should be used only in connection with the programs administered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and should not be loaned to private individuals or other agencies.

B. HANDLING IN THE FIELD

A light but rigid board to which the photograph may be fastened, forming a smooth flat surface, should be used by the supervisor in working on photographs in the field. Veneer board, masonite, celotex, or similar material is considered satisfactory for this purpose. Photographs while not in actual use should be kept in a suitable case or box. A waterproof cover, such as oilcloth or other suitable material, should be fastened to the board for protection of the photograph against weather and other damage. The photograph should at all times be kept flat and should never be rolled, folded, or cracked.

C. MARKING ON PHOTOGRAPHS

Use should be made only of pencils designated by the State office ("Winner," "Unique," or Scripto," or other thin lead) for marking on photographs. No marks and notations other than boundary lines, letters, and figures as specifically authorized herein should be made on photographs. Pencils must be kept sharp. If one end of the pencil is sharpened to a point and the other end to a chisel point for use on lines, much better work can be done.

SECTION VII. FARM MAPS

In counties where farm maps are to be made, such maps will be made from tracings of each farm after farm and permanent field boundaries have been identified on the enlargement.

As soon as such farm maps are available, they should be used in place of the photograph in the field for determining performance and in determining acreages.

SECTION VIII. EQUIPMENT NEEDED IN COUNTIES USING PHOTOGRAPHY

A. IN COUNTY OFFICES

1. All available maps of the county (to assist in the location of roads and farms).
2. One planimeter for each 5 supervisors, or one rotometer for each 6 supervisors.
3. One magnifying glass for each planimeter or rotometer operator.
4. One photograph filing case.
5. One or more large tables.
6. Supply of red and blue pencils ("Winner," "Unique," or "Scripto").
7. Six-inch, flat, engineer's scales graduated to tenths and hundredths of an inch for each operator.
8. One gooseneck lamp with day-light bulb for each operator.
9. One triangle—30° by 60° (5 inch), for each planimeter operator.
10. Dividers, or map-measuring sheet, for each operator.
11. Needles, for pricking points on photograph.

B. SUPERVISOR'S SUPPLIES IN FIELD

1. A board (veneer board, masonite, or celotex) slightly larger than the photographs (on which to fasten photographs for work in field).
2. Oilcloth or other suitable cover for board.
3. Case for carrying photographs.
4. Red and blue pencils ("Winner," "Unique," or "Scripto").
5. One 6-inch, flat, engineer's scale graduated to tenths and hundredths of an inch.
6. Magnifying glass.
7. Sandpaper for sharpening pencils.
8. Large binder clips (for fastening photographs to board).
9. Tape or chain.

Issued June 20, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

[Signed] A. W. MANCHESTER,
*Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.*







